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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AFFAIRS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

AND ALSO AN

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

I.

Public.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *August* 1832.

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I.—*Public.*

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the COMMITTEE.

AMONG the most important matters brought under the review of the Committee, in the Public or Miscellaneous Branch of the Inquiry, will be found the following:

The Constitution, Powers, Expense, Practical Efficiency, and Defects, of the different branches of the Indian Government, both at home and abroad:

The Appointment and Nomination of European Servants for the Civil Administration of India, their Character, Education, Qualifications, and Oriental Acquirements:

The Policy of employing Natives more extensively in Indian Administration; their Feelings and Opinions regarding our Government; and their Condition in reference to Education:

The introduction of the English Language into the proceedings in the Company's Courts of Justice:

The Laws under which our Indian Empire is governed, and their Administration, and the degree in which they are applicable to European Settlers or Residents, or are capable of being made applicable to them:

The Condition and Character of such Settlers, and the Policy of encouraging them:

The State of the Press in India:

The Church Establishment, with reference to the Actual State of Christianity in India: and

The Powers and Practical Effect of the King's Courts at the different Presidencies.

In reporting the result of their inquiry on these points, the Committee feel anxious to abstain, as far as possible, from the expression of any opinion: they prefer submitting to The House a general Summary of the Evidence. They would, however, strongly recommend an attentive perusal and consideration of that Evidence.

There will be found in the Appendix to the Evidence, besides a valuable Digest of the Evidence taken before the Committee of the Lords in 1830, and before preceding Committees of the Commons, an interesting Memoir of the steps taken for the purpose of Educating the Natives in India; a selection from the Public Correspondence on that subject; and similar selections with regard to the Employment of Natives in the Civil Departments; the best mode of qualifying the European Civil Servants for their official duties in India; and the Numbers and Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Functionaries.

I.—Home Government.

The Authorities composing the Home Government are (1.) The Court of Proprietors; (2.) The Court of Directors; (3.) The Board of Control.

1. In the Evidence, the Constitution and Qualifications of the Proprietors; the Functions of that Court; and their Fitness to choose the Directors; are severally brought under review.

10. As the qualification for a single vote, a Proprietor must possess, and
14. have held for 12 months, 1,000 *l.* stock; no minor may vote, nor can
12 a Proprietor vote by proxy. The number entitled to vote, at the present
time, is 1,976; of which 54 have four votes, 50 have three votes, 370
have two, and 1,502 one vote.

1344. Exclusive of the profitable investment of Capital which India Stock has
hitherto afforded, individuals have become Proprietors, from connexion
1345. with that country, and previous residence there; from a desire to take
part in the discussion of Indian affairs at the General Courts; and for
the purpose of promoting the election of their friends, and participating
in the patronage.

19. The Court of Proprietors elect the Directors, and declare the Dividend,
4. which, since 1793, has always been declared at the maximum of 10½ per
6. cent., allowed by the Act of that year. They have no general control
over the Court of Directors, but they make Bye-laws, which are binding
9. upon the Company, when no Act of Parliament exists to the contrary.
18. All Proceedings in Parliament affecting the Company's interests, and all
Grants of Money above 600 *l.*, must be submitted to them; but no Grant
above 600 *l.* made by them is valid, unless confirmed by the Board of
6. 7. Control. Their powers were materially limited by the Acts of 1784 and
23. 1793; they can neither revoke, suspend, nor vary, any order of the Court
of Directors which has been sanctioned by the Board of Control; and
8 though there appears to be no restriction on their discussing any measure
25. *See* 1603. of the Directors, they are, in fact, virtually precluded from all substantial
interference in the affairs of India.

27. 2. The Court of Directors consists of 24 Proprietors, who conduct
the whole affairs of India, both at home and abroad, subject, on most
points, to the Board of Control.

27. Thirteen form a Court; six of the 24 Directors go out annually by
50. 57. rotation, and such has been the law since 1773; but they are re-eligible
at the expiration of a year, and are generally re-elected.

163. 169. The election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman takes place an-
1804–1809. nually by the Directors; nor does any fixed rule regulate their choice.

74. The power of nominating the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief
is vested in the Directors, subject to the approval of the Crown. The
1271. Court can recall a Governor, or any of their servants, independently of the
Board of Control. Subject to the power and supervision of the same
1252. 1257. Board, most of the Despatches connected with the Government of India
are prepared by the Directors. In case of collision between the Court
65. and the Board, an appeal lies to the King in Council, as an ultimate resort.

Every Director has, or has power to have, full cognizance of all the
36. 44. affairs of the Company, and has, when in Court, the power of interference;
but every Director has not the opportunity of sitting and deliberating in
1800. 1803. the Committee of Correspondence, which is filled up on the principle of
296. succession by seniority alone.

For the dispatch of business, the Court of Directors is divided into three
principal Committees: the Committee of Correspondence; the Committee 1806.
of Buying and Warehouses; and the Committee of Shipping. To these 30. 1811.
Committees the Directors are annually appointed by seniority; and after the 35. 296. 1302.
election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, the names of the Members 32.
who are to compose the several Committees, are proposed by the Chairman
to the Court. The Committee of Correspondence stands highest in the
scale; it consists of the nine senior Members, with the Chairman and 333. 31.
Deputy Chairman, making eleven. Each Member of the Committee of
Correspondence must have passed through the Committees of Buying and
Warehouses, and of Shipping, however high and important may have
been the station which he has previously filled in India, or elsewhere.

All that relates to the preparation of Despatches for India, generally, 34.
belongs to the Committee of Correspondence; particularly all the more 295.
important Political Business.

It appears from the Evidence that all the Despatches, not of a secret
nature, have originated with the Court of Directors, and that, during the 1252.
last 17 years the Board have directed the preparation of 49 or 50, out 413. 415.
of a total number amounting to nearly 8,000. They have continually 1257.
made important alterations, but the Law has precluded them from any 416.
other mode of originating a Despatch than that of directing the Court to
prepare it.

All Communications addressed to the Court of Directors, of whatever
nature, and whether received from abroad or from parties in this country,
go, in the first instance, to the Secretary's Office, and are laid by the
Chairman before the first Court that meets after their receipt. Despatches 36.
of importance are generally read to the Court at length. The Despatches, 59. 66.
when read or laid before the Court, are considered under reference to the
Committee of Correspondence, and the officers whose duty it is to prepare
Answers, take the directions of the Chairs upon points connected with
them; the Draft of an Answer is framed upon an examination of all the
documents to which the subject has reference, and submitted to the
Chairs; it is then brought before the Committee of Correspondence, to
be revised by them, and is afterwards laid before the Court of Directors,
for their approval or alteration. When it has passed the Court, it goes to
the Board of Control, who are empowered to make any alterations, but
are required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned
for the alterations made. Previously, however, to the Draft being laid 332.
before the Committee of Correspondence by the Chairs, experience has
suggested the convenience of submitting it to the President of the Board,
in the shape of what is called a Previous Communication. In this stage
alterations are made by the President, without the formality of assigning
reasons for them. The Previous Communication being returned to the
Chairman, is laid by him before the Committee of Correspondence, either
with or without the alterations made by the President, or with a modification
of them, as he may see fit. Against the formal alterations made by
the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the Court may make a representation
to the Board, who have not unfrequently modified the alterations
on such representation; but if the Board decline to do so, they state the 63. 248.
same to the Court, and desire that the Draft may be framed into a Despatch,
and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament.
In the event of a refusal, the Court may be compelled by
Mandamus to comply with the order, but if they doubt the competency of 288.
the Board, they may appeal to the King in Council, who decides whether 65. 248.
the Board is acting within its power.

By the Act of 1784, the Directors are charged with appointing a Secret
251 Committee, whose province it is to forward to India all Despatches which,
123. 1291 in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject-matter of which can only be divulged by their permission The Committee
126 251. consists of three Directors, chosen by the Court, viz. the Chairman,
Deputy Chairman, and most frequently the Senior Director not in
the Chair, who take the Oath of Secresy, as prescribed by the Act Their
officers also are sworn to secresy; and no one is employed in transcribing
Secret Despatches without the permission of the Board The Board are
empowered by Law to issue, through the Secret Committee, Orders and
Instructions on all matters relating to War, Peace, or Negociation with the
States of India, and the Secret Committee are bound to transmit such
orders to India without delay. The Secret Committee have no legal
power to remonstrate against such Orders, provided they have relation to
413 the subjects above stated. They have, however, had communication,
upon matters stated in Secret Despatches, with the Board, and at their
128. suggestion alterations have been made, but they have not the same power
with regard to Secret Despatches as the Court have with regard to other
129 256 Despatches, they are not empowered by Law to make any representations
thereon to the Board

It has been stated that another class of subjects, not provided for in
the Act which establishes the Secret Committee, has been necessarily
treated through that Committee, upon which its Orders have been more
1587 punctually obeyed than in other cases,—namely, Negociations with
European States having Settlements in India, and generally all matters
connected with War in Europe, which can in any way affect our Indian
interests

When either War against a Native State, or an Expedition against any
of the Eastern Islands, has been in contemplation, and the Finances of
1292. India at such periods have been exceedingly pressed, or have required aid
from this country, the Secret Committee, in communication with the
Board, have taken upon themselves, without previous communication with
the Court, to provide the requisite funds Thus, Despatches relating to
1297 subjects purely Financial and Commercial, such as the Transmission of
1289 1290 Bullion, and the nature and amount of the Company's Investments, have
1293. gone through the Secret Committee Of late years, however, and especially
since 1816, great attention seems to have been paid to exclude from
this Department all matters which did not properly belong to it, and even
in those to confine the exercise of its interference within the narrowest
limits possible, leaving all Political Communications to be made through
the ordinary channel, when it could be done without detriment to the
Public Service.

1591 It is alleged that the events and occurrences which have given rise to
411 the Secret Correspondence have occasionally passed over before any
Instructions can reach India; and Copies of Papers sent to the Secret Committee,
1590. relating to matters of high political and personal importance, have
found their way to individuals in this country, while the Court of
1588 Directors, technically speaking, were ignorant of the subject of them.
411 But upon subjects involving considerations of policy towards European
and American States, it seems obvious that there ought to be a means of
sending Despatches to India without communicating their contents to so
1589. numerous a body as the Court of Directors. It has been stated, that if any
doubt could exist on this head, abundant materials in the records of the
Secret Department might be found to prove the absolute necessity of such
a channel.

With regard to what may be termed the Internal Policy of British India, the Secret Correspondence has been (as we have already stated) mainly confined to the conduct to be pursued towards the Native Powers, and Negociations and Questions of Peace and War with them and the neighbouring Asiatic Nations. It would seem to be the necessary condition of so vast and distant an Empire, that such Questions must, for the most part, be practically resolved by the Local Government of India, and accordingly all great measures relating to them appear to have originated with those Authorities. Yet it has been alleged, that on some not inconsiderable points, the interference of the Government at Home has been effectual, and that the many peremptory injunctions which are said to be recorded in the Despatches of this Committee, must have had an effect in modifying, if not in directing, the general course pursued by those Authorities on various occasions.

Having thus presented a brief outline of the Constitution and Functions of the Courts of Proprietors and Directors, the organs of the Company in all its public and private transactions, the Committee propose, in a similar way, to advert to the Board of Control; and to conclude their remarks on the Evidence relating to the Home Government, by a review of the Extent of the Correspondence, and of the Plans which have been proposed for abridging it, and for expediting the Preparation and Transmission of Despatches to India.

3. The Board is constituted by a Commission under the Great Seal, the first-named Commissioner being President of the Board. The First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries of State are, *ex officio*, Members of the Board; and two of the Commissioners are not of the Privy Council. This is the constitution of the Board under the Act of 33 Geo. 3, c. 52. 192.

By the Act 51 Geo. 3, c. 75, there is no limitation with respect either to the number of Commissioners who are to be paid, or to the amount of their Salaries; but in practice the number of paid Commissioners has been limited to three, namely, the President and two others. 194.

For a statement of the Departments into which the Board is divided, reference is made to the Memorandum delivered in by B. S. Jones, Esq., the Assistant Secretary to the Board. 202.

In the distribution of the business of the office, it depends entirely on the President how far he shall avail himself of the services of the other Commissioners. The unpaid Commissioners seldom take any active part, and are considered rather as Honorary Members, who may be consulted as occasion may arise. Effectually, therefore, the whole responsibility rests with the President. In general changes of the Administration, all the Members of the India Board vacate office, but the unpaid Commissioners are frequently re-appointed. 209. 204. 205. 210. 286.

Under the Act of 1793, the Commissioners are to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns which in anywise relate to the Civil or Military Government, or to the Administration of the Revenues, of India; but the Committee deem it advisable to refrain from adducing opinions merely hypothetical as to the independent powers which the Law confers on the Board. With respect to all Despatches relating to Peace, War, or Negociation with any of the Powers of India, which the Board may deem of a secret nature, it is their duty, according to the express terms of the Law, to originate and prepare the Instructions which are sent through the Secret Committee; and, speaking generally, there have been no Secret Despatches but those prepared by the Board. 288. 413.

184. Board. Upon any subject whatever, not Commercial, without any reason
416 given, they may require the Court of Directors to prepare a Despatch,
within the limited period of 14 days, with which they may deal at their
own pleasure, so as to alter all its expressions and its whole purport. For
189. alterations made by the Board, whether in Despatches so prepared, or in
those which have been framed by the Court without such directions, the
Law requires, as already stated, that reasons at large shall be given.

190 By the Charter Act of 1813, the Rules and Regulations for the good government of the College at Haileybury, and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, are subject to revision and approval by the Board, and no Order for the establishment of any office, or the appointment of any person to fill the situation of Principal at the College, or Head Master of the Seminary, is valid, until approved by the Board.

191. The Warrant for nominating a Bishop of Calcutta, or for preparing Letters-Patent relating to that See, is countersigned by the President, in which he acts independently of the Court of Directors. The President also countersigns the Warrant of the King approving of the appointment by the Court of Directors of the Governors, and Commanders-in-Chief; as well as the writing or instrument under the Sign Manual by which the King may remove or recall any person from office or employment in India, and vacate and make void Appointments and Commissions there.

The mode in which separation is made between the Political and Commercial Finances of the Company, is, in the terms of the Act of 1813, under the absolute control of the Board.

582-584. They have also the power of directing permission to be given to any individual to proceed to India, if the Court have previously refused such permission; and the Board are not required in this case to state their reasons.

The mode in which the business is transacted between the Board and the Court has been already described.

Considering the multifarious nature of the Company's relations and
transactions, it is to be expected that the Correspondence should be
voluminous and complicated, comprehending, as it does, not only all
that originates in England, and is transmitted to India, but also the
1694 1695. record of the Proceedings and Correspondence of the Officers at the
967. several Presidencies, necessary to put the Authorities at home in complete
156. possession of all their acts. The Correspondence comes home in Despatches, and the Explanatory Matter in Books or Volumes. The total
1575. number of Folio Volumes received in 21 years, from 1793 to 1813, was
9,094; and from 1814 to 1829, a period of 16 years, the number was
12,414.

From the establishment of the Board in 1784, to 1814, the number of Letters received from the Court by the Board of Commissioners was 1,791; the number sent from them to the Court was 1,195. From 1814 to 1831, 1,967 Letters have been written to, and 2,642 received from, the Board. The number of Drafts sent up to the Board from 1793 to 1813, was 3,958; from 1814 to 1830, 7,962, being an increase of 4,004. There have, moreover, been various References, connected with servants, civil and military, and others, in this country; amounting, between the years 1814 and 1830, to 50,146. The Reports made to the Court by its Committees, apart from details and researches made in framing such Reports, amount to 32,902. From 1813 to the present time, 723 Parliamentary Orders have been served on the Court, requiring Returns of vast extent.

It is represented that the Home Government is overloaded with details;
and that there is nothing so great, and nothing so small, that does not 341. 1694. 1695.
(under the present system) require the sanction of the Supreme Authority.
While it is maintained, as a principle, that the Councils of India 1736. 1737.
must be made to confide in the Government at Home, (which salutary
purpose can alone be secured by the transactions being duly recorded, 160.
and punctually transmitted home by every opportunity,) it does not seem
possible that the overwhelming mass of business should be diminished:
the only obvious principle of remedy is stated to be a division of labour
and responsibility.

In describing the mode in which business is transacted by the Court and
the Board collectively, allusions have been made to differences of opinion,
which have occasionally arisen; to a power of Remonstrance on the one
hand, and an obligation to give Reasons at large on the other; and it is
held that differences of this nature must operate unfavourably on the Company's
interests, in two ways, from the weakness and vacillation which 1566.
disunion betrays, and from the delay that must take place before the
intended measures are adopted. The Act of Parliament prescribes, that 117.
the Despatch, when prepared, should be only two months from the time
of its leaving the Court of Directors to its being returned thither; and an
Answer has been prepared by the Court, and sent up to the Board, within 120.
ten days of the receipt of the Despatch from India; but it has sometimes
happened that questions of importance submitted by the Government of 1472.
India to the consideration of the Home Authorities, have, from peculiar
events, not been answered for a period of two or three years, circumstances
in the mean time having so changed that further reference became
necessary, and thus a period of many years has elapsed before the adjustment
of such questions. The fact of Collision between the co-ordinate 66. 70. 292. 2[illegible] 1261.
authorities is clearly borne out by the Evidence; while it is also affirmed 1274. 1275. 1286. [illegible]14. 1324. 1585. 1601.
that the desire of avoiding collision has led, in many instances, to the 1594.
continued and renewed postponement of Instructions upon important subjects.
Hence, although the degree of inconvenience resulting from such 277. 299. 301. 1262. 1270.
collision may be regarded as a matter of mere opinion, and thus be variously 1592.
estimated, yet it must have its origin in the constitution of the Home 523. 263. 1029. 1033. 1471. 1566. 1571.
Authorities, and the existence of co-ordinate powers. It has also been
suggested that, in consequence of the indefinite nature of the several 1581. 1582.
powers of the two authorities, impediment is thrown in the way of
communications from Public Servants in India.

A remedy suggested for the evils just alluded to, is, a change of the 266.
present system, by vesting the Government in all its branches in one 302. 1578.
body, or in two bodies, having a very different relation to each other from
that which now exists between the Court and the Board, and remodelling
the Local Government on the same principles. But, independently of
any great change in the system, the Evidence affords various hints
respecting modifications which might be beneficially introduced into the
existing Government.

The possibility of conducting the business with fewer Directors, and
the expediency of reducing their number, have been considered. It is 1597. 1813.
allowed that a diminution of their number would constitute a stronger 1816.
obligation on the individuals appointed to attend to their duties, as it
would impose practically, as well as morally, an additional degree of
responsibility: but it is maintained that no real inconvenience arises from
the present constitution of the Court, and that its Members could not
well be diminished, unless its Commercial and Political Functions were 1306. 1310. 1812. 1814.
separated more than has yet been done, because the Commercial Department,

1562. ment, with which a large proportion of the business of the Court originates,
requires the superintendence of a separate Committee; and though
318. there is a plan suggested for introducing a more marked distinction
1454. between the Political and Commercial character of the Company, it is
contended that there is a necessity for an interference on the part of the
Court as active and extensive as that which at present exists.

The advantages and disadvantages of the Change of Directors by rotation
1599. 1603. have also been considered: it is allowed that, by the existing rule,
the Court is frequently deprived of the advice of competent and able
men; but if the Directors were to be chosen for life, there would remain
no check upon their incapacity or misconduct.

270. The mode in which the Committee of Correspondence is filled up is
418. liable to a similar objection, because those Members who come late in life
297. from India, and whose talents and experience peculiarly qualify them for
taking a part in the Administration, may never be placed on that Committee.
424. The present mode, however, which is grounded on Practice,
rather than on any express Law, is said to have its advantages; because,
by means of it, a Director becomes practically acquainted with every
branch of the Company's affairs, while he is not precluded, by being
attached to a subordinate Committee, from affording to the Court the
benefit of his more recent knowledge and experience.

As it is allowed that the Court of Directors certainly possess, upon
some points, a detailed knowledge, which the Board of Control does not
298. possess, under its present constitution, and with its present establishment,
it is not contended that the Board would at once be competent to originate
any but the more important Despatches, referring to general principles and
the higher subjects of Government. On the authority of the writer of
the Political History of India, it has been suggested, that one or two of the
Commissioners should always be persons who have served either in the
264. Military or Civil branch of the Company's service abroad. It is also suggested,
that whatever the Board is competent to do through the medium
268. of the Secret Committee, might be as well done by direct Despatches,
emanating from a Secretary of State for India, addressed to the respective
Governors abroad.

It is considered that the reduction recently made in the Salary of the
269. President of the Board, in consequence of which that situation offers
a remuneration for talent and ability inferior to that afforded by many
other appointments of the same class, is, upon public grounds, most
objectionable.

Local Government.

In reporting the Evidence relating to the Local Government, the Committee propose to give an outline, 1st, of its Constitution and Functions; 2d, its Operation, comprising its Efficiency and alleged Defects; 3d, Proposed Alterations and Improvements relating thereto.

There are three Presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In Bengal
172. the Government consists of a Governor General and three Councillors;
and at Madras and Bombay of a Governor and the same number of
Councillors. The Court of Directors, if they see fit, appoint the Commander-in-Chief
at each of the Presidencies to a seat in the Council of the
Presidency to which he is attached, in which event, he takes rank next to
336. the Governor, as second in Council. There are two other Councillors,
civilians, with the necessary subordinate functionaries. The Civil Members

bers of Council must have resided ten years in India, in the Company's 178. service.

The Governor General has a supreme controlling power over the Governors of Madras and Bombay, who, under certain circumstances, may be suspended for disobedience of orders. He has also the power, if he 339. 341. thinks fit, of proceeding to the subordinate Presidencies, and assuming the chief authority there.

According to the terms of the Act of 1793, the Governor brings forward in Council any business he thinks fit. The discussion upon it may be adjourned twice for 48 hours, but not longer, and then a decision must be pronounced; if the Members of Council accord with the views of the Governor, the decision becomes a measure of Government; if the Members of Council dissent from the Governor, they are to exchange opinions in writing, which are entered upon record. If the Governor still adheres to his own views, he is vested with the power of acting on his own 1450. responsibility, placing upon record his reasons for so doing, which are 810. 814. 1685. transmitted to this country, with Copies of all the Proceedings. From the operation of this independent power, legislation, and matters judicially before the Council, are the only exceptions.

To the powers of Governor General, those of Captain General have, on one occasion, been superadded. This is an appointment from the King, and confers the complete control over all Military Affairs.

The power therefore of making or enforcing Laws for the government of 305. the respective Presidencies rests in four individuals, viz. the Governor General (the Governor in the cases of Madras and Bombay) and the three Members of Council, subject immediately, in some instances, to the consent of the Supreme Court of Judicature to register their Decree, and, more remotely, to the approval and sanction of the King in Council, the 611. 613. 614. Board of Control, and the Court of Directors. 1539.

The general Administration of Public Affairs is carried on by the means of Boards, the object of which is to relieve the Government from the 870. 871. burthen of details. At Calcutta, there are the Boards of Revenue, Salt and Opium, and Trade; and the Military, Marine, and Medical Boards: At Madras, Medical, Military, and Revenue Boards: At Bombay no Reve- 872. 873. 874. nue Board ever existed, and the Military Board was abolished by Sir John Malcolm.

Concerning the system of Administration by Boards in general, it has 960. 968. been stated, that however plausible they may be in theory, and however 1448. 1449. useful Boards *might* be made, yet that practically they are inefficient: 1783. 1789. that they operate as clogs upon business, and that all that is professed to be accomplished by them, might be better attained by the agency of a single individual, is the uniform tenor of the Evidence adduced before the Committee.

With respect to Councils, it is argued, on the one hand, that as they are no check upon the Governor, in any case when he chooses to exercise his independent power, and as the Secretaries of Government and Heads 1607. of Departments might probably give him the assistance which Councillors now afford, they might be altogether dispensed with, and the Public at the same time lose no efficient check. On the other hand, it is contended, that they are extremely useful in arranging for the Governor the most material points of Correspondence, and that they relieve him from a load 968. of detail, and would relieve him still more if allowed to decide upon judicial and territorial matters upon their own responsibility; that, in

short, as the Governor is, for the most part, totally unacquainted with
Indian Affairs, the assistance of Councillors, of local experience and knowledge,
1682. is indispensably requisite to enable him to discharge his duties.

The duties of the Governor General are those which appertain specially
to the Presidency of Bengal, and those which relate to the supervision
and control of every functionary in India: and if it be true that the
341. Local Administration of Bengal, more immediately confided to the Governor
General, is sufficient to engage his whole time and attention, it must
necessarily follow, that the still more important business of general Legislation,
and general Control, is ill performed; and from this source, it is
alleged, arises one class of the evils which pervade the Administration in
1472. India. Another class is alleged to have its origin in the nature of the
Administration at Home, a system of checks, which operate as clogs on
1566. business, and occasion a disunion of authority, under which officers, having
the same duties to perform, and the same objects in view, are split into
distinct departments, often acting on opposite principles, and coming
into perpetual collision with each other.

1454. It has been said, that one of the most important considerations for
266. 391. Parliament is the Improvement of the Government of India in India
266. 346. 365. 616. 619. 815. 842. 862. 1454. itself: with this view, and in order to meet the evils already adverted to,
1468. 1566. 1608. 1790. 1796. and it has been proposed, to entrust increased powers to a Local authority
342. 344. 620. 622. by the establishment of one Supreme Government for all India, without
[Appx. V. of Report of 1831.] the charge of any Local Administration, and by the appointment of
Lieutenant Governors at the several Presidencies, with subordinate powers.
Under this arrangement it would not be necessary to disturb existing
862. 863. boundaries, although it might be advisable to divide into two the extensive
Presidency of Bengal.

Against the adoption of these alterations, it has been urged, that the
Local Government of Calcutta, as at present constituted, though it has
some defects, is yet fully equal to the task of legislating for the Native
1450. Population; that the number of the Regulations passed by the Local
1349. 1350. 1351. Government, since the renewal of the Charter, is small when compared
1539. 1544. with that of the Laws passed in England during the same period; that it
1340. 1341. would be dangerous to remove the salutary checks which have hitherto
existed in the control exercised by the Home Authorities; and that the
1541. 1544. 1604. business which, on the adoption of the New System, would unavoidably
1696. devolve upon the Supreme Government, would, from its extent, be unmanageable.

In contemplating the probable effect on the minds of the Natives, of
any extensive change in the present Administration of India, it has been
1473. 1476. denied that it would be productive of any unfavourable result, or that it
1583. 1584. would make any impression whatever; their ideas of the Company being
exceedingly vague, and their feelings of respect attaching entirely to the
Executive power.

LAW.

THAT the British sway has conferred very considerable benefit on
1712. 1717. India can hardly be doubted, since under our Government the people
enjoy advantages which all history shows they never possessed under their
own Princes,—protection from external invasion, and the security of life
770. 771. and property. If these benefits are not duly appreciated, it is because
the demoralization, consequent on ages of anarchy and misrule, has rendered
them insensible to the blessings of organized society; a state in
which the justice and firmness of the governors are sure to become

reasons for disaffection on the part of the governed, because they annihi-
late their hopes of individual aggrandizement and independence. Hence, 1410. 1420.
with the exception of Bengal Proper, where a general feeling of protection
is stated to prevail, the British tenure of India is, for the most part, a
tenure of the sword, resting chiefly on the persuasion of our national
power, and military strength and discipline. At the same time, it may be
matter for attentive investigation, how far the exclusion of the Natives 1717.
from places of trust and emolument, operates as a cause of discontent, and
also how far the influence of the British Name in the Native States is con- 1451. 1453.
verted by rapacious rulers into an engine of oppression.

The subject of the Legislative Power in India has already, in a great
measure, been anticipated in the Summary of the Evidence respecting the
Constitution and Powers of the Civil Government, and the proposed 615. 619. 815. 842.
Reform of the present system, by the establishment of a Supreme Autho- 862. 1454. 1468.
rity, embracing Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Functions. It there- 1566. 1571. 1608.
fore only remains to pass under review the existing State of Jurisdiction
and of the Courts of Law, the Modifications and Changes which might
be beneficially introduced, and the principles which ought to regulate
any new Legislative Enactments.

There exist in India at the present time two concurrent, and in some 1662.
instances, conflicting, systems of Judicature;—the Company's Courts, and
the King's or Supreme Courts.

In the Company's Courts there are three grades of European Judges;
the District, the Provincial, and the Judges of the Sudder Court. Of the 894. 895.
Native Judges there are two classes; Moonsiffs, of whom there are several
stationed in the interior of every district; and Sudder Ameens, established
at the same station with the European District Judge. There are also
Magistrates, who exercise Civil Jurisdiction under special appointment.
The Registrars try and decide such causes as may be referred to them
by the Judge.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to Europeans generally, 367.
and, within a certain limit around the several Presidencies, to Natives also;
but constructively, Natives not so circumstanced have, on many occasions,
been brought within its jurisdiction. The jury system is confined entirely
within the limits of the Supreme Court. It is made ground of complaint, 1519.
that the Criminal Law is more severe than that administered beyond this
boundary, while the Civil Law also is attended with an expense which has
ruined most of the native families of distinction, and borne heavily upon 1517. 1669.
Europeans.

No Regulation made by the Local Government, and affecting individuals
within the jurisdiction of the Court, is valid, unless registered by the 611. 613. 805. 806.
Court; a power which has in recent instances been freely exercised, and
much beyond the local limits contemplated by the Act of Parliament. 1351. 1450.
Hence collision has arisen between the Local Authorities and the Function- 366. 785.
aries of the King's Courts, which has proved a source of great evil and of
serious embarrassment to the Government; nevertheless, objections exist 369.
to the abolition of the courts; while the remedies necessary to correct the
evils attached to the operation of the present system are said to be abun-
dantly obvious: 1st, by accurately and strictly defining the jurisdiction
of the Supreme Court, or, 2dly, by the establishment of a general Legis- 1609.
lative Council, or 3dly, by the appointment of Local Agents with the
control of districts, as suggested by Sir Thomas Munro.

The power of Arbitrary Deportation upon alleged charges, without trial, 571. 577.
forms another important feature in the Local Administration of India; con- 505. 610. 1510. 1511.

cerning which it has become a question whether it might not be suppressed or modified by the introduction of Trial by Jury, without danger to the State.

750. 755. 1573 1574. There is also important Evidence with regard to the Code of Criminal
Law in force in the Provincial Courts; the reciprocal circumstances of
Europeans and Natives with respect to the Administration of Justice; the
370. effects and tendency of the Judicial System actually in operation, as to
the security of the persons and property of the Natives; and the expe-
371. 376. 749. diency of subjecting Englishmen to the jurisdiction of the Provincial
Tribunals.

On a large view of the state of Indian Legislation, and of the improve-
1454. 1700. ments of which it is susceptible, it is recognised as an indisputable principle,
1512. 1518. that the interests of the Native Subjects are to be consulted in preference to
those of Europeans, whenever the two come in competition; and that
therefore the Laws ought to be adapted rather to the feelings and habits
of the Natives than to those of Europeans. It is also asserted, that though
the Native Law might beneficially be assimilated to British Law in certain
points, yet that the principle of British Law could never be made the
1727. basis of an Indian Code; and finally, that the rights of the Natives can
never be effectually secured otherwise than by such amalgamation; by
the appointment of an European Judge to every Zillah Court, with
585. 589. Native Judges as his assistants and assessors; and by the substitution
of individual for collective agency.

183. 188. 189. 1724. The provisions for the promulgation of Ordinances and Regulations are
described to be effective.

NATIVES.

INTIMATELY connected with every plan for the good government of
India, and for the introduction of ameliorating changes into the present
system, is all that relates to the habits, character, and capacity of the
689. 691. Native Population. It appears that at present they are only employed in
1479. 1486. subordinate situations in the Revenue, Judicial, and Military Departments.
1373. 1382. They are said to be sufficiently observant of the practical merits and
defects of our system; and to be alive to the grievance of being excluded
from a larger share in the Executive Government, a disadvantage which is
not considered as compensated by the increased security enjoyed under
British protection, compared with the precariousness of all tenure under
490. 503. 510. 691. former Governments: it is amply borne out by the Evidence that such
399. 410. 487. 490. exclusion is not warranted on the score of incapacity for business, or the
658. 688. 778. want of application, or trustworthiness: while it is contended that their
1373. 1382. 1572. 1733. admission, under European control, into the higher offices, would have
a beneficial effect in correcting the moral obliquities of their general
character; would strengthen their attachment to British dominion; would
888. 893. conduce to the better Administration of Justice; and would be productive
of a great saving in the Expenses of the Indian Government.

With a view to the more general identification of the Natives with the
Government of India, the encouragement and cultivation of the English
702. 726. Language, to the greatest possible extent, is deemed by one Witness to be
highly desirable.

A desire for the knowledge of European Science and Literature has,
it is declared, been awakened in the Natives by the more recent extension
and encouragement of Education among them; and it is urged that
1913. Moral and Religious Instruction is, in consequence, of imperious necessity
for

for securing the improvement of their Moral Standard, and the advancement of their Political Character.

The proportion of the Hindoo Population to the Mahomedan is stated at eight to one. 1406. 1409.

The expediency of framing a Law for defining and regulating the Civil Rights of Natives, in the case of a change of Religion, is suggested. 896. 898.

It is equally desirable, it is stated, to extend perfect toleration to the Native Christians, and to remove, as far as possible, any disability that can be shown still to exist to their prejudice. 1924.

An interesting Sketch has been given of the State of Christianity in India 1842.
in the early ages, and also of the Syrian Christians, who have received the 1843.
greatest assistance and advantage from a College for the instruction of their Priesthood, founded by Colonel Munro, long resident at Travancore, the Students of which are stated, by a clergyman who examined them, to have made great progress in the Latin and Syriac Languages, and in other branches of Literature.

The Roman Syrians have a College at Verapoly, for the education of 1844.
about 50 Students. 1848.

The Roman Syrians and the pure Syrian Churches of Travancore are 848.
about equal in numbers, and amount each to between 60,000 and 70,000 1849.
souls.

The failure of Roman-catholic Missionaries is acknowledged by them- 1850. 1851.
selves, and attested by other Witnesses; while the progress of the Protes- 1858.
tants appears to be daily becoming more successful. Their judicious plan is 1854.
to establish Schools, which they have effected both in the North and South of India. The number of Scholars in Bengal alone, amounts to about 50,000.

This general diffusion of Instruction is producing the best and most salutary effect, not only on the children educated, but on the minds of their parents and neighbours. Female Schools have also been success- 1854.
fully established; at the different Missionary Stations there were, in 1823, nearly 1,200 female children, and that number has gradually increased to 3,000.

The proficiency of the Native Catechists is also attested. 1856.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is stated, that the number of Chaplains at present in actual service 1859.
is not sufficient for the wants of the people committed to their charge; and 1908.
while, in several stations in the interior of India, the duties of a Chaplain
do not employ the whole of his time, there are larger stations, such as Mili- 1860.
tary Cantonments, where there is duty for two, if not for three, Chaplains. 1888. 1891.
The want of additional Bishops is also pointed out. 1861. 1909.

While an efficient Church Establishment is recommended, co-extensive with the wants of the European subjects who may be members of that Church, and of such Native Christian subjects as shall be willing and anxious to attach themselves to it, perfect toleration, on the part of
Government, to the labours of the Missionaries, is not less strongly recom- 1920.
mended, care being had, at the same time, not to afford, on the part
of the Government, any direct encouragement to the conversion of the 942.
Natives.

PATRONAGE.

73. 81. **East India** Patronage is vested partly in the Crown, partly in the
307. 311. Directors, and partly in the Governors and Council of the several
Presidencies.

The Board of Control has legally no share in the distribution of Indian
320. 323. Patronage; though, practically, the President of the Board, by an arrangement
with the Court of Directors, has a share equal to that of one of
the Chairs, or double that of a Director.

679. 681. The Patronage exercised in India amounts to a very large share of
1546. the whole; but the distribution of it is recorded on the proceedings
1550. 1555. sent home, and it is liable to be vigilantly scrutinized by the Court, and
by the Board.

929. 930. 954. 959. Promotion is regulated on the principle of seniority as the general rule,
1618. 1619. and by selection, according to individual merit, as particular exigencies
864. 865. may require; but in the several Presidencies it is, generally speaking,
confined to individuals within the Presidency.

No public responsibility attaches to the Patronage of the Directors;
nor do the tests prescribed operate upon the exercise of it any more than
the desirableness of obtaining competent persons operates upon the disposal
667. 672. of the patronage in Government offices in this country: Public
Opinion is said to have as little influence in the one case as in the other.

107. The amount of Patronage is necessarily fluctuating, being regulated by
660. 666. the demand for Public Servants, arising from casualties or other causes.
1621. 1624. The number of Civil Servants at the three Presidencies is calculated at
438. 1,100 or 1,200.

652. 655. To the present mode of Nomination, it is objected, that it gives to India
84. 98. 476. 483. only an average amount of Talent, or one but a little above mediocrity.
104, 105. Though there does not appear in the Evidence any imputation upon the
purity with which the Directors have acted in bestowing their patronage,
315. 317. 326. 328. it seems at the same time agreed, that the nomination by individual
389. 432. 920. 923. Directors is not the best mode of securing a high standard of Ability
1596. and Qualifications in the Civil Servants; this, it is considered, by one
1365. Witness at least, might be more surely obtained by public competition.
1556. On the other hand, an appeal is made to the high testimony borne by
1617. Mr. Canning to the zeal and ability of the Company's Servants, and also
more generally to the history of India, in proof that they have hitherto
682. 683. 924. 925. possessed adequate abilities and qualifications. If a system of competition
were acted upon, and if the Natives were more extensively appointed to
Civil Offices, the amount of Patronage, it is stated, would be so abridged,
1596. that no separate body would be requisite for administering it; and though
it might be objectionable to vest it in the Crown, it is suggested that it
might be given to Public Schools and Universities, as the reward of talent
1326. 1339. and acquirement. What system of competition could be adopted so as
to prevent all favouritism in the selection, is admitted to be deserving of
1531. serious consideration. An argument, brought forward by one Witness,
against any plan different from the present, is, that checks could not be
1545. 1550. so effectually established to meet the abuses to which the exercise of such
extensive Patronage, at home and in India, is liable. In the event of the
1597. 1598. 1815. Patronage being taken away from the Court of Directors, a pecuniary
compensation has been suggested.

The Committee have inquired into the state of Education in the Civil Service, and among the Natives of India.

I.—EDUCATION: CIVIL SERVICE.

CONCERNING the Qualifications required from a Writer, previously 99. 105. 111. 116. 312.
to his appointment, the Evidence is not very specific; they are fixed by 313. 317. 377. 388. 629. 651; 913.
Regulations framed by the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.
On an average young men proceed to India at the age of 18: 22 631. 764. 773. 923.
is recommended as the most eligible age. 1521. 1526.

It is stated by the Principal, whose Evidence is very full and detailed,
that the design of the East India College at Haileybury, which was established 1828.
in 1806, was, to supply the great body of Civil Servants with an
amount of qualification commensurate with the extent and importance of
their functions in India, which qualification could not, at the time that the 1829.
College was founded, have been otherwise procured. The nature of the
combined Course of Study, the impracticability of acquiring it without 1830.
a special Institution, more particularly for Oriental Literature, and the
tests required of the parties nominated, all form subjects of Evidence.
It is considered that it would be advisable to increase the age of Students,
by admitting them between the ages of 18 and 22. The Act of 1826 1832.
is believed not to have answered the expectations of its authors, and to [7 G. 4. c. 56.]
have shaken and mutilated the whole Collegiate System. The College,
it is stated by the Principal, has had various difficulties to contend with, 1833.
but has, in a great measure, fairly answered what could reasonably have 1834.
been expected from it on its original foundation; and it is held that, with 1835.
revised tests, and some modifications in its present machinery, it would
be competent to stand even against the Universities of England, in so far
as relates to the due Qualification of Civil Servants for India. The proficiency
of the Scholars is well attested by those who have experienced
its benefits and watched its progress. The capabilities are pointed out
which the College possesses, of admitting alterations, so as to render the
Education more efficient and satisfactory; and other modes of Qualification
for the Civil Service are suggested. It is maintained that the Civil 1612.
Servants have been better educated since the establishment of the College 317. 1530.
than they were before; and the fact, that the most important posts have
been filled in India by those who have been most distinguished for proficiency 377. 388. 429. 462.
at Haileybury, is adduced in proof of this opinion: while the tenor 475. 626. 628. 913. 919. 1563.
of other parts of the Evidence would show, that where the operation of
the system has not been absolutely prejudicial to the habits and views of
the Students, every object contemplated by the College, might have
been more effectually obtained by other means.

On arriving in India, the young men of the Bengal Service enter the 383. 632. 1357.
College at Calcutta, with the view of perfecting themselves in Languages,
the elements of which have been acquired at Haileybury, where
the education is of a more general nature. While at the College at Calcutta, 635. 676. 678.
they are maintained at the Company's expense. Of this Institution
(which was from the commencement strongly objected to by the 485.
Court of Directors, on the score of expense) it is remarked, that "it has
been a source of more debt than knowledge in the Civil Service, and an 387. 642. 644. 1359.
expensive establishment for the end proposed." It was not uncommon 1372. 1525.
in former times for young men to leave the College with a debt of from
50,000 to a lac of rupees; but this evil may in part be attributed to the 430. 913. 914. 1363.
mode of appointment. The Institution has lately undergone a revision. 485. 486. 1369.
It has been useful in providing books, by which the acquisition of the
Native Languages has been greatly facilitated, but beyond this it is 636.
considered,

considered that the Institution is disadvantageous to the Public Service.
1430. If abolished, its buildings might be converted to Public Offices.

448. 645. 651. It appears that the Study of Languages is most readily promoted by
1369. sending the young men, directly on their arrival, into the Provinces, and
attaching them to some Public Office, as was formerly the practice.

637. 641. At Bombay there is no Institution corresponding to that at Calcutta.
1564. 1565. At Madras there is a Collegiate Institution, but no European Professors,
as formerly at Calcutta; the Examiners are gentlemen in the Company's
Civil Service, but they receive no pay. Proficiency in the Native Languages is made a condition of promotion.

With a view to raise the standard of attainment, and afford fuller scope
656. 657. for selection, not only is public competition in England recommended,
765. 769. but it is also proposed, with the same view, that the whole Service should be
originally Military. Among other objections against this plan, it is urged
774. 775. that it evinces a total departure from the principles at present laid down
1527. 1529. by the Legislature for conducting the two branches of Indian Service.

2.—EDUCATION: NATIVES.

395. 398. 695. 697. By the Act of Parliament of 1813, the Company are obliged, out of
936. 1534. 1538. Surplus Territorial Revenue, to expend annually a Lac of Rupees in promoting the Education of the Natives of India; in some years less than
that has been expended, but in others twice and even five times the stipulated amount.

939. 941. 1383. 1405. It is on all hands allowed, that the general cultivation of the English
392. Language is most highly desirable, both with a view to the introduction
502. of the Natives into Places of Trust, and as a powerful means of operating
1213. 1226. favourably on their Habits and Character; and that, moreover, a great par-
937. 949. 953. tiality prevails in favour of the English Language and Literature, in both
399. 410. 491. 702. of which many Natives have made considerable progress; but that the
726. 1630. subject has not hitherto met with that consideration and encouragement
1229, 1230. from the Government which its importance seems to merit. Though faci-
949. 1495. 1628. 1632. lities might be multiplied at a small expense, there is a great want of
394. 500. proper Teachers; and in the Government Schools, with few exceptions,
it is not taught at all.

714. 726. 939. It has been suggested, that the most powerful stimulus would be, to
make a certain degree of proficiency a condition of Qualification for Civil
Employment.

392. When, however, the immensity of the field is regarded, it is not to be
concluded, that active steps have not been taken, however limited, for
692. 701. disseminating the benefits of Education among the Natives. Moslem and
935. Hindoo Colleges have been established, or placed on a more efficient
footing, in Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, and Benares. Schools have been
established in other parts of the country; and Seminaries, founded by
individuals, have received aid. For more full information on this interest-
Public Appx. (I.) ing subject, the Committee beg to refer to the Memoir prepared by
Mr. Fisher, of the India House, and to the Letters from the Court of
Directors to their several Governments in India.

With regard to the Madras Presidency, it was proposed, by Sir Thomas
492. 499. Munro, to establish Native Schools in every Tehsildary. The Master was
518. 520. to be paid, partly by a Stipend from Government, and partly by Fees
1487. 1495. from the Scholars. If fully followed up, this plan might, to a certain
extent, furnish the means of a common Education to the Natives.

On this head of Native Education, the Evidence is full and circumstantial.

Testimony has been adduced concerning the Acquirements and Abilities
of the Anglo-Indian Population, concluding with a recommendation for
the removal, in their case, of all invidious distinction, and exclusion from 1237.
Office.

THE PRESS.

THE Evidence is detailed and circumstantial respecting the state of
the European and Indian Press; the Regulations relative thereto; and the 590. 597.
subjects of Discussion, Correspondents, Circulation, Price, Transmission, 972. 1000. 1050. 1070.
and Postage of the Newspapers. The peculiarities which attach to the 1071. 1117. 1147.
several Presidencies are remarked, and also the Discussions and Proceed- 1165. 1173. 1174. 1184
ings to which Articles in the Journals, obnoxious to the Local Govern- 1071. 1117. 1159. 1247.
ment, give rise.

The Native Press at Calcutta is under the same restrictions as the 1202. 1207.
English Press there, but its operation is not very extensive. At Bombay 861.
it is perfectly free. 1209. 1212.

The present checks on the Press lie in the withdrawal of the Government 1071. 1208.
Licence, which is revocable at pleasure, with or without inquiry or notice;
and in the power of Arbitrary Deportation. How far the existence of this 1154. 1164.
power is necessary, in the present state of India, is amply discussed; and,
with reference to the Offences of the Press, the possibility of obtaining a fair 598. 610.
and impartial Trial by Jury is confidently asserted.

On the one part, it is argued, that the free discussion of Government 846. 861.
measures, by the Press, or otherwise, must be productive of good, both in 1148. 1153.
maturing Legislative Enactments, and in controlling the conduct of Public
Functionaries.

On the other part, it is maintained, that the Freedom of the Press is 1633. 1644.
inconsistent with the condition of the People, and incompatible with the
nature of the Government.

Since the Evidence was taken, intelligence has been received of the removal of the Censorship at Madras.

INTERCOURSE WITH INDIA, AND SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS.

MUCH valuable Evidence has been received upon this important subject in the Revenue, Judicial, and Commercial Departments of the Inquiry, as well as in the Public.

As early as 1766 the Court of Directors prohibited British-born Subjects from holding Lands, the prohibition being chiefly directed against their own Servants, who, about that time, were in the habit of holding Public Lands and Farms. In 1783–84 it was stated, in a Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the Regulation was chiefly applicable to the Company's Servants, who, it was considered, might convert their influence and power to improper purposes, and that it ought not to be equally applicable to men not in the Company's service.

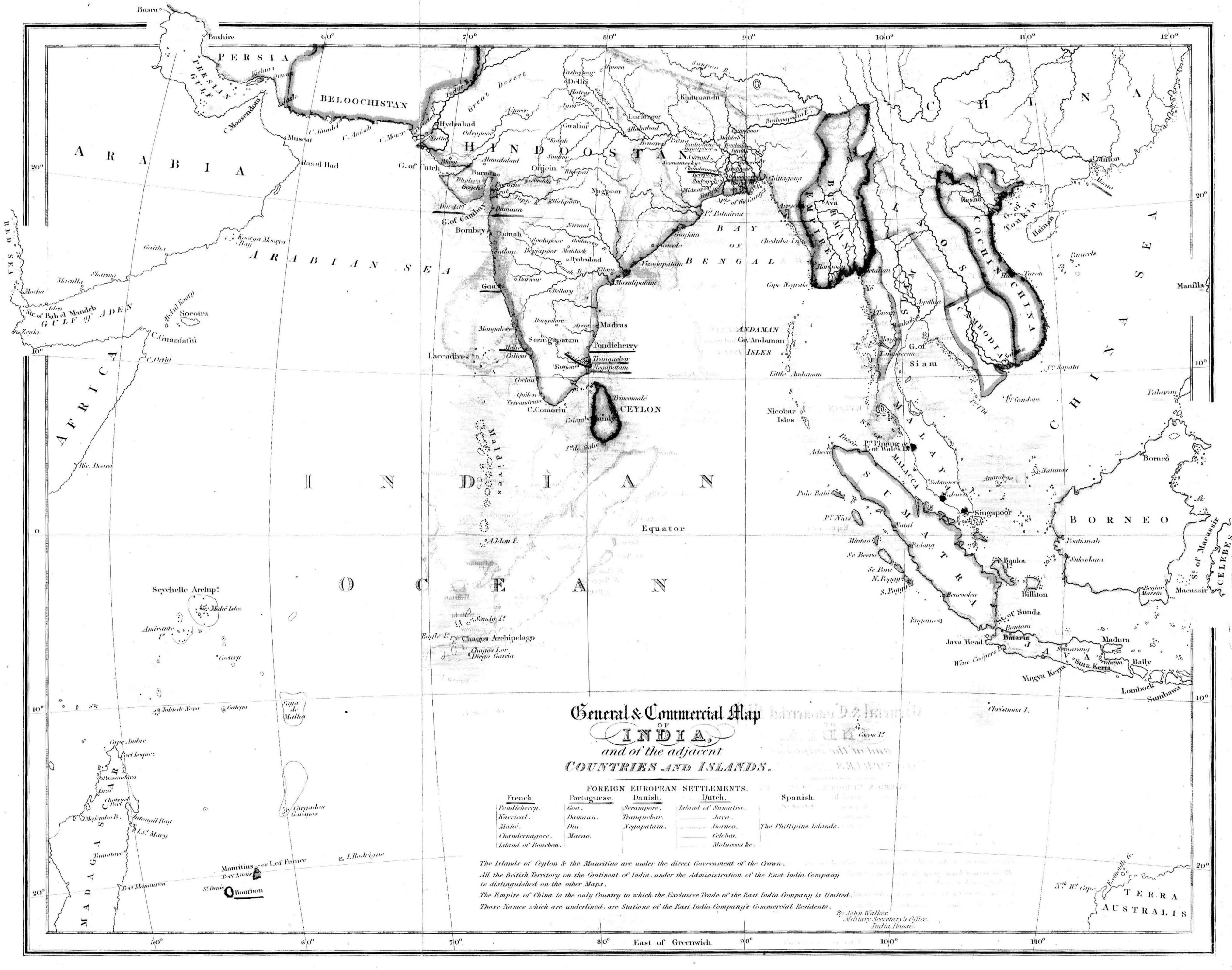
The Evidence shows, that as far as holding Lands in Farm, to a great extent the prohibition is merely nominal; Europeans hold them in the names of Natives, and in their names also they sue and are sued in the Courts.

These Lands are principally held for the cultivation of Indigo, which has improved of late years in Behar and Bengal, where the Factories are chiefly established. There are also a few in North and South Arcot, which are two of the principal Indigo Districts.

The introduction of Capital into these Districts, and the Employment of
a great number of People, have been beneficial; but most of the Witnesses
561. 563. 734. 755. do not recommend the uncontrolled and indiscriminate admission
649. 1658. of British-born Subjects into our Indian Possessions. It is not doubted
566. 570. that the skill, enterprize, and capital of Europeans might be made to
744 748. 756. 1001. 1004. confer important benefits upon the country in the development of its
vast resources. The chief difficulty opposed to their free admission appears
1001. 1007. to be considered to arise out of the defective state of the Judicial
Establishments, civil and criminal. Facilities of Intercourse have of late
578. 584. years been greatly increased. License to proceed to India is said never
to be withheld if the Applicant can show any reason for wishing to proceed
1325. to India other than mere speculation. Many instances have occurred
in which a refusal on the part of the Court of Directors has been superseded
by the Board of Control.

The Report of the Committee of 1813 shows that serious apprehensions were then entertained by some distinguished individuals, who had held high stations in India, that the opening of the Trade would lead to a dangerous influx of Europeans. But the Returns from 1815 to 1828 show, that in the space of 13 years, the increase of British-born Subjects in India, not in the service of the East India Company, does not exceed 515, and that these reside principally at the three Presidencies, or are employed on board the ships belonging to the respective ports. The Committee, conceiving that the question of the admission of Europeans to hold lands in India is one which deserves the
deep consideration of the Indian Government, and of the ruling authorities in England, have made selection of very important documents, with
General Appendix. a view of assisting the judgment of the House in reference to the various
alterations of system which are recommended in the Evidence. In these
Papers the opinions of the Local Government will be found to be fully
recorded.

In 1815, total number -	1,501
In 1828 - ditto - -	2,016
	515



Busra
Bushire
PERSIA
PERSIAN GULF
Kishma
Ormus
BELOOCHISTAN
C. Moosendom
Muscat
Rasal Had
C. Guadel
C. Arabah
C. Mowz
ARABIA
RED SEA
Gaitha
Koorya Moorya Bay
ARABIAN SEA
Sharma
Macalla
Mocha
Aden
Sts. of Bab el Mandeb
GULF of ADEN
Zeyla
Abdul Koory
Socotra
C. Guardafui
C. Orfui
AFRICA
Rio. Doara
Indus R.
Great Desert
Ajmeer
Hydrabad
Tatta
Odeypoor
Bhooj
G. of Cutch
HINDOOSTAN
Ahmedabad
Baroda
Dholera
Gogeh
Broache
Surat
Diu Isd.
Damaun
G. of Cambay
Bombay
Poonah
Sattara
Goa
Darwar
Bellary
Mangalore
Laccadives
Mahé
Calicut
Seringapatam
Bangalore
Arcot
Madras
Pondicherry
Karrical
Tranquebar
Negapatam
Tanjore
Cochin
Quilon
Trivandrum
C. Comorin
Trincomalé
CEYLON
Kandy
Colombo
Pt. de Galle
Maldives
Addoo I.
Delhi
Agra
Gwalior
Kotah
Saugur
Oujein
Bhopal
Nerbudda R.
Tapty R.
Ellichpoor
Nagpoor
Nirmul
Godavery R.
Sholapoor
Bejapoor
Mudduck
Hydrabad
Kistnah R.
Ellore
Masulipatam
Vizagapatam
Cacole
Ganjam
Pt. Palmiras
Lucknow
Allahabad
Benares
Patna
Khatmandu
Sanpoo R.
Brahmapootra R.
Chittagong
Mths. of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
Cheduba Is.
Cape Negrais
ANDAMAN
Gr. Andaman
ISLES
Little Andaman
Nicobar Isles
BURMAN EMPIRE
Ava
Rangoon
Martaban
LAOS
SIAM
Ayuthia
Tavoy
Mergui
Tanasserim
G. of Siam
CAMBODIA
COCHIN CHINA
Hué
Turon
Kesho
G. of Tonkin
Hainan
CHINA
Canton
Macao
CHINA SEA
Paracels
Pto. Sapata
Pto. Condore
Palawan
Manilla
MALAYA
St. of MALACCA
Pt. Pinang or Pr. of Wales I.
Malacca
Salangore
Singapoor
Acheen
SUMATRA
Pulo Babi
Pt. Nias
Natal
Padang
Mintao
Se Beero
Se Pora
N. Poggy
S. Poggy
Bencoolen
Engano
Banka
Billiton
St. of Sunda
Bantam
Batavia
Java Head
JAVA
Samarang
Madura
Sura Kerta
Yugya Kerta
Bally
Lombock
Sumbawa
Wine Coopers B.
BORNEO
Borneo
Pontianak
Sukadana
Banjar Massin
Natunas
Anambas
Macassir
St. of Macassir
CELEBES
Christmas I.
Cocos Is.
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
Seychelle Archip.
Mahé Isles
Amirante Is.
Coetivy
Chagos Archipelago
Eagle Is.
Sandy Is.
Chagos I. or Diego Garcia
John de Nova
Galega
Saya de Malha
Cargados Garajos
Cape Ambre
Port Leque
Passandava
Luza
Chatsuel Port
Majumbo B.
Antongil Bay
I. St. Mary
Tamatave
MADAGASCAR
Port Manourou
Mauritius or I. of France
Port Louis
St. Denis
Bourbon
I. Rodrigue
Nth. Wt. Cape
TERRA AUSTRALIS
East of Greenwich
50°
60°
70°
80°
90°
100°
110°
120°
20°
10°
0

General & Commercial Map
OF
INDIA,
and of the adjacent
COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS.

FOREIGN EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS.

French.	Portuguese.	Danish.	Dutch.	Spanish.
Pondicherry.	Goa.	Serampore.	Island of Sumatra.	
Karrical.	Damaun.	Tranquebar.	——— Java.	
Mahé.	Diu.	Negapatam.	——— Borneo.	The Phillipine Islands.
Chandernagore.	Macao.		——— Celebes.	
Island of Bourbon.			——— Moluccas &c.	

The Islands of Ceylon & the Mauritius are under the direct Government of the Crown.

All the British Territory on the Continent of India, under the Administration of the East India Company is distinguished on the other Maps.

The Empire of China is the only Country to which the Exclusive Trade of the East India Company is limited.

Those Names which are underlined, are Stations of the East India Company's Commercial Residents.

By John Walker.
Military Secretary's Office.
India House.

MEMBERS BEFORE WHOM THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE WAS TAKEN.

Sir James Macdonald.

Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Stewart Mackenzie.

Mr. Dixon.

Lord Viscount Sandon.

Mr. Charles Russell.

Mr. John Wood.

Mr. Astell.

Lord Cavendish.

Mr. Irving.

Mr. John Stanley.

Sir Robert Inglis.

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Benjamin Scutt Jones, Esq. - - p. 20

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 14° *die Februarii,* 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BARONET,
IN THE CHAIR.

I.
~~VI~~
PUBLIC
or
MISCELLANEOUS.

Peter Auber, Esq.
14 February 1832.

Peter Auber, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1. DURING how many years have you been in the Civil Service of the Company at the India House, and what situations have you filled there?—I have been 27 years in the service of the Company. I have filled the situation of an established clerk in the Secretary's-office, the situation of assistant secretary, and the situation of secretary.

2. You are also the author of a work called an Analysis of Indian Government?—Yes.

3. You are therefore conversant with the constitution of the different branches of the Indian Government, both at home and abroad?—I have, I believe, a general knowledge with regard to the constitution of the present system of government, both at home and abroad.

4. State what are the different constituted authorities that compose the home government?—The Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

5. Will you first describe what was the system before any Parliamentary provision was made for governing India, or regulating the Court of Proprietors or Directors?—The East India Company was originally incorporated under the charter of Elizabeth, in the year 1600, and from that period they continued until the year 1698; that is the *London Company.* In 1698 the necessities of the State induced Parliament to authorize King William, by the Act of the 9 & 10 Will. 3, to incorporate another company, called the *English Company.* It was found, after a very few years, that the collision of the two Companies was such that the King himself recommended a negotiation for an agreement to unite the two. In the course of the measures adopted for that purpose, a deed of conveyance was made from the Old Company, of their dead stock, to the New Company in 1702, and an award was made by Lord Godolphin. Amongst the property which was transferred from the London Company to the United Company, were those possessions which the East India Company possess in fee-simple in their own right; such was the islands of Bombay and St. Helena, and various factories and forts; settlements, including Fort William, with the large territory connected with it, and also Fort St. George. The charter of 1698 is the foundation of the present privileges possessed by the United East India Company. The Company continued to act under this charter, and there was no other legislative provision of importance until the Act which was passed in the 27th of George the 2d, which in fact was the Mutiny Act, for punishing mutiny and desertion in the Company's troops. At the close of that Act there was a provision, declaring that the parties who committed offences in India were liable to be prosecuted in the King's Bench in England; that was the only provision I believe which existed until the year 1765, when the Company acquired what is termed the Dewanny, or revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The Court of Proprietors, in consequence of those acquisitions, and contrary to the advice and opinion of the Court of Directors, resolved to increase the dividends to a very considerable extent. It led to Parliament passing a legislative provision, limiting the dividends to a certain rate. In the year 1773, Parliament itself instituted an inquiry into the Affairs of the East India Company. They considered that the wars that had been carried on in India, and the want of control by the Company over their ser-

vants, imperatively called for some legislative interposition, to put a stop to the abuses which then prevailed. In the Court of Proprietors, anterior to the Act of 13 Geo. 3, each individual possessing 500*l.* stock (I believe no matter for what period) was entitled to vote, or it might have been limited previously to six months, but in 1773 it was extended to twelve months; by the Act the 13 Geo. 3, the individual must have held his stock 12 months before he could vote at a General Court. A proprietor holding 1,000*l.* stock had one vote; 3,000*l.* stock, two votes; 6,000*l.* stock, three votes, and holding 10,000*l.* stock, four votes. There were previous limits with regard to the period at which ballots could be called. Such was the state with reference to the proprietors of East India stock in 1773. The Court of Directors consisted of 24 members, as ordained by the charter of William, each director was required to possess 2,000*l.* stock. As they were then elected annually, it was considered that a liability to be removed in one year from the direction, did not give them sufficient power, authority or permanency in their situation; it was therefore ordained that they should be elected for four years in future. They were required by the Act of the 13 Geo. 3, for the first time, to put His Majesty's Ministers in possession of all the advices received from India relative to the revenue, and the civil and military government of the Indian empire. That Act named the Governor General and Council, and the Court of Directors had no power of nominating either the Governor General or any member of Council. In order to place a barrier against the restoration of servants who had been guilty of malversation or oppression, the Court of Directors were restrained from compounding sentences of the Supreme Court, or of any courts, nor were they permitted to restore any servant without the consent of three parts in four of the Court of Directors; and the same with regard to the proprietors. Various other provisions were contained in the Act. Such was the situation in which the Court of Directors stood in the year 1773. In the year 1781 the Court were required to send copies of all the despatches which they proposed to send to India, to one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, and to the Lords of the Treasury. In 1784 the next important change took place, by the institution of the Board of Commissioners. Six Privy Councillors were appointed, of whom one was to be the Secretary of State, and one the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three members were to form a Board, who were to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations or concerns which at all related to the civil or military government or revenues of India. The Board were authorized to have access to all papers and copies of such as they might require from the Court of Directors. The Board were likewise to have copies of all minutes of the proceedings of General Courts of Proprietors and Court of Directors, and of all despatches received from India relating to the civil or military government and revenues, and of all letters from their several agents at Bussora, Bagdad and Aleppo. All despatches proposed to be sent by the Court of Directors to their governments abroad, in any way relating to the civil or military government and revenues, were to be transmitted to the Board, who had the power of altering or amending the same. The Board were required to return the drafts so altered or approved within the period of 14 days. In the event of any of those despatches being returned altered upon points which the Court of Directors might think did not relate to the revenues or the civil or military government, they were authorized to make representations thereon to the Board of Commissioners. I should have stated that the Board were required to inform the Court of the reasons at large which had induced them to make such alterations. The Board were likewise invested with the power of requiring the Court of Directors to frame a despatch upon any subject connected with the civil and military government or revenues in India; and in the event of the same not being framed within 14 days, the Board might send to the Directors a despatch to that effect. It was likewise ordained that there should be a Secret Committee appointed by the Court of Directors, to whom the Board, when they were of opinion that the matter required secrecy, such as relating to the levying of war or making of peace, or treating or negotiating with any native princes or states in India, might send orders and instructions; and the Secret Committee were to forward such orders, in the form of despatches, to India, without disclosing the same. It was specially provided in the Act of 1784, that the Board were not in any way to interfere in the nomination or appointment of any of the servants of the Company at home or abroad. His Majesty, under his sign manual, might recal any servant; so might the Court of Directors. When His Majesty was pleased to recal any servant, a duplicate of the instrument was to be delivered or transmitted to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company by the Secretary of State. Vacancies in India were to be filled by the Court of Directors from the covenanted civil servants, excepting the office of Governor General and Governors, if the Court saw fit to appoint any other parties. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the government in India, and the Directors not appointing to it within two months after knowing the same, His Majesty was authorized to nominate, and in that case, the power that the Court previously possessed of recal could not be then exercised by them. The Court of Directors were likewise authorized to appoint members of Council provisionally to succeed, in the event of any vacancy; and they might revoke the same. No salary was to be received by the party so appointed until he took upon himself office. When the Council was reduced to two, and no provisional member appointed, then the senior civil servant on the spot was to be called in. It was provided, that after the passing of the Act the orders of the Court of Directors, when approved by the Board, were not to be revoked by the Court of Proprietors. All the Company's establishments abroad were to be taken into consideration by the Court of Directors, with the view of making such retrenchments as might appear expedient; and a statement of all the servants and establishments, with their places and employments, were to be laid annually before Parliament. The Court of Directors were limited in sending out any servants as writers or cadets, other than were necessary to keep up the proper establishment. The promotion of the servants, in their respective lines, was prescribed by the Act of Parliament; and it was likewise ordained that the Company's servants, when dismissed by competent courts, could not then be restored. In 1786 the members of the Secret Committee were to be sworn, and all parties employed by them were likewise to be sworn. In that year there was likewise a further regulation for the trial in England of offences committed in India. In 1788 an Act was passed, on a point of right disputed by the Court of Directors, authorizing the Board of Commissioners to defray, out of the revenues of India, the charges on account of the King's forces, to the extent of 12,200 men; at the same time it was specially ordained that the Board of Commissioners should not give any order for an increase of salary or allowances, or for any extraordinary allowance to any individual, otherwise than as proposed by the Court of Directors. The Board were also restricted from granting any gratuity. Annual accounts of the Indian revenues were to be laid before Parliament 14 days after their meeting. That closes the second period with regard to the home authorities. In 1793 most of the various provisions contained in the former Acts were re-enacted; a President of the Board of Commissioners was appointed. No action was to be stayed by the Court of Directors without the sanction of the Board. The application of the surplus revenues in India, and of home profits, was prescribed under that Act. No grant of salary above 200 *l.*, made by the Court of Directors, was valid, without being confirmed by the Board of Commissioners. The next important measure was the Act of 1813, which provided for a separation of the territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs. No duties imposed in India were valid until approved by the Board of Commissioners. All applications from parties for permission to proceed to India were to be made, in the first instance, to the Court of Directors; and if refused by the Court, they were to be sent to the Board within one month of their receipt by the Court, accompanied with any representation respecting such application. The Board of Commissioners might order a certificate for such parties to proceed, if they saw fit. The regulations for the college at Hayleybury for the education of the civil servants, and the military seminary at Addiscombe, were subject to the approval of the Board. It was likewise ordained that the college and seminary should be maintained during the present term of the Company's exclusive privileges. One lac out of any surplus territorial revenue was set apart for the improvement and education of the natives. The appropriation of the revenues was particularly defined and laid down. The home profits were not liable to territorial charges until the dividend was provided for. When the debt in India was reduced to 10,000,000 *l.*, and the bond debt to 3,000,000 *l.*, a guarantee fund of 12,000,000 *l.* might be framed as a security for the capital stock of the proprietors. It was, as already stated, under this Act that the separation of the commercial and territorial accounts took place; and no despatch, as to the application of revenue to commercial purposes, was to be sent to India until approved by the Board. The Board, instead of being required to send back despatches transmitted for their approval, in 14 days, might retain the same two months. All questions in the Court of Directors put by ballot, where the votes were equal, had, under the

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charter, been decided by the lot of the treasurer; by the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, the question, on which the votes were in future equal, was declared to be lost, except in the case of two or more candidates for office. The vacancies of Governor General, Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, were subjected to the approval of the King. The Court had reserved to them the privilege of appointing their advocates-general, advocates, attornies and chaplains, without the approbation of the Board, and likewise masters-attendant. The restoration of suspended servants was made subject to the approbation of the Board. The Act that had previously limited the return of the military officers to a period within five years, was now extended to allow general officers and lieutenant-colonel commandants to return, although they had been absent five years from India. The restored civil servants, who might have been absent from India any number of years, were, under the former Act, permitted to take the rank which they would have possessed had they remained in India; but by the Act of 1813, the individual so restored takes rank only according to the period when he departed from India. The former Act required that their servants should be appointed and take rank according to seniority of appointment; the Act of the 53d provided that they might be appointed to boards, &c. without taking rank according to seniority of appointment to the service. No gratuity of above 600 *l.*, granted by the Company, was valid, unless confirmed by the Board. Copies of all grants of money by the Court of Directors were required to be laid before Parliament. A certain sum for passage-money was given to Governors General and Commanders-in-Chief, and other functionaries, on their departure from England, for outfit, in lieu of their drawing their salary from the time of their appointment in this country. The payment on account of King's troops was not to exceed 20,000 men. The power of granting superannuation to their servants was conferred upon the Board and the Court of Directors; the accounts of such superannuations were to be laid before Parliament. British subjects were made liable to the local civil judicatures. Such is a general outline of the Acts regarding the home system.

6. Will you state what are the functions actually exercised by the Court of Proprietors?—The Court of Proprietors elect the directors, and declare the dividends; all grants of money beyond 600 *l.* are submitted to their approval by the Court of Directors; they make bye-laws for the regulation of the Company, which laws are binding upon the Company where no Act of Parliament exists to the contrary. It is hardly possible to define exactly what the powers of the General Court are. Those powers, as has been before stated, were limited by the Act of 1784, in consequence of their having interfered with regard to various measures connected with the government of India, as proposed by the Court of Directors; and more particularly with regard to the prosecution of servants and others for malversation and corrupt practices abroad. Their powers are also considerably limited by the Act which provides that no measures adopted by the Court of Directors, and approved by the Board, can be revoked or altered by the Court of Proprietors; at the same time there is no limit that I am aware of which prevents the Court of Proprietors from discussing any matters relating to the Company: they would be guided, it is presumed, in the exercise of those pow[illegible] the knowledge that what they might [illegible] in the event of any of those [illegible] resolve upon, if not in [illegible] the Court of [illegible] think [illegible] of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, would be rendered nugatory and ineffectual; it would, in fact, be impossible to carry on the general affairs of the Company if the proprietors were authorized to interfere as formerly. The Court of Proprietors have the power, under the charter, of calling upon the Court of Directors to summon a Special General Court upon the requisition of nine proprietors, who are qualified to vote, or each possessed of 1,000 *l.* stock. I am not aware of any other particular privilege that appertains to them.

7. In point of fact, the Act of 1793 specially vested in the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, the administration of all matters relating to the civil or military government or revenues of India?—The Act of 1793 was a repetition, in a great measure, of the provisions that existed under the Act of 1784; that was the original Act that invested the Board with the power of controlling the affairs of the Company on certain defined points.

8. You state there is nothing to prevent the Court of Proprietors from discussing any measure of the Court of Directors; but in point of fact they are, as the law now stands, precluded from any control, except in the instance of a grant of money exceeding 600 *l.*?—Yes, except in making bye-laws for the control of the Court of Directors.

9. Have they, subsequent to the renewal of the charter in 1813, in point of fact been in the habit of making bye-laws?—They have made bye-laws, and among them one which ordains that all proceedings in Parliament connected with the interests of the East India Company should be submitted to them by the Court of Directors before the same are passed into a law, and others as to grants of money.

10. What are the qualifications now necessary to give a vote, and how many of the proprietors are there qualified to vote?—The qualification necessary to give a proprietor a vote is possessing 1,000*l.* stock, and that stock he must have held a twelvemonth. No minor is qualified to vote.

11. What other exceptions are there?—I am not aware of any other. Females may vote.

12. What is the number of proprietors entitled to vote?—The total number of proprietors entitled to vote at the present time is 1,976, of which there are 54 who have four votes, 50 who have three, 370 who have two, and 1,502 who have one vote. The number of proprietors who possess stock enough to qualify them to vote, but have not held that stock a sufficient time, are three of four votes, 12 of three votes, 39 of two votes, and 132 of one vote. Then there is the privilege belonging to the proprietors who hold 500*l.* stock, of speaking in the General Court, but not of voting; of those there are 221. There are also 396 who hold stock under 500*l.*; and there are 165 accounts in the names of foreigners. There are seven proprietors who hold more than 10,000*l.* stock. The total number of accounts is 3,579.

13. Can aliens vote?—I do not feel competent to answer that question.

14. The proprietors are not allowed to vote by proxy?—Clearly not.

15. Are you aware that corporations can vote under their seal?—I am not.

16. Can you state what number of proprietors are resident in and about the metropolis?—I do not believe it is possible to acquire any accurate information upon that point.

17. You have stated that the Court of Proprietors have the power of controlling any grant of money exceeding 600*l.*?—Yes.

18. Can they make grants of money themselves irrespective of the Court of Directors?—They can propose grants of themselves; and it was an extraordinary circumstance, that in the Act of the 53 Geo. 3, any grant made by the Court of Proprietors did not appear to be subject to confirmation by the Board of Commissioners, and the Act of the 55th was consequently brought in to remedy that defect. No grant whatever that may be made by the Court of Proprietors, exceeding 600*l.*, is valid or effectual, unless confirmed by the Board of Commissioners.

19. You have stated that the Court of Proprietors declare the dividend; since the passing of the Act in 1793, the dividend has always been declared at the maximum prescribed by that Act, of 10½ per cent.?—Yes.

20. The declaration of the dividend has therefore become a mere matter of form in the Court of Proprietors?—If any increase was to take place, it must be done by ballot. The Court of Directors come to a resolution, which they communicate to the Court of Proprietors, recommending what the dividend should be, the Court having previously ascertained the means of the Company to grant that dividend.

21. When you speak of the means of the Company to grant the dividend, are the Committee to understand that the dividend is declared with reference to the state of the commercial profits of the Company?—Clearly.

22. Do you mean to say that the commercial profits have, in every succeeding year since 1793, been in a state to justify, as commercial profits, a dividend of 10½ per cent.?—I have no reason to doubt that since 1793, the commercial means of the Company have been fully adequate to meet the dividend; but I can answer positively from 1813, when a separation of the accounts took place, to the present time, that no dividend whatever has been proposed until the Committee of Treasury, who manage the financial concerns of the Company, have had before them a full and clear account of what the Company's means and profits are.

23. The Court of Proprietors are precluded from revoking, suspending or varying any order of the Court of Directors, touching the civil or military government of India, or the administration of the revenues, after the same shall have received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners?—Clearly.

24. Has the Court of Proprietors any means of knowing what orders or resolutions have been passed by the Court of Directors upon any given subject, before they have been sanctioned by the Commissioners?—Certainly not.

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25. The proprietors then are in fact virtually precluded from all substantial interference in the affairs of the Company?—Yes, certainly; and the inconvenience that arose from their interference led to that exclusion.

26. What number of persons, qualified as proprietors, appear to be retired civil or military servants of the Company?—I do not believe it would be possible to ascertain that point.

27. Will you be good enough to proceed to state what is the constitution of the Court of Directors, and what are the functions actually exercised by them?—The Court of Directors consists of 24 proprietors, who are elected under the Act of 1773. Under the charter, 13 of those Directors form a Court, and they conduct the whole administration of the affairs of India, both at home and abroad, subject, upon certain points, to the control and authority of the Board of Commissioners and Court of Proprietors.

28. What number of individuals are there among the Directors of the East India Company being retired civil or military servants of the Company, or retired commanders of ships?—Three Directors have been private merchants in India, two of whom had previously been in the civil service of the Company; seven have been civil servants in India; four have been military servants; three have been in the maritime service, not abroad, but the freighted service; one was a barrister at Calcutta; three are merchants; one a banker; and two private gentlemen. Of the six Directors out by rotation, two were in the maritime service, two are bankers, and two merchants.

29. Of those 30 gentlemen could you state what number have had any practical knowledge of India, by having been in India?—Twenty.

30. Into how many committees are the Directors divided for the transaction of their business?—There are three principal committees, one called the Committee of Correspondence, the other the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, and the third class the Committee of Shipping.

31. Of whom does the Committee of Correspondence consist?—Of the nine senior members, with the chairman and deputy chairman, making eleven.

32. In what manner is the appointment of the several Directors to committees regulated?—In the month of April annually, after the general election, the bye-laws ordain that a Chairman and Deputy shall be chosen by the Court of Directors; and when the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are chosen, the Court assembled appoint the several committees; the Chairman proposing from the chair the several members of the committees.

33. State what departments come within the province of the Committee of Correspondence, and the other committees?—The Secretary's-office is under the Committee of Correspondence, the Examiner's-office, the Auditor's-office, the Military Secretary's-office, the Military Fund and Recruiting, the Treasury, the College, and what is termed the China Department. The Committee of Buying and Warehouses also comprise the Buying Warehouse department, the whole of the Warehouse establishment, the Accountant's-office, also what is termed the East India Wharf, and they form the Military Seminary Committee. The Committee of Shipping comprise the Shipping department, the Master Attendant's office, and the superintendence of the whole of the shipping concerns of the Company.

34. In fact, then, all that relates to the territorial business of the government of India is comprised in the Committee of Correspondence?—All that relates to the preparation of despatches for India generally; there are despatches prepared under the Committee of Buying and Warehouses that relate to the commercial concerns and investments, but the Committee of Correspondence comprises generally the greater part of the Indian correspondence.

35. To this committee the Directors can only arrive by seniority?—As the members are appointed by seniority to the committees, they can only arrive by gradation at the Committee of Correspondence.

36. Would a retired judicial or military officer be obliged to serve as a matter of course upon the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, or the Committee of Shipping, and in those situations would you consider his services most efficient and useful?—He would undoubtedly be obliged to serve in those committees; but I may be permitted to remark, that each member of the Court of Directors has an opportunity of investigating and becoming acquainted with every matter connected with the Company's concerns, whatever they may be; and perhaps I should be able to explain the matter better if I was to state how the business of the Court of Directors

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Directors is conducted, which will show that those members, though appointed to other committees, may have and do have full cognizance of what is going forward. With regard to India, every despatch of every sort and kind, be it what it may, whether upon the secret, commercial or political department, or from the agents abroad, all come in the first instance to the Secretary's-office, and they are laid by the Chairman before the first Court of Directors which meets after their receipt; where a despatch is considered of importance, that despatch is frequently and generally read to the Court at length, and any member of the Court of Directors, after a despatch has been read or laid on the table of the Court, has full power to call for it at any time he pleases. The despatches, when read or laid before the Court, are considered under reference to the Committee of Correspondence, and the several officers whose duty it is to prepare answers to those despatches, take the directions of the Chairs upon the points connected with them. Under those officers there are assistants, who prepare what is termed collections, and those collections embrace the whole matter to which any despatch has reference, whatever it may be. After the despatch or draft is thus prepared and submitted to the Chairs, it is brought before the Committee of Correspondence, and when it is approved by that committee, it is laid before the Court of Directors, where it remains a week or a fortnight, or even a longer period, at the wish of any Director. Thus each Director, when the despatch is first received, has the means of becoming fully acquainted with its contents; and when the reply is laid before the Court of Directors, the members may call for the collections, and make themselves fully masters of the groundwork of the despatch, and of the several subjects connected with it, and so with regard to every other subject that comes before the Court of Directors. Every application to the Court comes in the first instance to the Secretary's-office, whether letter or address from parties in this country, or despatches from India. They are invariably laid before the first Court after their receipt; consequently every member of the Court has full power to call for anything, be it what it may, that is before the Court, except despatches to or from the Secret Committee.

37. With whom does it rest whether a despatch shall be read to the Court or not?—The Chairman points out what he considers of importance.

38. How many years is it on the average before a junior Director arrives at the Committee of Correspondence?—It is hardly possible to define; it is sometimes a very long period, and sometimes very short.

39. It may happen then that a very able and experienced servant may return from India and be elected a Director, and not arrive at the Committee of Correspondence, which is the most important part of the administration of Indian concerns, until he becomes too old for service?—He has the same means in the situation he stands in as a Director of acquiring all the information that a member of the Committee of Correspondence possesses.

40. Do you mean that a member of the Court of Directors has the power to interfere with the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence?—No; they do not interfere, but they have the means of becoming acquainted with the subjects brought before the committee upon which any ultimate proceeding takes place.

41. To become acquainted with a thing, and to take an active part in it, are two different things?—Undoubtedly they do not take any active part in the deliberations of the committee, but they have the means not only of becoming acquainted with the subjects brought before the committee, but they sometimes move in Court and carry the reversal of the decisions and views which the Committee of Correspondence have adopted with regard to despatches and other matters. Each member has likewise the privilege of entering a dissent upon the Minutes of the Court, which dissent is sent to the Board of Commissioners the day after it is so recorded.

42. Can you state to the Committee upon what principle this limitation by the Directors of their own power to avail themselves of the greatest experience and ability that their body will furnish in this most important department, is founded?—The committees, as they stand now, were generally framed in 1785, in order to assimilate their duties with those which it was considered the Court would have to perform in communication with the Board of Commissioners, and from that time to the present it has gone on. I am not aware of any particular principle upon which it has been founded, other than that of seniority enabling every Director to become acquainted with every branch of the Company's affairs.

43. You presume that the number of years that may elapse before arriving at the Committee of Correspondence is a period of probation?—No, I do not consider it

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by any means a period of probation, because I think an individual Director, if placed upon the Committee of Correspondence, would be perfectly adequate to the performance of the duties; but it is desirable that he should acquire a general knowledge of the whole.

44. Practically, is it the case that a Director, upon his first being appointed a Director, can immediately take an active part, if he chooses it, in the great concerns of the Indian government?—Most unquestionably.

45. Has it been the practice for Directors, at their first becoming so, to take an active part?—Of late years most particularly so.

46. Do you consider that a Director acquires in the Shipping and Buying Committees any knowledge that makes him more fit to be one of the Corresponding Committees when he arrives at it by seniority?—I think he does acquire particular information which makes him more fit; he gains a general knowledge on points touched upon in the correspondence relating to the Company's affairs.

47. You have referred to the mode in which the Chairs are elected annually; is not every gentleman, upon his first admission to the Court of Directors, qualified to be the Chairman, if the Court so think fit?—Certainly.

48. Is it not thought desirable that the person who, as you have observed, if Chairman, is on all committees, should have a knowledge of the business of Shipping, and Buying and Warehouses?—I think any gentleman who might be placed by the Court in the situation of Chairman immediately or within a year after his being elected a Director, would scarcely feel himself competent to discharge the multifarious duties which necessarily devolve upon the gentleman filling the Chair.

49. Is that not the reason why the practice of seniority has so long prevailed?—I can conceive no other reason for it.

50. At present six Directors go out annually by rotation?—They do.

51. Do you know upon what principle or in what way that arrangement was made?—It was considered, anterior to 1773, at least so the Parliamentary proceedings state, that there were combinations when the Court of Directors were chosen all at one time, and it was considered that it would be better to break the system, and thus it was resolved that they should be chosen six annually, and that by six going out in rotation, a break would be made so as effectually to alter the whole connexion which had previously existed, and which was considered injurious to the administration of the affairs of the Company.

52. The Directors who go out by rotation are, however, uniformly re-elected at the expiration of the year?—Not uniformly; not necessarily.

53. It has happened that they have uniformly been re-elected?—No, it has not; there have been instances where the Directors have been thrown out.

54. How many exceptions have you known?—I cannot immediately recollect the exact cases.

55. More than one?—Yes.

56. About once in five years?—It may be so.

57. Did those instances of rejection occur upon public grounds?—One certainly did upon public grounds; with regard to the others, I really do not believe that they did.

58. Did you ever know a Director appointed to the Committee of Correspondence within the first year of his election as Director, however qualified he might be for the situation?—Never.

59. Will you state what is the course adopted in preparing answers for despatches from India?—There are officers whose duty it is to prepare answers to the despatches in the political, revenue, judicial, public, military and financial departments. The officer whose duty it is to prepare the answer to a despatch from India, calls upon his assistants to make a collection, which comprises all matters relating to the despatch to be answered. The despatch is answered paragraph by paragraph, according to the principle laid down by the Court and the Board. The officer who prepares the answer, communicates with the Chairs, and takes their direction on points connected with it; when the draft is fully prepared, it is then laid by the Chairman before the Committee of Correspondence.

60. Be good enough to describe its progress to the Board of Commissioners?—I am now speaking as to public proceedings connected with the preparation of the despatch, because previous communications frequently take place between the Chairs and the Board of Commissioners regarding despatches, prior to their being laid before the Committee of Correspondence.

61. In what shape is the first communication made to the Board of Commissioners?—The first mode in which the communication generally takes place is by what is termed "a previous communication," which communication, (to which none but the President of the Board, the Chairs, and the officer who prepares the despatch, are parties), puts the President in possession of the views of the Chairs, as to any given despatch.

62. Is this previous communication oral or in writing?—Frequently both, but almost invariably in writing also.

63. What follows on alterations being made by the Board in despatches sent up regularly for approval?—The draft having passed through the Court, is signed officially by the secretary to the Court, and sent up in the usual form. If the draft is returned by the Board with alterations, which are made in red ink, by striking out some parts and adding to others, with a letter explanatory of the Board's reasons for the same, the Court are authorized to address to the Board a representation upon such alterations as the Board may make. In the event of the Board not being satisfied with the reasons given by the Court against such alterations, the Board communicate the same by letter to the Court, and at the same time generally desire that the draft may be framed into a despatch, and forwarded to India, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

64. The Act fixes the limit of time within which it is necessary, under such circumstances, that the despatch should be sent off?—No. The Board are required to take such representation into consideration; and their orders, upon so considering it, are final and conclusive on the Court.

65. In the event of the despatch not being sent by the Court, has the Board the power itself of sending out the despatch?—No; the Board having ordered the despatch to be sent out, and the Court of Directors still declining to send out the despatch, in the belief that the Board have exceeded their powers in the alterations which they have made, the Court appeal, by petition, to the King in Council, who decides whether the alterations fall within the province of the Board. If that decision is in the affirmative, a mandamus may be moved for to compel the Court of Directors to sign and forward such despatch.

66. Have differences of opinion arisen from time to time between the Board of Commissioners and the Directors upon the matter of any despatch?—Differences have arisen frequently.

67. Has any instance occurred of resort being had to the extreme measure of a mandamus?—I am only aware of one instance, which was in Major Hart's case; it originated many years ago, and the mandamus was served about 15 years ago.

68. Will you state the circumstances of that case?—Major Hart was an officer employed as commissary of grain under the late Lord Harris, then General Harris, at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1799. During the siege, if I recollect right, there was considerable scarcity of grain; Major Hart shortly afterwards reported that he had in his possession a considerable quantity of private rice; some doubt arose as to the way in which he became possessed of the rice; and the price which he demanded for it was considered to be exorbitant; and his conduct led to his removal from the service. He afterwards made an application to the Government for payment on account of this rice, to a greater extent than the Court had ordered remuneration. The Board of Commissioners thought he was entitled to a larger sum; and the Court, not considering that the Board had authority to order the increased sum to be paid, refused to sign the despatch as altered by the Board. This led to an appeal, on the part of the Court, to the King in Council.

69. What was the result?—The King in Council decided that the Board had the power, and the Board in consequence of that moved for a mandamus, which was served upon the members of the Court individually; the despatch was accordingly signed, but the Court at the same time recorded their protest. The money has never been received by Major Hart, as he or his attornies did not consider that the decision even of the Board of Commissioners, as to reimbursement, amounted to what he justly claimed.

70. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India possess and exercise an absolute control over the subject-matter of the despatches sent out by the Court of Directors to their servants at the several presidencies?—I conceive that the Board of Commissioners exercise the most ample power with regard to all matters over which control is given to them by the Act of Parliament relating to the civil and

military government and revenues of India. Every despatch is approved by them before it goes to India.

71. What are the powers of the Court of Directors, independent of the control on the part of the Board of Commissioners?—I consider the Court of Directors to possess all appointments of writers and cadets, and assistant surgeons; in fact, all patronage, with the exception of that portion of it which has reference to the appointments of Governors or Commanders-in-Chief. The Court are limited with reference to interfering in any appointment abroad of any individual to any place without the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. After the nomination of an individual as a writer or cadet, and the party shall have proceeded to India, all power of the Court of Directors over such servant in his future promotion or appointment to office ceases, and they only have the power of recommending to appointments, with the consent and concurrence of the Board of Commissioners.

72. In whom rests the power of promotion in India after the civil servants have arrived in that country?—It rests entirely with the Governor General and the Governors in Council of the several presidencies.

73. Will you define what patronage is vested in the Crown, what patronage is vested in the Directors, and what in the Governors and Council of the different presidencies in India?—The patronage that may be considered immediately vested in the Crown is the appointment of officers to the staff, and all officers connected with the King's forces, and all the judges of the King's courts there; but I am not aware that the Crown possesses the power of appointing to any other class of office except the bishop.

74. In whom is the appointment of the Governor General and the Governors of the subordinate presidencies?—The Governors General are appointed in the first instance by the Court of Directors, subject to the approval of His Majesty, and the Commanders-in-Chief the same; but Members of Council the Court of Directors may appoint themselves, without any control whatever.

75. Practically, is it not the case that the offices of Governor General and of Governors and Commanders-in-Chief are appointed by the Crown?—They are appointed distinctly by the Court of Directors.

76. Has it not, in truth, been the practice that those appointments have been made at the suggestion of the Ministers of the Crown, subject to the negative or control exercised on the part of the Court?—I apprehend that upon selecting a person for the high office of Governor General or Governor of either of the presidencies, it would seem to have been almost a necessary part of the constitution that the Court and the Board should in some measure have communicated previously upon the subject; but the Court of Directors have the clear power of rejecting any one they please, or rather of appointing any one they please, the appointment being subject to the approval of His Majesty.

77. Is it not practically the case that the Court of Directors exercise a sort of veto in extreme cases, but in ordinary cases the nomination of those great officers really resides in the King's Government for the time being?—Without mentioning any names, because no record has been made in instances where matters have come under discussion, names have been proposed by the Chairs and they have been rejected most decidedly, although the individual proposed to the Court stands in the most high and distinguished situation in this country.

78. Have not those cases rather been exceptions to the general rule than the rule as it has practically existed for the last many years?—I apprehend the exceptions could hardly be expected to be many, because there would be great hesitation, and there has been great hesitation on the part of the Ministers in naming any individual who might not be considered in a great degree acceptable to the Court of Directors, or to the majority of the Court.

79. The patronage of the Directors then would appear to be confined mainly to the appointment of writers in the civil service, cadets in the military service, and assistant surgeons?—Certainly, with the exception of the masters-attendant, the advocate-general and chaplain.

80. Would it be possible to form any estimate of the value of such patronage?—I apprehend it would be quite impracticable; what might be valuable to one individual might not be so to another.

81. Their patronage, however, must be small in comparison to that which is exercised in India, and in which neither the Government or the Court of Directors

interfere?—Decidedly. There is no civil patronage this year in the Court of Directors. The Governors in India have the whole of the patronage in India.

82. Is there any military patronage this year?—Three cadets to each Director.

83. The reductions now proceeding in India, both in the civil and military branches of the administration, have no doubt materially reduced the home patronage as to writers and cadets?—Most unquestionably one of the reasons that there has been no civil patronage this year has been owing to the reductions in India.

84. There have been periods in which these subjects of patronage have been brought to sale in this country?—Clearly.

85. How long since has such practice ceased?—The last case was in the year 1827, when the Court of Directors considered that a sale of patronage had occurred, and took measures for discovering the fact, and brought before the public the whole of the parties whom they thought were in any way concerned in the transaction. I may perhaps state that the Court of Directors were perfectly regardless of any individual, be he who he might, that was supposed to be concerned in that traffic, and one of their own body was among the number whose name had been used; that gentleman was brought to trial with other parties: he was acquitted; the other parties were convicted and imprisoned.

86. Was there at that period a known market price attached to the purchase of a writership and cadetship?—I really believe not.

87. Have you any doubt in your own mind that that practice has of late years been discontinued?—My own impression is, that it decidedly has.

88. Has it been the practice at any period for the Directors to sell their patronage?—Certainly not the avowed practice, neither was it the known practice. That patronage has been sold there can be no doubt, because the records of the public courts and the inquiries of Parliament establish the fact; but every Director was entirely acquitted of being a participator in any way. One Director, who was supposed to have been more or less concerned, was thrown out of the direction in consequence of it a great many years ago.

89. Is the Committee to understand that no person having a sum of money to purchase patronage of either of the descriptions you have stated, is capable of going into the market and procuring that patronage for his money?—Clearly not.

90. Then upon your evidence the Committee are not to understand that it has been the general practice, but there are exceptions where patronage has been sold? —If any patronage has been sold, it has been entirely without the cognizance of the Court of Directors; that I can state most distinctly and positively, as far as the public or the secret records go. Wherever the Court of Directors had the least conception that any treaty for the purchase of patronage was going on, they have taken every measure they could, privately and secretly, to discover the individuals, in order to put a stop to it; I may say that they have denounced it entirely.

91. That instance to which you have referred is one in which the Director lost his seat in the Court, in consequence of the discovery or a suspicion of such corrupt use of his patronage, occurred, it is believed, nearly 30 years ago?—More than 20 years ago.

92. Since that time two other cases have occurred, in which some proof, or at any rate some suspicion, attached to two Directors; subsequently to that time has there not been an oath administered to each Director, that he will not, directly or indirectly, make any such corrupt use of the patronage committed to him?—I am not aware of any oath.

93. Has not the Court of Directors since instituted very severe inquiries with respect to the distribution of patronage, and have they not recalled to England more than one of their servants then in India, in consequence of the discovery that the appointment of such servant, though unknown to the party himself, was procured by such means?—Yes.

94. The young men sent out, in perfect good faith as far as they were concerned, were recalled from actual service in India, and deprived of all benefit thereby, in consequence of the discovery that their parents or their friends had purchased such appointments?—Clearly.

95. Did that occur in more cases than one or two, or three?—I think in two only.

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96. Then the Court have taken cognizance of that practice in their records?—Certainly.

97. If it has been proved that two writers sent out to India have obtained their appointments by means of paying money to some person to whom the Director had given that appointment, do you or do you not conceive it probable that the same thing has occurred in many more instances that have not been discovered?—I have no reason to believe that they have occurred at all; great precaution is taken with regard to appointments. The friends of each individual enters into a penalty bond of 3,000*l.*, rendering himself liable, in the event of it ever appearing that it has been purchased, and the appointment, on the discovery, is null and void.

98. Notwithstanding it being found out that those situations were gained by improper persons, were the writers allowed to remain in India or recalled?—Recalled; they were dismissed the service.

99. What are the qualifications that are required for a writer previous to his appointment?—I cannot immediately state to the Committee what the exact qualifications are, but they are defined by the Regulations, that can be laid before the Committee.

100. It is only from that class that appointments can be made in India to any civil office?—Clearly; the Act prescribes that the appointments in India shall be made from the list of civil servants there.

101. In the event of the Legislature deeming it desirable to remove the patronage of writers and cadets from the governing body in this country, whatever it might be, do you conceive that any disadvantage would arise to the service from making such appointments the subjects of open competition in this country as to the qualification of the person?—I am not aware that there could be any difficulty in finding perhaps individuals qualified if the patronage was removed from the Court of Directors, but the direction of the whole must rest somewhere, that is, if I understand rightly, the appointment would be thrown like prizes in the market for individuals to strive for.

102. That the governing power should select young men for those situations upon open competition for that purpose?—If I understand the question, it applies to getting individuals properly qualified otherwise than by the Court of Directors recommending them. I presume it would be equally possible to get individuals properly qualified as they may be now; but there must be some body to have cognizance as to their first appointment, and then that body would, more or less, have an influence over them ultimately. The selection of a number of individuals for the patronage would rest somewhere; there must be some spring for the first exercise of that patronage.

103. Does not it happen, as it must according to the course of human nature, that the Directors, in the exercise of that patronage, are very frequently governed by a predilection for their own relatives and families?—Most naturally; but the individuals whom they appoint are subject to the like examination as every other individual is; he stands no better or fairer for the ultimate completion of the appointment, unless he is qualified, than any other party.

104. What is the nature of the qualification that they have to undergo?—If they are educated at the East India College, they are not appointed without the College Council reporting as to their qualification; the College Council rank them; and under the late London Board there were certain tests; when the young men came up to those tests, they were appointed.

105. Must it not happen that, when individuals are so appointed from favour and affection, that their qualifications are not equal to those which they would be likely to be, if they were the rewards of merit and acquirement?—I believe, under no circumstances whatever has any favour in the least been shown to a connexion or a relative of a Director, as such. I conceive that you must have a general standard of qualification, to which every individual must come up; if he does not arrive at that standard of qualification he cannot be appointed; and perhaps the testimony borne by Governors General who have been in India, as to the appointments made, would best show the character of those selected for the duty in India.

106. Those gentlemen so sent out, not having been bred to any profession, if they should be unable to obtain civil advancement in India, are left without the means of providing for themselves?—No one, as I have before observed, goes out without having answered the test. After a writer reaches India, he is now, I believe, sent into the Mofussil; that is, into the interior of the country, where he is placed under a collector; and he must, in a certain time, possess a certain qualifica-

tion in regard to the languages; in the event of his not attaining that proficiency, he is sent home, and is disqualified for service.

107. Does not this mode of sending out writers narrow the sphere of talent out of which the Governors of India have to make their choice?—In the first place the number sent out is according to the number required. All parties, when they are sent out, as I have before stated, are supposed to possess certain qualifications. It has, I believe, been seldom found that, amongst the number sent out, the Governor General has been at a loss to select servants for particular duties; some have evinced far greater talents than others; but in the lists of servants now there are many distinguished individuals, and have been since the institution of the College. I have never heard of any complaint, as to the qualifications of the servants generally, on their reaching India.

108. Do you believe that there are in India more than sufficient actually to fill the existing offices in that country?—Whether at this moment there may be more or not I do not know, but a very few years since the Bengal government made a requisition to the Court of Directors for 80 writers; the Court of Directors were themselves very much surprised, and would not send out anything like the number; but in order to afford a supply, the establishment of the London Board was framed for the selection of individuals who might be found throughout the country qualified, provided they could obtain a presentation.

109. The limited number of writers sent out must proportionally limit the selection and range for office?—Unquestionably, the fewer the instruments the more limited the selection.

110. Do you know whether, in point of fact, the Governor General and Governors and Presidents have felt great inconvenience from the very narrow choice that was left with them in filling very high and responsible situations?—If they have felt it, they have not stated it upon record generally.

111. You have used the expression "standard of qualification," will you state what you consider the standard of qualification for a writer going out to India?—I cannot state what it is; but the regulations of the College will detail it. The regulations with regard to the College are approved by the Board of Commissioners.

112. The supply being so limited of writers sent out, is it not essential they should be persons of the highest qualification?—The Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors have framed general regulations, and the professors of the College have stated what they considered to be an efficient and good test.

113. If you could get better, would it not be desirable, there being so few?—No doubt the best would be the most desirable.

114. Then the question is, whether you could not get a better class of servants by public examination, or public competition, than you do now in the way in which the patronage is exercised?—I should doubt very much whether it would be so.

115. You have referred to the London Board; is there not in the London Board a classification of first, second, and third servants?—Yes.

116. Are you aware how many of those who have been sent out through that ordeal have obtained the first rank?—No, I am not aware; but the Return can be given.

117. Does it appear to you that any of the evils of divided responsibility and delay have arisen from the present constitution of the home government, in so far as relates to the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners?—It is really difficult to answer that question altogether. Instances may possibly have occurred, supposing you take the limit prescribed by Parliament, within which business ought to be done, that is, that the despatch, when prepared, should be only two months from the time of its leaving the Court of Directors to its being returned thither; that limit has in some cases been exceeded.

118. From the date of the arrival of the despatch from India until a final reply is sent to it, what may be the average period of time that may elapse?—I cannot state the average period of time: the answer I meant to give was as to the rapidity of time within which a despatch having been prepared was, in fact, sent to India. It had no reference to the period when despatches might have been received from India, and the answer sent back to India.

119. The question now goes to that?—Most unquestionably I think there have been delays, but I do not think that any average can be well drawn. Whenever

a despatch

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a despatch is considered of importance, a reply has been frequently prepared *instanter*. It has occurred that letters which have been sent from this country to India upon important subjects, have not been answered for years from India, in consequence of the intervention of wars, and various other occurrences, which have rendered it impossible for the authorities there to take up the subject.

120. What is the shortest time in which you have known a despatch received, and a reply sent in detail upon matters not including mere acknowledgment of receipt?—I should say within the period prescribed by Parliament. An answer has been prepared by the Court and sent up to the Board within ten days of the receipt of the despatch from India.

121. On the other hand, how long have you known a despatch, relating to matters controverted between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, to remain before anything was finally done upon such a despatch?—I cannot call to mind any particular period, but I am aware that a very considerable time has at periods elapsed.

122. Have you known as long a period as one or two years?—I cannot really charge my memory with it, or I would state it to the Committee.

123. What is the object of the appointment of the Secret Committee?—The Secret Committee is appointed for the purpose of sending out orders with reference to political matters that are connected with war or peace, or treaties and negotiations with the native states in India, the subject-matter of which can only be divulged by the permission of the Board of Commissioners.

124. Are the Committee bound by any oath of secrecy?—Yes.

125. Is there a Corresponding Committee in Calcutta?—No.

126. What is the constitution and what are the functions of the Secret Committee?—The constitution of the Secret Committee consists of three members of the Court of Directors, chosen by the Court. The Act of Parliament calls upon them to appoint such committee. There is no individual Director pointed out, but in general it consists of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the senior member. Their province is to forward to India such despatches as are comprised within the functions of the Secret Committee, and which relate to peace and war, and treaties and negotiations with the native states in India, and which, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, should be secret.

127. They are bound by an oath of secrecy not to disclose what comes before the Secret Committee?—Yes.

128. Do they make alterations in such despatches as they do in other despatches?—The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors have had communication upon matters that have been stated in secret despatches with the President of the Board or the Commissioners, and sometimes alterations have been made; but they have not the same power with regard to despatches sent down in the Secret Department that they have with regard to the other despatches; they are not empowered to make representations thereon to the Board.

129. In point of fact, the despatches sent down by the Board to the Secret Committee are conclusive upon the Committee?—Clearly.

130. Are the despatches which are addressed to the Secret Committee laid before the Court of Directors?—No.

131. Who decides as to the secrecy of the matter?—They are addressed from India to the Secret Committee. The secretary receives and may open all despatches that come to the India House, as he is a sworn officer of the Committee.

132. Secret or otherwise?—Yes.

133. What is the present annual amount of the salaries and establishments of the Secretary's office?—I am not aware that any very great alteration has taken place, but in 1827 it was about 12,000*l.* a year.

134. That is for the salaries?—Yes.

135. That, with the establishments, makes up the amount of 20,333*l.*?—Yes; that includes the secretary, the deputy secretary, the established clerks and the extra clerks; it includes 56 persons.

136. The extra clerks, though so called, are permanently employed?—Yes, they are.

137. Besides the office and establishments, what is the amount of the contingent or other charges?—I am not aware of any others than what are stated. The salaries are clear and distinct with regard to the individuals; and the allowances to extra clerks are included in the Return.

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138. What is the amount of the superannuation of the officers belonging to the Secretary's-office?—I do not think I have got any exact amount under that head; it could be easily prepared.

139. What reductions have of late been made in the salaries and establishments of the Secretary's-office, and when were such reductions made?—Some reductions, in point of numbers, have been made in the last two years; but I may state, that Mr. Astell, when Chairman of the Court of Directors in 1829, laid before the Court a paper which entered very fully into the state of the home department; and if the Committee choose to have that paper, they will find in it every information upon this subject up to that date.

140. Can you say whether the annual expenditure of the Secretary's-office is larger or smaller than it was in 1814?—In 1814 fees existed. It was a different principle upon which the establishment was paid in 1814 from that which exists at the present time.

141. When was the alteration made?—It was subsequent to the last Charter Act; about 1815. The Court of Directors had long felt that the mode and system under which the establishment was paid was a bad one; it was by fees, in a very great degree; the allowances were not apportioned then upon a regulated scale. The Court came to a determination to abolish all fees, and place the establishment on one footing with regard to salaries and allowances.

142. Have you any paper that will give the Committee the total number of officers, clerks and other persons employed by the Company?—There were two periods taken in the paper which Mr. Astell laid before the Court; and if I state the gross result, perhaps that will answer the question of the Committee. In 1827-8 the number altogether was, taking the whole establishment of clerks, labourers, and every individual connected with it, 3,932; in 1829-30 the number was 3,490. The expense, or charge, in 1827-8 was 397,318 *l.*; in 1829-30 it was 353,668 *l.*, being 43,650 *l.* less in 1829-30 than in 1827-8. Of this charge in 1829-30, the charge being 353,668 *l.*, 74,000 *l.* only of that was territorial charge, leaving a debit to the commercial branch of about 279,000 *l.* These are stated in round numbers.

143. When was the office of examiner, on its present footing and constitution, created, and what circumstances gave rise to its creation?—The Examiner's-office was created as early as somewhere in the year 1780, shortly after the establishment of the Board of Commissioners, who, when they were appointed, called for a Return of all the establishments abroad and at home, as the Act directed, for the purpose of retrenchment; and it was found that the labour had so increased, with regard to the despatches, that the Examiner's-office was separated from the Secretary's-office, and formed into a separate department, of whom the head was, first, Mr. Wilks, and afterwards Mr. Johnstone.

144. It is now, in truth, a secretarial office?—Yes, it is a secretarial office.

145. Will you have the goodness to state the amount of the salaries and establishments of the Examiner of Indian correspondence?—It is between 21,000 *l.* and 22,000 *l.*

146. Has either reduction or increase been made in the salaries or establishments of the Examiner's-office since 1827?—I do not believe that the present examiner receives as much as his predecessor received.

147. Can you state the difference?—He receives the salary attached to the office, 1,900 *l.* a year; his predecessor received 2,300 *l.* a year; the salary received by the present examiner being that attached to the office.

148. The late examiner was superannuated?—He was.

149. At what retiring allowance?—£. 1,530 a year.

150. After what period of service did he retire?—He became a most valuable and efficient officer almost immediately on his introduction in 1809; he was then between 30 and 40 years of age, and he served 21 years.

151. The amount of the expense of the Examiner's-office at the India House is pretty nearly equal to that of the Commissioners of the India Board?—Within 5,000 *l.* I should think.

152. There is also an office in the India House called the Office of Military Secretary?—Yes.

153. Can you state the annual expenditure of that office, including its establishments?—I should think between 6,000 *l.* and 7,000 *l.* a year.

154. The total amount of what may be called the three secretaries, the secretary,

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the examiner, and the military secretary, amounts to 48,118 *l.*?—Yes, I believe it may amount to that.

155. Are those who are denominated in the Return extra clerks, entitled to superannuation as well as the rest?—The Court are empowered to grant them superannuations. With regard to superannuations, the first time the Court had the power of granting them was by the Act of 1813; at that period the establishment was burthened with servants who had been a very long time attached to it; there was then little or no retired allowance given. It was to place the servants of the Company on a similar footing with those in Government departments, on retiring on account of age and infirmity, that the power was extended to the Court. Its exercise had the effect of rendering the establishment more efficient, and for this important purpose, amongst others, the privilege accorded to the Court under the Act of Superannuation, has been resorted to. I may state that the Court has felt the burthen to be a growing one, and is one which they intend to take into consideration. Under the operation of the Act, and with reference to the amounts given in Government offices, the Court have generally awarded the superannuation allowances to their servants, granting them at the same time to the fullest extent authorized by law, where they felt called upon to mark their sense of what they have been pleased to consider meritorious services.

156. The Indian correspondence is immensely voluminous?—I can state that the Indian correspondence has increased most enormously. The correspondence comes home in despatches, and the explanatory matter in books or volumes, as the whole of the proceedings of the Indian government are required to be recorded and sent home to the Court of Directors. There is a department at the India House denominated the Book-office, in which those volumes are deposited. The total number received (and they are folio volumes) from 1793 to 1813, comprising a period of 21 years, was 9,094 volumes; and from the year 1814 to the year 1829, which is a period of 16 years, the number was 12,414, very nearly double the preceding amount. The different heads under which they are sent home are, the Public Consultations, the Military Consultations, the Military Board's Proceedings, the Revenue Consultations, the Revenue Board's Proceedings, the Political Consultations, the Judicial Consultations, the Financial Consultations, the Commercial Consultations, the Board of Trade Proceedings, the Separate Consultations, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, Marine Board's Proceedings, Foreign Law and Ecclesiastical Consultations, Subordinate Board's Proceedings, Books of Accounts, Journals, Ledgers and Disbursements. Of those volumes 500 are in use every day; and perhaps, whilst I am stating the extent of the duties, the Committee might be pleased to hear the extent of the references and other matters connected with the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, which will show, in some measure, the extent of the duties. Independent of the despatches which are prepared for approval by the Board of Commissioners, there is a great variety of subsidiary correspondence which passes between the Board and the Court of Directors. From the period the Board was established, in 1784, to the last Charter Act, in 1813, the number of letters sent to the Board was 1,791, and the letters received from the Board 1,195, making a total of 2,986 in that period. From 1814 down to 1831, making a period of 17 years, 1,967 letters have been written to the Board, and 2,642 letters have been received from the Board, making a total of 4,609 letters, many of which frequently enter at very great length into the various matters connected with drafts, and other subjects under consideration. The number of drafts sent up for approval to the Board from 1793 to 1813 were 3,958, and from 1814 to 1830, 7,962, making an increase of 4,004 in the drafts. Connected with the duties that come under the Committee of Correspondence, which committee has been particularly adverted to, besides the preparation of those drafts and despatches for the approval of the Board, there are references connected with their servants, civil and military, and others in this country; also frequent communications with the Horse Guards as to troops, and other public departments. From the year 1814 to 1830 there were 50,146 references. The reports which have been made to the Court from the committees of the Court, and which reports only comprise the result of the inquiries and decision, without the details of the various matters, and without exhibiting the extent of the researches made in framing such reports, were 32,902. Another very heavy branch of duty arises out of Parliamentary Orders. From the year 1813 to the present time the number of orders served on the Court was 723; within the last two years and a half there have been 345, requiring Returns of vast extent.

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157. A considerable portion of the business referred to by you appears to arise out of the circumstance of the co-existence of two separate bodies in this country, conducting the same machine?—I am not aware that a great increase of business arises out of the two bodies, because all the despatches, as well as appeals of individuals, and the Orders of the House of Commons, if not met by the Court of Directors, must devolve upon some authority, be that authority what it may.

158. There are the communications between the two branches of the home government?—I should say, the letters only, and the despatches.

159. In the event of the Legislature thinking fit to continue the government of India in the present home authorities, do any suggestions present themselves to your mind whereby the amount of this mass of business might be decreased, and despatch introduced into the administration of the affairs of the Company?—In the first place, I consider that the present system was introduced, after much deliberation, by Parliament, as a system of check, most essential in the administration of so large a trust as that of the government of the Indian empire. You have two co-ordinate authorities, possessing separate rights and powers, the one being controlled by the other in some points, yet both acting in promoting the despatch of business generally. One point that occurs to me, which might possibly expedite the business, would be, to fix a certain time within which answers should be prepared to all despatches from India. A statement might be periodically reported to Parliament for its satisfaction. Another point possibly might be the preparation of despatches in the Court of Directors, by subdividing, as they have sometimes done, their committees for that purpose, the Chairs, of course, always having cognizance of every thing going forward.

160. Does not it appear to you that much of the business now transacted in this country might be advantageously left in the hands of the local governors in India?—I doubt it very much, looking at the system as it was originally framed, and the purposes for which it was established. The great principle has been to vest the government of India primarily in the home authorities. The Board of Commissioners have decidedly expressed this opinion, in which the Court of Directors have most fully concurred. At the close of the Mahratta war, in 1803 and 1804, when the Court of Directors, in taking a review of all the circumstances connected with the important events arising out of that war, pressed the observance of that principle, the Board stated they were fully impressed with "the importance of maintaining this control, at all times, in its full vigour; and the Councils of India must be made to confide in the government at home, to the utmost extent which is compatible with the due efficiency and energy of the local government, which salutary purpose can alone be secured by the transactions of the respective governments being regularly carried on and duly recorded in Council, and by the utmost attention being paid to the punctual transmission of their proceedings home by every possible opportunity." The same principles were again reiterated in 1813. What has been read is an extract from a letter from the secretary to the Board of Commissioners to the secretary of the Court of Directors, with comments upon a draft that reviewed the whole of the political proceedings and measures of the Governor General anterior to 1805.

161. Does not a very large amount of labour arise at the India House out of the mere circumstance of the difference in the currencies in India?—I am not aware that any great labour can arise from that; it is easy to calculate the difference.

162. Does it increase the accounts?—I do not know that it does; but mine is not a financial department.

163. State what is the practice with regard to filling the Chairs; has it been the practice for the Chairs to be filled by the Directors in rotation, or has it been the habit of the Court of Directors to go out of that rotation to select those that they may think most fitting?—There has been no rule whatever observed; it is not by rotation clearly.

164. Are there not instances of gentlemen having been appointed Chairmen exceedingly young in the direction?—Certainly; it is in the breast of the Court to appoint which of the Directors they please. After the annual election has taken place, the Court assemble altogether as Directors, and the bye-law prescribes that they shall then choose a Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing. The senior Director generally (supposing he is not the individual who may be proposed for the Chair) has, by courtesy, the privilege of proposing a member for the suffrages of his colleagues. The ballot-box is passed round; and if the numbers decide that the gentleman proposed has a majority, he takes the Chair, and he is

then the organ of the Court; the same course is adopted with reference to the Deputy Chairman. The choice of the Chairs is the first act of the Court, after which they proceed to the election of Committees.

165. Is not every member of the Court, however junior he may be, eligible to be appointed to the Chair?—Certainly.

166. Is it not the practice to take that person, without reference to his seniority, that the Court may approve of?—Clearly.

167. The same individual is often elected Deputy Chairman in successive years? —Yes.

168. So that if his experience be desirable, it may be obtained without any reference to the claims of other gentlemen who may not have had that experience?—Clearly.

169. Have not several gentlemen filled the office repeatedly?—Certainly.

170. Are the Committee to understand, by an answer you gave, that you conceive that to extend considerably the powers of the local governments in India would be incompatible with the good government of that country?—It appears to me, looking at what Parliament has done, and the care with which it has legislated for the government of India, the Legislature has been exceedingly jealous of placing in the hands of the government abroad any unnecessary powers; giving them at the same time all those powers considered essential to the good government of the country, but restraining them from any acts that are not absolutely necessary for the welfare and the interests of those committed to their charge.

171. Are you then of opinion that the interests and the good government of India have not suffered materially from a want of power on the part of the local governments?—I would not presume to say that difficulties may not have been experienced from the existing enactments, so far as they may limit the field of action in which the Governor General may exercise the powers which he possesses, or the joint powers of the government generally. I think there might be an advantage if the field of action were extended.

172. Will you state to the Committee what is the constitution of the local governments of the several presidencies in India, and what are their functions?—In Bengal the government consists of a Governor General and three councillors The Court of Directors, if they shall see fit, may appoint the Commander-in-Chif to a seat in Council; if they do, that officer takes rank next to the Governo General, as second in Council. There are two other civil councillors, making i the whole a Governor General and three members of Council. Under them are o course the other functionaries connected with the establishment, whose proceeding have been adverted to, as contained in the different records already pointed out At Madras the government consists of a Governor and three members in Counci, and at Bombay the same.

173. Are the governors of those two presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the control or dependent upon the Governor General at Bengal?—The Governor General has a supreme and controlling power under certain circumstances, and may be suspended by the Governor General for disobedience of orders in particular cases.

174. Has he not the power, if he thinks fit, of proceeding to those several presidencies and assuming the authority there?—Yes, clearly; and whenever he proceeds there, he takes the seat as president.

175. Describe the functions of the Council in Bengal, and in how far they are a check upon the conduct or proceedings of the Governor General?—The Act prescribes the mode in which the Council is to proceed, the Governor General being the person to bring forward any business he thinks fit: the discussion upon it may be adjourned twice for 48 hours, but not longer, and then a decision must be passed. If the members of Council accord with the views of the Governor General, the measure is passed as a measure of government; if the members of the Council dissent from the proceedings of the Governor General, they are to exchange opinions in writing, which are entered upon record. If the Governor General still adheres to his own views, he is vested with a power of acting on his own responsibility, placing upon record his reasons for so doing, which are transmitted to this country, with copies of the other proceedings.

176. Practically the Council are only his advisers?—They are his advisers undoubtedly, and he can act independently of them.

177. If the members of Council are of one opinion, and the Governor General of another opinion, his opinion may supersede their's?—Yes, certainly; and that shows the great extent of power which the Governor General has; but the Legislature

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lature has stated that he must enter his reasons at length for so doing, and he is held responsible for the same and the consequences.

178. What is necessary to qualify a councillor?—He must have been in the Company's civil service in India ten years.

179. The offices of Captain General and Governor General have been sometimes connected?—The only instance that the authority of Captain General has been conferred upon a Governor General was in the instance of Marquis Wellesley, when his lordship went to Madras, at the siege of Seringapatam.

180. What power does the title of Captain General give him which, as Governor General, he does not possess?—It gives him complete control over the military affairs which, as Governor General, (unless he combined in his own person the office also of Commander-in-Chief), he would not possess; it is an appointment from the King.

181. In that character a Governor General has himself superintended the complete arrangement of a great military expedition?—Yes.

182. And has carried the concentrated authority of England to the spot in India where it was most required?—Most clearly.

183. What power have those councillors in regard to making local laws?—India is governed by what is termed Regulations, and those Regulations consist of two characters, the one rules, ordinances, and regulations, which are made under the Act of Parliament of the 13 Geo. 3, and have reference to the places within the limits of the Supreme Court, and subordinate to Fort William. Those Regulations, which are not to be repugnant to the laws of the realm, to be effectual, must be registered in the Supreme Court, and when so registered, they are valid and come into operation. They remain publicly exposed to view for 20 days before they are registered; when they are registered they are sent home here and affixed to some public place at the India House; they are liable to be appealed against in this country, such appeal being entered 60 days after the publication of them. His Majesty may disapprove and set aside such Regulations. The Regulations which have relation to the Mofussil, and prescribe all the duties of the civil servants, more especially of those who are concerned in the judicial and revenue branches; they also govern the proceedings of the provincial courts, and contain various other provisions, are framed by the Governor General and Council, and are binding upon the servants and the natives. They are formed into a code, and promulgated, after being translated into the native languages, by distribution among the courts of justice, boards of revenue and trade, collectors of land revenue and customs. Copies are sent home to the Board and the Court.

184. The Regulations passed by the Indian government are laid before Parliament?—Yes.

185. Is it requisite for any other officers to concur in them besides the Governor General and the Council?—Not the Regulations for the provinces, but the rules, ordinances and regulations are of no effect until registered by the Supreme Court.

186. Are you aware of any suggestions made by the servants of the Company in India, with respect to the improvement and remodelling those Councils, under the denomination of Legislative Councils?—There have been lately received a variety of documents from committees, which sat by order of the Governor General, in Calcutta, for the purpose of revising the several establishments, and for suggesting anything that might occur to them to facilitate the transaction of public business, or improve the system and mode of government and promote general economy.

187. Can you state the date of the commission appointing those committees?—I think they were appointed at the close of 1828.

188 The parties who are to obey those laws or regulations cannot be acquainted with the nature of them until after they have been passed and promulgated?—Not those for the provinces.

189. What form of promulgation takes place in India?—The Regulation prescribes the form in which they are made public, as already adverted to.

Jovis, 15° *die Februarii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART. IN THE CHAIR.

I.

PUBLIC
or
MISCELLANEOUS.

Benjamin Scutt Jones, Esq., called in; and Examined.

B. Scutt Jones, Esq.
15 February 1832.

190. HOW long have you been in the King's service at the India Board?—I was appointed to the Board in the beginning of the year 1791, having been previously between six and seven years at the India House.

191. What situation do you at present fill at the India Board?—That of assistant secretary.

192. Will you state to the Committee how the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India is constituted?—They are at present constituted by a commission under the Great Seal, the first-named Commissioner being President of the Board; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries of State for the time being are, *ex officio*, members of the Board, and two of the Commissioners are not of the Privy Council.

193. That is their constitution under the Act of the 33d of Geo. 3, c. 52?—Yes.

194. What number of those Commissioners receive salaries for their services?—By the Act 51 Geo. 3, c. 75, there is no limitation with respect either to the number of Commissioners who are to receive salaries, or to the amount of the salaries. Previously to the passing of that Act the aggregate amount was limited to 5,000 *l.* By the Act of 1793 the King was empowered to grant such fixed salaries as His Majesty should, under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct, provided that the whole of the salaries to be paid to the members of the Board did not exceed the sum of 5,000 *l.* in any one year; but that restriction was removed by the Act of the 51 Geo. 3; but, in practice, the number of paid Commissioners has been limited to three; namely, the President and two others.

195. Did, at no period, a greater number receive salary?—At no period.

196. What was the sum limited by that Act for defraying the charge of the whole establishment?—The amount payable by the East India Company for the whole establishment was, by the Act of 1793, 16,000 *l.* per annum; it was afterwards increased to 22,000 *l.*; and by the Act of 1813 the amount was further increased to 26,000 *l.*

197. Payable out of the revenues of India?—Yes.

198. Is that the charge upon the East India Company now?—Yes, it is.

199. What is the amount of the salary now paid to the President of the Board of Control?—The amount of salary to the President is 3,500 *l.* per annum, having been previously 5,000 *l.* The salaries to the other paid Commissioners are now 1,200 *l.* per annum, having been previously 1,500 *l.*; they were reduced in consequence of the recommendation of a Treasury Minute, founded upon a Report of a Committee of the House.

200. What is the salary of the Secretary of the Board?—His salary is now 1,500 *l.* per annum; and it is to be raised to 1,800 *l.* after three years' service.

201. What had it been previously?—Previously it had been 2,000 *l.*

202. Into what departments is the India Board divided?—In answer to that question I should beg leave to put in a memorandum that has been printed, and, I understand, has been generally circulated in the Committee.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper*:]

"The business of the India Board is divided into six departments; *viz.*

"The Accountant's,
Revenue,
Judicial,
Military,
Secret, Political, and Foreign,
Public.

The

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"The object of this Paper is to explain the nature of the business transacted in each department.

"1.—*The Accountant's Department.*

"The business of this department is,—

"To examine the accounts of the East India Company's finances at home and abroad:

"To preserve the separation between the accounts of the territorial and commercial branches, prescribed by the Act of 1813, and to attend to the due appropriation of the surplus funds:

"To control the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Indian governments, in the departments of

Territorial Finance,
Commercial Finance, and
Mints and Coinage:

also occasional correspondence in most of the other departments of the Company's affairs requiring calculation, or bearing a financial character.

"Accounts relative to the trade of India and China are also usually referred to this department.

"2.—*The Revenue Department.*

"The business transacted in this department relates principally to the revision of despatches proposed to be sent to the several governments of India, reviewing the detailed proceedings of those governments, and of all the subordinate revenue authorities, in connexion with the adjustment of the land assessments, the realization of the revenue so assessed, and the general operation of the revenue regulations on the condition of the people, and the improvement of the country. Besides the land revenue, the detailed proceedings of the local authorities in the salt, opium and customs departments, come under periodical revision.

"3.—*The Judicial Department.*

"The business of this department consists of the examination of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the local governments, on subjects connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police in the interior of India; such as, the constitution of the various courts, the state of business in them, the conduct and proceedings of the judges, and all proposals and suggestions which from time to time come under discussion, with the view of applying remedies to acknowledged defects.

"The King's Courts at the three presidencies are not subject to the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Control; but any correspondence which takes place in relation to the appointment or retirement of the judges of those courts, or to their proceedings (including papers sent home for submission to the King in Council, recommendations of pardon, &c.), passes through this department.

"4.—*The Military Department.*

"The correspondence in this department has reference to any alterations which may be made in the allowances, organization, or numbers of the Indian army at the three presidencies; to the rules and regulations affecting the different branches of the service; to the general staff, comprehending the adjutant and quartermaster-general's departments; the commissariat (both army and ordnance); the pay, building, surveying, and clothing departments; and, in fact, to every branch of Indian administration connected with the Company's army. It also embraces so much of the proceedings, with respect to the King's troops, as relate to the charge of their maintenance in India, recruiting them from this country, and the periodical reliefs of regiments.

"5.—*The Secret, Political and Foreign Department.*

"The correspondence which passes through this department comprises all communications from or to the local governments, respecting their relations with the native chiefs or states of India, or with foreign Europeans or Americans. It is divided into the following branches:—

" 1. The *Secret* department, containing the correspondence between the Indian governments and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors. Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, such confidential communications as, in the opinion of the local governments, require secrecy, are addressed by them to the Secret Committee. Any directions, also, to the local governments, relating to war or negotiation, which, in the judgment of the Board of Control, require secrecy, are signed by the Secret Committee; and the local governments are bound to obey those directions in the same manner as if they were signed by the whole body of Directors.

" 2. The *Political* department, comprising all correspondence not addressed to the Secret Committee, or sent through that committee to the local governments, respecting the native chiefs or states with whom those governments are in alliance or communication, or whose affairs are under their political superintendence, or who are in the receipt of pecuniary stipends in lieu of territory.

" 3. The *Foreign* department, including all correspondence relating to communications between the local governments and the several foreign Europeans who have settlements in India or the Eastern Islands; and embracing, in fact, all the proceedings of the local governments in relation to foreign Europeans or Americans resorting to India.

" The proceedings of the local governments with respect to their residents and political agents, and to any other officers and their respective establishments, through whom communications with native states and chiefs, or with foreigners, may be maintained, are also reported in the several departments in which those officers are respectively employed.

" 6.—*The Public Department.*

" The business of this department comprises the examination of all despatches to and from India upon *Commercial* or *Ecclesiastical* subjects, and of those which, being of a miscellaneous character, are distinguished by the general appellation of " Public." The commercial and ecclesiastical despatches, which are considered as forming two branches of correspondence distinct from the " Public," are united with the latter in the same department, only on account of the convenience of that arrangement with reference to the distribution of business in the establishment of the Board of Control.

" The *Public* correspondence comprises all those despatches which do not belong specifically to any of the branches of correspondence hitherto enumerated. They relate to the education of the natives and of the civil servants; to the appointment of writers, and of the civil service generally, and to their allowances; to the several compassionate funds; to the grant of licenses to reside in India; to the press; to public buildings; to the Indian navy and the marine department; to the affairs of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca and St. Helena; and to various miscellaneous subjects. Some of these being closely connected with the business of other departments, are reported upon in them, although the whole pass through, and are recorded in the public department.

" The *Commercial* correspondence contains the communications between the Company as a trading body, and the governments in India as its agents. They are laid before the Board, in order that it may be seen that they contain no directions having reference to the political (as distinguished from the commercial) relations of the Company. They treat of the Company's investments; of the funds for providing, and the tonnage for conveying those investments, and of their pecuniary result; of the allowances in the commercial department, and of appointments of free merchants and mariners.

" The *Ecclesiastical* despatches contain everything relating to the appointment of chaplains, archdeacons, and bishops; to their allowances; to their conduct; to the building and repair of churches, or other places used for public worship; and to all questions respecting the affairs of the churches of England and Scotland in India, or of that of Rome, so far as public provision is made for its maintenance.

" Any papers treating of ecclesiastical or miscellaneous topics, though they are not despatches to or from India, are likewise recorded and reported upon in this department."

203. It has been the uniform practice for all the salaried Commissioners and Secretary to be changed upon a change of Administration?—Undoubtedly.

204. The other Commissioners seldom take an active part in the business of the department, they are considered more as honorary members, and persons who may be consulted by the members if they think fit?—Yes.

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205. Do the honorary Commissioners, or any of them, at any time, in pursuance of their official duties, inspect the papers of the department, or do they at all interfere in the affairs of the Board?—I should say they do not generally interfere in the affairs of the Board, but that they occasionally look into papers. Mr. Sullivan, who has a most intimate knowledge of India affairs, though retired and living generally in the country, continues to take an interest in those affairs. Papers are sometimes sent to him, and he occasionally gives opinions upon the subjects of the documents thus submitted to his inspection.

206. Has the Secretary always, within your recollection, been an efficient officer of the Board?—I would not say always; but for a great number of years the Secretary has been a most efficient officer. I should apply that observation emphatically to Mr. Courtenay, who came to the Board in the year 1812, and continued with us till May 1828; a more active and efficient public officer never existed.

207. As the duties of the office have been executed since the period you have mentioned, that office has not only been very responsible, but a very laborious office?—Most laborious.

208. Has the Secretary of the Board invariably had a seat in Parliament?—Invariably.

209. In the distribution of the business of the office, does not it depend much upon the President himself, how far he shall or shall not avail himself of the services of either or both of the other salaried Commissioners?—I should say that it depends entirely upon the President himself.

210. That consequently has very much varied in different Boards at different periods?—It has.

211. Effectively the whole responsibility rests with the President?—It does.

212. Will you state to the Committee the departmental construction of the Board?—All despatches prepared by the Court of Directors are sent up to the Board, as well as copies of despatches received from India. At the first establishment of the Board, the paragraphs proposed by the Court to be sent to India, came up at once, in an official form, for the approbation of the Board, who, whenever they make any alterations, are bound by law to give their reasons at large for making them. This necessarily occasioned a great deal of correspondence; much controversy took place, and of course occupied much time; I will not venture to say that it was wasted, in conducting the business in that mode. At a later period the practice was introduced of making an unofficial communication of proposed despatches to the President for his consideration. These are called previous communications; and, with permission of the Committee, I will read an extract from a letter from the late Mr. Canning, which explains the nature and the use of that mode of transacting the business. "The use and object of previous communications is free discussion. They are amicable preludes to further propositions, which enable the Board to state its objections (when it has any) and to offer its amendments and additions without assuming the air of dictation, and through which each party becomes acquainted with the other's sentiments without being committed, in point of consistency and in dignity, to its own. The official draft being thus prepared, with a free knowledge how far it is likely to meet the concurrence of the Board, the best chance is taken for avoiding direct official collision." These previous communications are returned unofficially to the India House; and it then rests with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to consider whether or not they will adopt any alterations that may have been made; if they are adopted, the *official* draft of the proposed paragraphs comes up conformably with the tenor of the previous communication, and is, as a matter of course, passed through the proper department, and returned approved. If the Court see fit not to adopt those alterations, the draft is restored to the same, or nearly the same, state in which it came up as a previous communication; and then, if the Board determine to re-insert the alterations that they had made in the previous communication, they must assign their reasons for so doing. Perhaps the Committee would allow me to explain the mode in which those previous communications are examined by the different departments. As soon as one of this description of papers comes to the Board, it is referred to the senior clerk of the department to which it belongs. The previous communications are accompanied by what are termed *Collections*, which consist of copies of the documents upon which the proposed paragraphs are founded; these come up oftentimes in large masses, and, consequently, cannot be examined without considerable labour and time. I have myself known an instance, I think about three years ago, of one of those proposed

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despatches coming up, accompanied by about 20,000 pages of extracts from consultations; that was certainly a peculiar case; but very commonly the collections amount to 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 pages. Before I was appointed to my present situation I had the charge of the secret and political department. It was my practice (and it has been continued by my successor), to prepare statements embracing the principal facts, and also the reasonings relative to every subject treated of in the proposed paragraphs; at the same time offering any observations or suggestions that occurred to me. Departmental reports of this nature are forwarded to the Secretary, who makes such additional remarks as he sees fit, sometimes concurring in the view that the departmental officer has taken; in other instances dissenting from him. Mr. Courtenay was frequently in the practice of sending for particular collections, with a view to examine for himself, where he had any doubt of the accuracy of the departmental report. After passing through the hands of the Secretary, the previous communication is then brought before the President, who forms his judgment upon it. The previous communications, having been thus examined, are returned to the India House; and then, as I before observed, the drafts come up officially for the consideration and approbation of the Board. Will the Committee permit me to observe, that during Lord Ellenborough's presidency a new mode of conducting the correspondence with India was agreed upon between his Lordship and the Chairs. The objects principally contemplated in revising the system of India correspondence were, *first*, a more minute subdivision of it; and, *secondly*, the transmission home, at the same time with the despatches themselves, of the several documents therein referred to. At the period when the Board was first instituted it was the practice of the local governments to write general letters, embracing the various subjects which are now reported upon departmentally. Much convenience has resulted from that mode of dividing the correspondence. One of the consequences of the vast increase of British territory, and of the extension of our political alliances, has however been (as might be expected), to multiply the subjects of correspondence in every department; hence the periodical reports of the proceedings in each department became voluminous, and required considerable time for their preparation; and as they were answered after the same fashion, the communications of the local governments with the home authorities, and *vice versâ*, were necessarily slow. The above observations apply to the ordinary correspondence; matters of peculiar importance, or requiring early attention, were at all times treated of in separate despatches. With a view to expedite the conduct of the correspondence, the late President, after much discussion with the Chairs, and minute inquiry at the office, approved of a circular despatch to the governments of the several presidencies, directing that, instead of writing long general letters, every subject should, as far as practicable, be reported upon in a separate letter; and that, when reported upon, the letter should be forwarded home by the first opportunity. His Lordship arranged, in concert with the Chairs, a similar plan for answering those letters. Upon the former plan a general answer, in the preparation of which many weeks, and sometimes months, had been occupied, came to this office, accompanied by voluminous collections. To render the control of the Board efficient, it was necessary, not only that the sentiments expressed by the Court should be such as they could approve, but that the facts on which the opinions and decisions of the Court were founded, should be carefully examined. In many cases the process of examination at the Board occupied nearly as much time as had been spent at the India House in framing the proposed paragraphs. Upon the new plan there are these advantages: first, instead of receiving, at long intervals, drafts of general letters, of the comprehensive nature above alluded to, the several subjects of such a letter will come to the Board in quick succession, as separate drafts, which are likely to be more promptly disposed of than when the attention is distracted by numerous claims upon it arising together; and, secondly, when a despatch embraced a great many points, it was not returned until the whole was examined and decided upon; whereas, upon the new plan, the consideration of matters of minor importance may be postponed until after those of more importance shall have been disposed of. In respect to the transmission home of the documents referred to in the despatches of the local governments, it is to be observed, that the references were made to what are termed the *Consultations*, which, with certain exceptions, were not forwarded to the Board, who therefore had not the means of obtaining *full* information upon the subjects of those despatches until answers had been prepared at the India House, and sent up for approval, accompanied by extracts from the consultations. The consultations contain copies,

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at full length, of all official papers laid before the local governments at their weekly meetings, and of the resolutions and instructions agreed upon at those meetings. On the new plan, the documents thus referred to will be formed into appendices, according to subject, and accompany the despatch. This arrangement will probably occasion more copying in India than formerly; but against this item of expense is to be placed a saving of the expense incurred at home in preparing the collections sent to the Board with proposed paragraphs.

213. Explain to the Committee the two terms you have had occasion to make use of, the term Consultation and the term Collections?—The collections are extracts made from the consultations upon particular subjects.

214. What are the consultations?—The consultations differ from minutes in this respect. In the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Directors, and of other public Boards, the purport of the letters and papers read at their respective meetings, are briefly stated, whereas in India they are entered *in extenso*; and thus the authorities at home have before them all the official grounds upon which the measures of the governments abroad are founded.

215. Down to the most minute detail?—Yes.

216. Is the plan adopted by Lord Ellenborough now the plan pursued by the present Board?—It is; but it has scarcely come into full operation.

217. During the short interval that has elapsed, has any beneficial result followed from this change of system?—There scarcely has been time to ascertain it.

218. You have stated that in many instances 20,000 pages have been transmitted for the examination of the Secretary and other members of the Board?—I would not say in many instances.

219. Has no system of reducing those numerous pages into the shape of a precis been adopted by the Board at any time?—It has.

220. Are you aware that there is in the Foreign-office in this country a regular officer attached to it, called the Precis-writer?—Yes.

221. Have you any such officer attached to your department?—We had formerly an officer with that designation; but for a great number of years the precis is made in the respective departments; so that the necessity of having an officer expressly for making precis does not now exist. A single individual could not, indeed, perform the duty.

222. Is it not the duty of the chief clerk of the department to whom, in the first instance, the drafts are consigned from the India House, to make out a statement of the facts, reasonings and references therein contained, and present them so abridged to the secretary?—It is.

223. Are the Committee to understand by the term "*Collections*" all the documents to which the correspondence may refer as vouchers; such collections therefore comprehending in copy all those materials upon which the Supreme Government or the governments of the other presidencies may have formed and recorded their opinions?—That is understood to be the case.

224. What is the meaning of the term Minute, as applied to the proceedings of the local governments of India?—It applies to the recorded opinion of the Governors and members of Council.

225. The term Consultation therefore comprehends not merely the minute of the different members of the Councils at the different presidencies, but also all those documents upon which those minutes are founded?—Yes.

226. You have stated you have known an instance of a consultation extending to 20,000 pages?—No, not a consultation, but a collection accompanying a single despatch.

227. What is the size of those pages?—They are not very closely written, but they are upon large paper.

228. In reference to the measure of writing in attornies' offices, what proportion do those pages bear as to the number of lines or words; is there a fixed measure in respect to the transcription by which they are regulated?—No, they vary very considerably; some of the pages are more closely written than others. The collections are generally written upon what is called demy paper.

229. The duty of the chief clerks of each department being such as you have described, the Committee need hardly ask whether a very heavy responsibility does not attach to them?—No doubt, a very heavy responsibility.

230. You have stated that the chief clerk's duty is to make an abridgement of those collections?—Yes.

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231. No such abridgement takes place at all at the India House?—I do not know that.

232. You have none sent to your Board?—No.

233. So that you have no means of knowing the view taken at the India House of those collections in the shape of abridgement?—No.

234. Then the India House may take a very different view of these collections, which if you saw their abridgement, if it existed, might vary very materially from the view taken by your chief clerk?—Certainly. We judge for ourselves. The proposed paragraphs show the view of the subject taken at the India House, and it is upon those paragraphs that the Board have to decide whether to approve of them or to alter them. Speaking upon the subject of the precis, one of the most important arrangements that were introduced, upon the formation of the new mode of conducting the correspondence, was, that the various descriptions of agents in India should be required to adopt the practice of our foreign ministers, of docketing their own despatches. It is not to be supposed that the individual should always do it himself, but that he should cause it to be done. In consequence of that arrangement, the despatches now reach us in a very convenient form; they are all of them indorsed; the subject of the Government despatch, and of its various enclosures, is indorsed on the back of each paper. I can illustrate the convenience of this as compared with the former mode. When I had the charge of the secret and political department, during the Mahratta wars, and during the Nepaul war, we frequently received a great number of papers relative to the progress of military operations and negotiations, with merely a few lines from the government. This was done with a view to keep the Government at home informed as early as possible of what was taking place in India; but when the papers alluded to were not accompanied by an explanatory despatch, it was necessary that they should be read and docketed in the department; and the Board could not know the purport of the intelligence received from India until that process had been gone through. Upon this new plan this, in a similar case, will be done to our hands, which will be extremely convenient.

235. Does it or does it not very frequently happen that great and important alterations are made by the Board in the drafts of despatches sent up to them from the Court?—I should say very frequently.

236. In that case there is, in fact, a double operation, of suggestion of the alterations upon the receipt of the previous communications, and the perseverance in those alterations upon returning the draft to the Court?—Yes, exactly. In cases where the draft differs from the previous communication, the person in charge of the department carefully compares the previous communication with the draft, and points out every instance in which there is a difference; it then rests with the Board either, as I observed before, to insist upon the alterations which they have made in the previous communication, or to give them up. If they are not very material, they are given up, and merely the essential points are insisted upon, and then the draft is returned, with a letter explaining the reasons of the Board for the alterations which are made. Against those alterations the Court of Directors sometimes remonstrate in long argumentative papers. If the Board do not think fit to yield their opinion in consequence of such remonstrance, they then return for answer that they do not see fit to depart from their former decision, and direct the Court of Directors to transmit the despatch, as altered, forthwith to India.

237. Is any period fixed by law within which the Court, under those circumstances, are compelled to send out the despatch so altered?—Without delay are, I think, the terms of the Act.

238. In such a case as you have described, those communications occupy a very considerable space of time?—Frequently.

239. Frequently many months from the time of the previous communication to the going out of the despatch?—Yes, upon many occasions.

240. Have you not known instances in which one year or more than one year has elapsed during which such discussions have been pending between the Court and the Board?—I have known an instance in which fully that time has elapsed. I should not say it is at all a common case; very far from it. I believe that, generally speaking, the proposed despatches are returned as expeditiously as practicable. But I know there was one instance, of rather a recent occurrence indeed, in which the Court of Directors had taken a very general review of the political transactions during the period, I think, of 10 years, and affecting general principles of policy. (It was in fact that very despatch, accompanied with about 20,000 pages

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pages of collection.) I think that fully 12 months was occupied in the consideration of that particular despatch.

241. Does not it, in point of fact, frequently happen that a space of time exceeding two years, elapses between the receipt of a public letter from India at the India House, and the final despatch transmitted from this country?—That it has so happened, I believe, cannot be denied; but I yesterday requested the gentlemen in the different departments to state to me to what period the letters from India were answered, and I find that, generally speaking, they are answered down to the year 1831, in some few not quite so late, but to the end of the year 1830; that is to say, despatches bearing these dates from India. The Madras letters, dated the 3d of June 1831, appear to have been answered.

242. Received here about October?—We seldom receive them at the India Board in less than six to eight months. The India House transmit copies to us as soon as they are received.

243. When the delay, alluded to in the last question, has taken place, has it not been upon a subject involving a very great change of principle?—Certainly.

244. Or involving a judicial reference?—Yes.

245. Will you state about what period it requires, and in practice generally takes, to receive at the Board of Control the despatches from India?—The copies of despatches furnished to us from the India House are always marked with the date of receipt at the India House; for instance, received per such a ship, such a day; and then, when they reach us, we always mark underneath when they are received at the Board. I should say, that no time is lost at the India House in transmitting to us copies of despatches.

246. How many days have generally elapsed between the receipt at the India House and the receipt at the Board?—Generally not more than three or four days, and often not more than a day, if they are of importance. There is nothing to complain of on this score; indeed, the promptitude with which every requisition of the Board is attended to by the officers of the India House is everything that could be wished or desired; even when expressed unofficially, my applications have always met with the utmost attention.

247. You have known despatches sent up from the Court of Directors to the India Board, not only materially altered, but completely changed in their tendency, have you not?—I have known instances of that kind.

248. Then the Committee is to understand, in the event of the Board persevering in their opinion of the fitness of such alterations, the Court are bound to send out the despatches so altered to their governors in India?—Yes, however unpalatable it may be to themselves.

249. However much, by this previous mode of communication, what Mr. Canning called the "air of dictation," may be avoided, the dictation, in fact, takes place?—Unquestionably. The power of the Board is not, however, thus exercised until after the points of difference have been freely and fully discussed.

250. The power of the Directors on such occasions is, in truth, confined to the mere suggestions of the despatches, that they wish to be sent to India?—Yes; but, as already stated, they have the right of remonstrating against the alteration of their proposed despatches.

251. What is the course with regard to the despatches emanating from the Secret Committee?—By the Act of 1784 the Secret Committee was first constituted. It consists of three members of the Court of Directors; namely, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the senior Director, who take the oath of secrecy, as prescribed by the Act; their officers are also sworn to secrecy, and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the Board. The Board are empowered by law to issue, through the Secret Committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties; and the Secret Committee are bound to transmit those orders to India without delay. They have no legal power to remonstrate against the tenor of such orders, provided that they have relation to the subjects above stated; in fact, the Board are by law made exclusively responsible for all orders and instructions given upon those subjects. The Secret Committee act only ministerially; their signatures to the secret despatches are necessary to ensure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board of Commissioners have no direct correspondence.

252. Substantially, therefore, the political government in India does devolve upon the Board of Commissioners?—There can be no question about it.

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253. In the view either of unity of action or promptitude in despatching business, what advantages have appeared to you to result from the co-existence of two authorities, circumstanced towards each other as you have described the Court and the Board to be?—With a view to promptitude and despatch, there can be no doubt that it is in a great measure affected by the circumstance that at least two sets of minds must travel over the same ground. Unless that be done, there can be no check; and as all proceedings of the local governments are examined and investigated most minutely, both at the East India House and at the Board, it is obvious that more delay arises in giving orders and instructions to the governments of India than would occur if the government rested solely either in the Board or in the Court; but then you would lose the advantage of that check which, if I may presume to say so, I consider as invaluable with reference to the distance of India, and to the diversities of the languages, customs, manners, and religions of the people. I think that when arrangements ordered from home are likely to affect the interests of a people so situated and circumstanced, too much caution cannot be exercised in framing those arrangements, and that the mutual check of the Board upon the Court, and of the Court upon the Board, is exceedingly desirable; yet in order to preserve that check, and to render it effectual, you must put up with the disadvantage of delay.

254. Does any serious delay take place upon those great subjects of peace, war and treaties, in consequence of their going through the double process of the Secret Committee and the Board of Control?—There is no such double process, as the question appears to suppose. The secret despatches are the despatches of the King's Government; they are signed by the Secret Committee as a matter of course, and despatched without any question, the responsibility being absolutely and lawfully in the Board.

255. Do you mean to say that the Secret Committee has not the power of delaying it for a single day?—Certainly not. It would be at their peril to do so, if, owing to any unnecessary delay on their part, the good of the public service were to be injuriously affected.

256. That check you allude to does not exist in the course of the more important functions of the political government of India?—No. I will not deny that upon some occasions something in the form of a remonstrance may have been made by the Secret Committee, where they have taken a different view from that taken by the Board, but these are cases of extreme rarity. I do not recollect more than two or three instances in the course of many years.

257. But in the event of the direction of the affairs of India at home being vested in one body, would not the local government of India, under the Governor General, act in a great measure as a check upon the operations of the home government?—That is the case at present, I conceive.

258. Then there exists at present, in your opinion, more than one check?—There is the check of the India House upon the Board, and the check of the local government upon the government at home. I should think it a great misfortune if ever we should have a Governor General who would not undertake the responsibility of deviating from the orders he may have received, whenever the circumstances under which those orders were issued may have been materially changed.

259. Independent of the important question in whom the patronage now exercised by the Company should be vested, do you think that the advantage of having two separate authorities existing at the same time in this country, counterbalances the delays and inconveniences which have arisen therefrom?—I think it does. If I may take the liberty to say what my own private opinion is as to the most expedient mode of conducting the affairs of India, I should say, that perhaps it might be expedient to give to the Minister for India, however designated, the power of acting upon his own responsibility in respect to some matters other than those relating to war, peace or negotiation; I speak of cases in which it may be of importance to avoid delay: but, generally speaking, I repeat that there is great advantage in the check that at present exists. I should say, for instance, that in respect to systems, judicial or fiscal, it is of the utmost consequence that they should be maturely considered, and not decided upon until after free and full discussion between the Court and the Board.

260. Then you are of opinion that the Court of Directors, as it has been usually constituted, has an intimate knowledge of the feelings, wants and characters of the natives of India?—The Court of Directors has been usually constituted, in part, of persons who have held civil and military stations abroad, and who have acquired a

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good deal of information: the Directors have also the best opportunities of obtaining information from the Company's civil and military servants who resort to the India House.

261. Then you consider this check to be chiefly advantageous on account of the members of the Board of Control not possessing any local knowledge of India, and the Court of Directors naturally possessing a greater personal knowledge of the affairs of India?—I should say that the value of the check consists mainly in its insuring maturity of consideration and freedom of discussion; more especially when we have to deal with such questions as the comparative merits of the ryotwar and other systems of revenue management; the best mode of administering justice; and the degree in which the natives should be employed in civil and military offices. If questions of this nature were decided by a single authority, they might not be so well considered as when they have, as now, to pass the ordeal of two Boards, constituted as the Court and the Commissioners.

262. Does it happen to come within your knowledge whether, upon the occasion of the settlements of India, either the permanent settlement or the ryotwar system, the Court of Directors at home have had anything to do with it, or whether it has not emanated from the local governors in India; in one instance Lord Cornwallis, and in the other instance Sir Thomas Munro?—I am old enough to recollect what took place at the establishment of Lord Cornwallis's plan of permanent settlement. I know that a great deal of discussion took place in India between Lord Cornwallis and the present Lord Teignmouth, then Mr. Shore. Mr. Shore came to England, and I think that the plan of the permanent settlement was arranged very much between him, the late Mr. Charles Grant, and the late Lord Melville; but however I must profess myself not competent to speak to revenue and judicial matters, my own attention having been mainly directed to the political department.

263. You do not perhaps happen to know the number of years of delay that occurred in regard to the matter of the settlement of Lord Cornwallis, on the part of the Court at home?—It is not in my recollection.

264. Do you not conceive that many of the advantages which you have described as in your opinion at present existing from the check of those two bodies upon one another, might be equally well attained if there were, as a necessary part of the Board of Control, some members who had a personal knowledge of the affairs of India?—In answer to that question, I beg leave to say, that Sir John Malcolm, previously to the publication of the last edition of his Political History, did me the honour to consult me upon the subject. I think that in that work he does give it as his opinion that one or two of the Commissioners should always be persons who had served either in the military or civil branches of the Company's service abroad. I observed to him that His Majesty's Government already have the power of nominating such persons; but that if it were made imperative upon Government to appoint persons of that description, it would seem to imply that the President was bound to give more attention to an opinion coming from a member of the Board who had been in India than to another. This I think would occasion great inconvenience. As the parties are now in their graves, I may venture to say, that I have always understood that some inconvenience was found to arise from the circumstance of having an Indian secretary at the Board (it was at an early period after its establishment), and that the President found himself frequently annoyed by the obtrusion of opinions, to which, perhaps, the party offering them was inclined to attach more weight and importance than properly belonged to them, from the mere circumstance of his having been in India.

265. In the event of still further summary powers being vested in the President of the Board of Commissioners, as you suggest; and further, in the event of the East India Company divesting itself altogether of its commercial character, do you conceive that any adequate public advantages would remain from the continued establishment of that body in a political capacity?—I certainly should say (though perhaps it may be only from long habit, and being so accustomed to what has existed for so many years) as I before said, that advantage does arise from two sets of minds going over the same subjects. We feel much more safe with respect to the effect of any opinions or orders that may proceed from home, when we know that those orders will be thoroughly sifted and examined and objected to, wherever there is any ground for objection, and that the Board, before they finally decide, have the opinions of very able men. I allude more particularly to some of the officers at the East India House, with whom I have had the pleasure of being acquainted:

quainted: I will not hesitate to name Mr. M'Culloch and Mr. Mills; I should say that there is very considerable advantage in having all that can occur to such minds as their's before any great and important question is finally decided upon.

266. Are you not of opinion that, supposing a set of adequate minds were found to fill the functions of Governor and the Legislative Councils in India, that such councils would in effect be the best and most salutary check for the guidance of the Government at home?—After all the labour and thought that may have been bestowed upon Indian affairs by the authorities at home, I am of opinion, that India must, nevertheless, be governed *in* India; and, therefore, if a Legislative Council were constituted, and in full operation, I should conceive that it would relieve the Home Government of a great load of anxiety regarding matters which at present occupy much of their time and labour; but, however, this is a subject upon which I scarcely feel competent to give an opinion.

267. Is there anything in the qualifications of the body of proprietors of India stock so differing from that of the proprietors of Bank stock, or of any other public stock, as to enable them to form a superior judgment of the fitness of any individuals for being clothed with imperial powers?—I am not aware of any such difference, as far as my knowledge goes.

268. Does it appear to you, that there is any alteration in the composition of the Board for conducting the affairs of India which would essentially add to its efficiency in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it?—Previously to the passing of the last Act renewing the Company's Charter, having been private secretary to the President, and having in that capacity seen a great variety of plans and suggestions for the government of India, both at home and abroad, I took the liberty of committing to writing a few observations of my own, and submitted them to the President, Lord Melville. It was then my opinion, that whatever the Board are competent to do through the medium of the Secret Committee, might be as well done by direct despatches, emanating from a Secretary of State for India, addressed to the respective Governors abroad. I had at that time also a notion that in order to reconcile, perhaps, the British public to the creation of a fourth Secretary of State, it might be desirable to commit to his charge the eastern colonies, that is to say, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the Island of Ceylon, so as to place them under one general system of government. Such an arrangement would give additional patronage to the Minister for India, and would consequently make it an office of such high rank as to leave him without any temptation to quit the Board for any other ministerial appointment. I can scarcely suppose that, under those circumstances, such a man as the present Lord Melville would have gone from the India Board to the Admiralty. Certainly he would not have gone from the office of President of the Board to be Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as he did in the year 1809, when Lord Harrowby was, for a very few months, President of the Board. Upon the death of the Duke of Portland, Lord Melville returned from Ireland, and resumed his situation as President of the Board.

269. In this point of view, you contemplate the recent reduction of the salary of the President of the Board of Control from 5,000*l.* to 3,500*l.* as a public evil?—I have no hesitation in saying that it was most objectionable upon public grounds.

270. You have stated that the India Board consists of members removed on every change of Administration; it has been stated to the Committee that, generally speaking, the Court of Directors, subject to the removal of one fourth of their number every year, is practically a permanent body; does not the circumstance of the Court of Directors being therefore so far a permanent body, and the India Board so far a fluctuating body, tend to give greater unity of action to the government of India, in so far at least as the government is vested in the Court of Directors?—I think that the circumstance of the Chairs being changed annually tends very much to lessen, if not to destroy, the character of permanency, alluded to in the question. With reference to the constitution of the Court of Directors, I conceive that the placing of men, who have held high civil and military situations abroad, to watch the progress of tea-sales, and to enter into all the buying and selling and shipping concerns of the Company, instead of being employed upon subjects with which their previous services must have made them familiar, tends greatly to lessen the utility that might otherwise be derived from the Court of Directors as a permanent body.

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271. Is it within your knowledge that individuals, whatever station they may have occupied in India, and to whatever stations in the Court of Directors they may be placed on their election therein, are practically cognizant, or have the power of being cognizant of all the proceedings in such Court?—They have, I believe, the power of perusing all despatches.

272. You were asked as to the qualifications of those who happened to be proprietors of East India stock to judge of those to be hereafter clothed with imperial power with regard to India, are you aware of the proportion of individuals personally conversant with the affairs of India who have been so selected by such body of proprietors?—I am aware that some men who have acquired a very high reputation in India have been chosen by the proprietors to hold the office of a member of the Court of Directors: Mr. Edmondstone, for instance.

273. Are you not aware that a vast many others have been chosen whose names were never heard of in India?—Certainly.

274. Part, however, of the concerns of the Company being mercantile concerns, connected with the commerce of England, is it, or is it not, expedient that certain members of that body should consist of those personally acquainted with the domestic commerce of England?—I should say that it is obviously expedient that a certain portion of them should be persons of that description.

275. Therefore, though the names of such persons might not be known in India, their assistance, in administering the concerns of a great commercial corporation, the seat of which is England, might be serviceable?—We live in times when well-educated men, whatever their professions may be, pay such general attention to the philosophy of politics and commerce, that they may be very competent to tender opinions upon matters of state policy. I should say, that so long as the Directors act as merchants, as well as politicians, it is obviously proper that a certain portion of the members should be of the description stated in the question.

276. But in as far as such necessity exists on account of the union of the commercial with the political character of the Company, in so far its political efficacy, as a body, is diminished?—I conceive, that as commercial questions necessarily come under the cognizance of all governments, even supposing the East India Company not to carry on commerce in their corporate capacity, still, as having a share in administering the affairs of a great empire, it would be desirable to have amongst them some persons who are acquainted with the principles of commercial policy.

277. Is it the result of your experience, and the impression on your mind, that, upon the whole, the Board of Control and the East India Company have come into collision in any degree inconvenient to the public service, or, upon the whole, have gone on with a sufficient degree of harmony with one another?—On the whole, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that a very extraordinary degree of harmony has prevailed between the two Boards. The occasions on which anything like a serious collision has occurred have been very few indeed.

278. Do you ascribe that circumstance to the power that the Board of Control has of enforcing its own opinions summarily upon the East India Company, or upon there having been, in general, a concurrence in the views of those two bodies?—Although I think that much good temper has been manifested on both sides, yet the Court of Directors have never scrupled to state, in the most manly and energetic terms, their opinions when opposed to those of the Board. Sometimes they have appeared (but I am speaking more of early days), to treat the Board rather unceremoniously; but yet, generally speaking, the tone of the correspondence that has taken place between the two bodies is, I think, highly creditable to both.

279. Has that general concurrence in the policy which you have stated to exist, been upon the increase or not?—Yes, I think it has. I think there have been fewer what might be called serious differences of late years than in former years.

280. Do you attribute the harmony you have described rather to an acquiescence in the powers of control exercised by the Board, than to their general concurrence in the views of the Board?—The general impression upon my mind is, that there has been very little opposition on the part of the Court of Directors, merely for the sake of opposition.

281. Is there much difference of opinion upon the general line of polity?—Speaking of the political department, I must say that the view taken at the India House has generally been perhaps more conformable to the views that were taken by Lord Cornwallis than those of the Board. It must be pretty well known, that

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during Lord Wellesley's administration the Court of Directors and the Board were at issue as to the policy pursued by his Lordship.

282. In short you would say, on the part of the Directors, there was greater indisposition to adopt improvements and alterations than in the Board of Control?—I would not say a greater indisposition to adopt alterations or improvements, but what is termed the neutral system, has been more advocated at the India House than it has been at the Board, more especially during the period of Lord Wellesley's administration.

Veneris, 17° *die Februarii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART. IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Hon. *Thomas P. Courtenay*, a Member of the House, Examined.

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283. PREVIOUSLY to your appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, for how many years were you Secretary to the Board of Control?—From August 1812, till May 1828, between 15 and 16 years; under five different Presidents, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Williams Wynn and Lord Melville.

284. Upon the occasion of those changes were all the salaried Commissioners changed?—No; not all always.

285. In what instances did it happen otherwise?—Under Lord Buckinghamshire, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sullivan were Commissioners. Upon the appointment of Mr. Canning, Mr. Wallace resigned, and Mr. Sullivan remained so long as he remained in Parliament. Lord Binning succeeded Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeded Mr. Sullivan; they both continued through Mr. Bathurst's administration, but on the appointment of Mr. Williams Wynn, Doctor Phillimore and Mr. Fremantle were appointed; Mr. Fremantle was afterwards succeeded by Mr. William Peel, who was afterwards succeeded by Sir James M'Donald. On Mr. Williams Wynn's retirement, Lord Ashley and Lord Graham were appointed, and were at the Board when I left it. I should mention, that after resigning the office of Secretary, I was an unpaid Commissioner of the Board until November 1830.

286. Is it, however, usual in general changes of administration, for all the salaried Members of the India Board to be changed?—Decidedly; and the secretary also.

287. Has your experience during the period in which you were in office, rendered you conversant with the mode of conducting business, both at the India House and at the Board of Control?—At the Board of Control certainly; and in some degree at the India House.

288. Will you describe to the Committee the mode in which that business is conducted?—The Committee will perhaps allow me, in answering that question, to state the general duties of the Board, which I have some reason to believe are not sufficiently familiar even to the House of Commons. Under the Act of Parliament the Commissioners are appointed and sworn to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government, or the administration of the revenues of India. From the familiar use of the term Board of Control, it has often been supposed that the Board are merely to check, on great occasions, the proceedings of the Court of Directors; but the terms of the Act and of the oath appear to me to impose upon the Board the duty of governing India to the best of its judgment and ability, and as fully as if there were no subordinate court. The Act of Parliament provides, however, that the functions of the Board, with some exceptions, should be exercised only by means of corrections made in despatches addressed to the governments in India, which are previously prepared by the Directors; and it has been generally held, though this doctrine is not universally admitted, that except in cases specially provided for, the Board cannot exercise their functions of superintendence and direction by any direct communication to the Court of Directors, or in any other way than through the despatches. With respect, however, to the despatches, I would

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I would observe, that in regard to all despatches of the highest political importance, the duty of the Board does consist, according to the express terms of the law, in the origination of the instructions which are to go to India; on all such high political matters concerning peace or war, or negotiation with any of the powers of India, the Board prepare the despatches, which are signed ministerially by the three members of the Court of Directors who compose the Secret Committee, and are not communicated without the Board's permission, and frequently are not communicated at all to the Court of Directors. It is not to be understood that upon all such subjects the despatches are so prepared and sent through the Secret Committee; but it is in the option of the Board to declare what subjects shall so be treated; and the power, in the period to which I can speak, was exercised very largely. In the same way the answers to such despatches, and all communications from India upon the same subjects, come through the Secret Committee to the Board, and are not known to the Court of Directors. I believe that certain very important discussions which took place in the Council of Fort William in the year 1814, are still kept secret from the Court of Directors.

On all subjects, whether political or not, the Board have a power of originating despatches; that is, they may require the Court of Directors, within the limited period of 14 days, to prepare a despatch upon any subject which they may name; and with such despatch, as well as with all other despatches upon any subject whatever not commercial, they may deal at their own pleasure, so as entirely to alter all its expressions and its whole purport, and this was in my time often done. I have mentioned, that it has not been universally held that the Board are restrained from giving directions to the Court, otherwise than through the despatches. The present Lord Eldon, when he was either Attorney General, or high at the bar, gave an opinion that the Board might order the Court to do an act connected with the government of India by a direct mandate to the Court; but this opinion has never been acted upon, and I do not take upon me to say that it is a sound one. To the best of my recollection, the case was one of the payment of money for the expenses of the trial of Mr. Hastings. If these payments were not considered as a gratuity, a point upon which I shall presently have occasion to say the Board's power is restrained, they might have ordered the payment to be made in India, by altering a despatch to that effect. Lord Eldon's opinion was, that they might order the Court to pay the money in London.

The exceptions to the powers of the Board are these; they cannot increase any salary or allowance, or direct a grant of any gratuity, nor can they appoint any person to an office. Whether they can establish salaries or allowances of any sort, without reference to the particular persons who are to enjoy them, and whether they can create offices, are questions that have been more than once mooted between the Board and the Court, but have not been decided by the consent of both parties. The law requires, that for alterations made by the Board in the Court's despatches, the Board shall give "reasons at large." The Court has a right to make a representation against any such alteration, but the decision of the Board thereupon is final. The only case in which there is any appeal from the Board, is a case in which a question arises whether the alteration made by the Board, does or does not come within the description of a concern relating to the civil or military government, or the revenue: I believe that only one such appeal has occurred since the formation of the Board; the appeal lies to the King in Council. The prescribed mode of exercising the Board's powers and the limitations to which they are subject, give rise to many anomalies; for instance, the Court of Directors have a power, without the sanction of the Board, to recall a Governor, or any one of their servants; but the Board, on the other hand, have an absolute power of framing the despatch in which the decision of the Court is conveyed to India, and I believe it is not an exaggeration to say that the Court having, for reasons assigned, recalled a Governor, the Board converted those reasons, which of course were criminatory, into paragraphs commendatory or at least excusatory; the despatch nevertheless necessarily terminating in the recall of the individual. Another anomaly is this; the Board have no control over the communications made by the Court to any persons in this country; the Court may therefore write a letter in London, communicating a view of a subject, or of the case of an individual, and may then be obliged, or may even have been previously obliged, to take a totally different view of the case in a despatch sent to India. The Committee will observe that I am not putting fanciful cases, but cases which have occurred.

289. You have stated that the Board are required to state their reasons at large for proposed alterations in a despatch sent out; in the event either of their ordering a despatch to be sent, or in the case of sending out their own despatches through the members of the Committee of Secrecy at the India House; are they in either of those cases called on to give reasons?—In despatches through the Secret Committee, not; they give no reasons; the despatch goes down to the India House with an order for its being immediately forwarded to India, under the signature of the Secret Committee, nor can the Secret Committee make any representation against it. With respect to despatches which the Board order to be prepared, they must, if they alter the despatch so prepared, give reasons in the same way as if the despatch had been originally suggested by the Court; but they need not give reasons for the first order, which is merely to prepare a despatch on a particular subject; indeed I remember a case in which the Court found fault with the Board for accompanying the peremptory order, which they had a right to issue for the preparation of a despatch on a particular subject, with the view of the Board of what ought to be said upon the subject.

290. With the exception, therefore, that you have stated, the powers of the Board are paramount?—Certainly. I ought to have mentioned that under the last Charter Act of 1813, a power was given to the Board over the College at Hayleybury and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe. This power is exercised without the intervention of a despatch to India; the regulations of these institutions are subject to alterations by the Board, and these powers have been constantly exercised. There is another power which the Board has to exercise independently of the despatches. The Act of 1813, for the first time, established a separation between the political and commercial finances of the Company. The mode in which this separation is effected is under the absolute control of the Board, whose directions thereupon have been given in opposition to repeated remonstrances of the Court. The Board have also a power of directing permission to be given by the Court to any individual to go to India, and they are not required in this case to state their reasons.

291. Have these powers also been practically exercised in overruling the refusal of the Court to grant permission to individuals to go to India?—Repeatedly; there is a function belonging to the Board, though perhaps I should say, to the President, (it is not of course the subject of any Act of Parliament, or even of any formal regulation,) which nevertheless it may be right to mention here. The President is the officer from whom the recommendations of officers of the Indian army for the honours of the Bath proceed. In the exercise of this function, so far as my experience goes, he acts quite independently of the Court of Directors. The Act of 1813 also requires that the warrant for nominating a bishop of Calcutta, or for preparing any letters patent, relating to the see, should be countersigned by the President. This is another matter in which he acts independently of the Court.

I have said that the Board is restrained from taking part in the appointments to office; I should say, however, that the Governor General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the three Commanders-in-Chief cannot be appointed by the Company without the approbation of the King. The warrant of approbation is countersigned by the President, who is therefore the responsible minister on such occasions. This approbation has been repeatedly refused. Although the Board can neither appoint or dismiss a public officer in India, the King has the power of dismissal, by warrant under His Sign Manual; these warrants also are countersigned by the President, who is responsible for them. I know but of two cases in which this power has been exercised; first, in the recall of Sir George Barlow from the supreme government, and secondly in the dismissal of a person of much lower rank, accused of malversation in office.

292. Will you state to the Committee the mode of conducting the business in the departments of the India Board?—The Committee will observe that the mode prescribed by the Act, of giving reasons at large for every alteration, would, if extensively used, produce an enormous and inconvenient mass of controversy. In order to prevent this, it has been the practice for many years, if not from the beginning, for the Chairmen of the Court of Directors, and I believe the Committee of Correspondence, to send up to the President, previously to their being submitted to the Court at large, drafts of the despatches which it is proposed to send out; this is an unofficial, or is technically called "a previous communication." These drafts, or previous communications, are dealt with by the Board as they think fit, and are

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returned as they are altered, to the Chairs; but these alterations are, in truth, only suggestions or intimations of the Board's future intention, and the Chairs and the Committee of Correspondence may or may not adopt them. The practice of adopting or not adopting alterations thus unofficially suggested has varied very much, according to the degree of confidence and good understanding existing between the President and the Chairs. Although there is no formal letter of reasons for such alterations, they are usually the subject of much personal communication. I conceive that if the alterations made in the previous communications during the long period of my experience, had been all resisted by the Chairs, and made the subject of a formal and official proceeding, it would have been almost impossible to conduct the government of India, unless either the Board or the Court would have at once given way. One effect of this mode of doing business is that an inspection of the official drafts and letters of reasons gives a very imperfect idea indeed of the extent and of the nature of the superintendence and control exercised by the Board. In some departments, especially in the revenue and judicial departments, that control was exercised in Lord Buckinghamshire's time; and subsequently, to a very great extent indeed, in matters involving great principles as well as in matters of detail. A very great proportion of the proceedings of the Board on this occasion was unofficial. I may here mention that the system known by the name of Sir Thomas Munro's System, was the work of the Board, and in many parts of it was opposed by the Court. The same observation applies to many matters concerning the revival or maintenance of ancient native institutions, and the employment of natives in public functions. I mention these circumstances without giving any opinion upon the propriety of the Board's conduct in these respects, and only to show the very great share which the Board has actually had in the Government of India.

293. You said there was a difference of opinion between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, on the subject of the employment of natives; was it the Directors or the Board of Control who were most favourable to the employment of the natives?—The Board of Control, most decidedly; as in the case of the introduction of the Punchayet, or native juries. Resuming my observations on the interference of the Board, I would say that a very great part of the arrangements concerning the Indian army, its formation, and the allowances to the officers and men, has been the work of the Board; and I think it right to take this opportunity of saying, with the permission of the Committee, that it is extremely unfair to visit upon the Court of Directors all the offences against the feelings or interests of the Indian army, of which complaint has been made of late years; for all this the Board are ultimately responsible, and they have acted in some particulars with, and in others without, the approbation of the Court.

In political matters I have already said the Board originates the most important despatches, but upon some of the matters which have not been reserved by the secret department, but have been treated by the whole Court in the political department, the Board has taken a very great part, and has frequently been at issue with the Court. As one instance only, I will mention the question of encouraging or not encouraging native princes to maintain troops disciplined in the European mode. I only mention this as it occurs to me, being an important point; but the occasions are very numerous in which the Board has interfered. I wish the Committee to understand that, while I endeavour to impress upon them the extent and importance of the functions performed by the Board, because that is the point to which the questions put to me are directed, I should be very sorry that it should be collected from my testimony, that the Court of Directors was, during my experience, either inefficient or mistaken in its views. On the contrary, some of the Directors, and most of their servants, have shown very great diligence and ability; and I by no means maintain that where the Court and the Board have differed, the Board was always in the right. I believe that neither body, as at present constituted and assisted, would have well administered the functions imposed upon the two, if either had been without the assistance of the other.

294. During the period that you were at the India Board, did any material change take place as to the mode of transacting business within that department?—A very material change had taken place a few years before I was appointed. In the year 1807, the clerks of the India Board were divided into departments corresponding with the departments of the India House, and it was the duty of the head of each

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department to make himself perfect master of all matters connected therewith, and to report upon every paragraph sent from the India House in his department. I believe that the Committee has already before them some details on the subject; my object is to inform them that this arrangement only began about the year 1807. I have reason to believe, from information from persons who were in office before me, and particularly from one most efficient and valued individual, whose name has been often mentioned in the House of Commons, and who is now dead, Mr. *Cumming*, that previously to this arrangement of 1807, the functions of the Board were performed in a much less satisfactory manner, and that neither the president nor the members, still less the permanent officers of the Board, had any detailed knowledge of what was going on in the several departments in India, or took any concern in matters which did not excite the attention of Parliament or the public. The departmental reports, in my time, were made in the first instance to me; and I believe I may say, that from about a twelvemonth after my appointment, I continued to inspect and advise upon all matters arising in all the departments, until about one or perhaps two years before I quitted the office, when I found it absolutely impossible with safety to my eyesight to work as I had worked. I doubt whether one secretary can perform the duties of all the departments. I ought to say, that during the period to which I refer, we had some very efficient commissioners. As they were not all equally efficient, the Committee will probably excuse me from mentioning names; but in reference to the course of business, I should say that the departmental reports, with those of the secretary upon them, sometimes went direct to the president, and sometimes to one of the commissioners. The commissioners, generally speaking, took respectively particular branches of business, and although I am not prepared to say that the arrangements of the office and of the business between the president, the commissioners and the secretary, was the best that could be devised, I do think it my duty to say that most efficient and valuable services have been performed by the several commissioners.

295. According to the constitution of the India House, the whole of the more important and political business is conducted, is it not, through the Committee of Correspondence?—So I believe.

296. Are you aware how the selection is made of Directors who sit upon that committee?—They are selected entirely by seniority, excepting that the chairman and deputy-chairman are upon that and all other committees; the other members of the committee are chosen by seniority.

297. May it not therefore happen that men of the greatest experience and ability in the direction, may never arrive at a participation in the more serious administration of the affairs?—It frequently so happens; gentlemen who come from India, having been in high situations, such as members of council, seldom can return until they have attained an age which makes it at least very doubtful whether they will attain to the Committee of Correspondence during their lives, or during the period of their efficiency.

298. It appears that the Court has no concern in originating the more important portion of the political correspondence with India; what practical advantage has appeared to you to result from their possessing a power of originating the despatches in all other cases?—The Court of Directors certainly do possess a detailed knowledge upon some points, which the Board, as at present constituted and with its present establishment, does not possess, and I do not conceive that the Board would at once be competent, without further arrangement, to originate any but the more important despatches referring to general principles and higher subjects of government.

299. Has the existence of these co-ordinate authorities, in their several relations to each other, tended, in your opinion, to promote the despatch of the public business of India, or otherwise?—To retard it in a most extraordinary degree, and in retarding it to make the whole more unsatisfactory. The length of time that elapses between an occurrence in India, which is the subject of a despatch, and the receipt in India of the opinion of the home authorities thereupon, is necessarily very considerable under any circumstances. Some not inconsiderable time must be taken up in England, in preparing the answer to the despatches, but the time is increased in an immense proportion, by the necessity of every despatch going through the two establishments, and being in many cases the subject of lengthened controversy between them. The consequence is, that by the time of the despatch's arrival in India, very often circumstances have really changed, or if they have not, there are sufficiently plausible grounds for the Indian government alleging

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that they have, so as to furnish an excuse for not complying with the instructions, if they are unpalatable; and then comes another reference home, that occasions a similar delay, and when the instruction gets out a second time, of course the chances are very much greater that there has been a substantial alteration in the circumstances to which they were intended to apply.

300. Have you not known instances in which the delay occasioned by the circumstances you mention, has extended even to several years?—Certainly, upon many very important points. I should say upon this, that there is sometimes very unpardonable delay in India in answering the despatches, and these two evils aggravate each other.

301. Was the subject of these despatches of a pressing nature, or involving a general view of policy?—Unquestionably, the despatches respecting which there has been the greatest delay, were despatches relating to general views of policy; but I should make the same remark to many cases of a much more pressing nature. I have no doubt that the immense length to which the despatches both from India and to India are habitually extended, and the great voluminousness, almost proverbial, of all Indian writings, has been a very pregnant cause of the delay and inconvenience that has occurred.

302. Is not the delay that you have mentioned an evil of such magnitude as to call, in your opinion, for an alteration in the system of the two authorities as at present constituted?—It is perhaps difficult to answer that question without giving something of an opinion as to the propriety of continuing the government in the hands of the Company, a point upon which I am sure the Committee will allow me to reserve my opinion to be stated in my capacity of a Member of Parliament; but I have no hesitation, with that reservation, in saying that I conceive that the government of India, in all its branches, might be conducted by one body or by two bodies, having a very different relation to each other from that which now exists between the Court and the Board, with much greater facility, and much greater advantage of every kind; but I am not aware, that supposing the administration of the government to continue in the hands of the Company, any very material alteration can be made in the present system, as it applies to the powers of the Court and Board. Some anomalies might be corrected, no doubt, but so long as the Company shall be in India, and ostensibly the executive governors, I am not prepared to say that their powers could be materially diminished; and if they are not diminished, I do not see any way to a remedy of the inconveniences to which I have referred. I beg, however, that the answers I may give on these points may be taken as not committing me to any decided opinion on the subject.

303. When, therefore, you stated to the Committee you conceived that neither the Court of Directors, as at present constituted, nor the Board of Commissioners, as at present constituted, could separately have efficiently conducted the government, you did not mean the Committee to understand, that by an alteration and adaptation of their several powers and authorities, an efficient government might not be composed?—I do mean to say, that it is my opinion that one body might be formed to conduct the government of India. If that body were formed upon the present Board, I do not know that it would be necessary to do much more than to give it (it might be done in various ways) the assistance of some practical Indian functionaries, and in the first instance certainly, some of those who had taken a part in Indian administration at home.

304. You have stated that one of the things that would be necessary, in case of throwing the whole charge of the Indian government on the Board, would be to have some of its members acquainted with the affairs of India personally; do you not also think it would be right to have some of its members more permanently attached to the Board than is the case at present?—I believe I did not state that any of the members of the Board should be practical Indians; I thought it necessary that they should have the assistance of some practical men. I have no hesitation in saying it would be desirable that some persons of higher authority than the assistant secretary, who is now the senior permanent officer, should be permanently established at the India Board. I will however take the liberty of saying, from considerable experience, that in my opinion the advantage of permanent officers, in a particular department, is very greatly overrated. Unquestionably, in an Indian department it is more necessary than in any other, in consequence of the very peculiar nature of the duties performed; but I speak from observation, I may almost say, consciousness, when I say, that unless a public officer has promotion to look to, and the gratification of an ambition which only belongs to a political

a political man, he will not, for a very considerable time, perform the duties of any office with the zeal as well as diligence that is required.

305. In whom is vested at present the power of legislating locally for India?—By the Governor General and Council at Calcutta, and the other two governors in their respective provinces; the Governor General and Council having an authority over the others.

306. Has any alteration in the system of the councils ever appeared to you likely to lead either to the better government of India locally, or to the diminution of the pressure of business at home?—I cannot satisfactorily answer that question; I am not sufficiently acquainted with the mode of transacting business in the councils in India, nor have I given that attention to the subject which would enable me to do so.

307. One of the great difficulties with which the Legislature had to contend in constituting the present home government of India, was, I apprehend, the distribution of the patronage, was it not?—I apprehend so.

308. Will you state to the Committee how the patronage of India is at present divided; what portion of it is vested in the Crown, what portion of it is exercised by the Court of Directors, and what portion by the local government in India?—The Crown has no concern in the patronage of any Indian functionaries who are under the superintendence of the Company, except in the way I already alluded to, approving the appointments of the governors and commanders-in-chief. The Crown has the appointment of the judges and of the bishops, and of course of the commanders-in-chief, and all other officers of its own army; the whole patronage of all other appointments, from that of Governor General, subject to the veto I have described, to that of the lowest writer or cadet, is in the hands of the Court and its governments. The Court appoints from home, besides the governors, the members in council, which are the highest appointments, and it appoints also to writerships and cadetships; the intermediate appointments, generally speaking, are in the hands of the local government, subject to certain rules and restrictions imposed by the Act of Parliament, which prevents a person from holding offices, having a given amount of salary, until he shall have served a given numbers of years in India.

309. You have enumerated the situations of Governor General of India and the Governors of the other provinces, as a part of the patronage of the Court of Directors, subject to a veto on the part of the Crown; practically speaking, is not the reverse the case; have not the appointments been made subsequently by the Crown, subject to the rare instance of a veto on the part of the Government?—I should say, certainly, that the Crown has had the larger share in most of these appointments; I am not sure whether the expression "rare" does not convey too slight an idea of the part the Company has had. So far as my experience goes, appointments took place very rarely indeed without much communication, and generally a compromise between the President of the Board of Control and the Chairmen of the East India Company. This sort of thing has happened: the Court have consented to a particular appointment to one Presidency, on the promise that they shall have one of their own servants appointed to another.

310. The patronage, then, of individual Directors would appear to be confined to that of writers, cadets and assistant-surgeons?—I believe so.

311. It is only from the writers so sent out by individual Directors that the Governor General, and Governors of the Presidencies in India are enabled to select servants to fill the highest public functions in India?—Certainly.

312. Do you happen to know what is the qualification required of writers so sent out?—At this moment I do not recollect what the qualification is, or even what it was when I left the Board. The Committee is aware that, by the last Charter Act, all persons are required to spend four terms in the college; that has since been repealed or suspended, and some of the persons going out undergo an examination in London. I believe that the test to which these writers are subjected is not so severe as that to which they are subjected at the college. Though I do not recollect the exact terms of the test, I do remember that it was my opinion, an opinion ineffectually urged at the time, that the test established when this act of suspension took effect, was not the most judicious. I remember particularly that a certain proficiency in mathematics was required: many young men who had gone through a school with tolerable credit, and had become as good classical scholars as boys of 16 or 17 generally are, were totally ignorant of mathematics when they began to study for their examination; in the time allowed, they could only acquire just as

much of that science as would enable them to pass, and I believe that what they acquired was at the expense of time that would have been much better employed; it does not carry them on far enough to be of any use, and is afterwards generally entirely neglected. I know that it was the opinion of many of those concerned, that the time employed in mathamatics might have been very much better employed in learning the elements of some of the Indian languages, or even in general literature.

313. From your experience of the character of the Indian servants, what is your estimate of their general capacity, diligence and public qualities; those from whom the Governors are to select the different functionaries of the Indian empire?—That is a very difficult question indeed to answer, because it is a remark that almost every person has made who has been concerned in Indian affairs, that gentlemen who, when you read their writings, appear to be extremely sensible and well-informed men, quite fail when you come in contact with them in England. It would be injustice not to say that there is a very great proportion of intelligence and diligence, and zeal and knowledge among the Indian functionaries, but I feel myself bound to say that the character of superiority which has been constantly given to them, is not warranted by what I have observed.

314. You have referred to the proverbial voluminousness of Indian despatches, and said that you find the character of Indian functionaries, estimated by their writings, would be higher than what might be estimated from personal observation. Does not a proverbial voluminousness necessarily attach to a correspondence conducted at the distance of half the globe, where, if anything is omitted, you have to retrace thousands of miles to supply the omission; and does not a great part of the business necessarily consist of despatches carried on between the different presidencies?—That is unquestionably true; but a great portion of the voluminous proceedings to which I refer, consists of general disquisitions, and observations upon general principles, sometimes extremely obvious and almost trifling, which cannot in any way tend to inform the authorities to whom such writings are addressed.

315. Do you conceive that the nomination of individual Directors is the best mode of securing to the public a fund of public functionaries competent to the discharge of the very high duties which devolve upon the Company's servants in India?—I think not.

316. Does it not appear to you that some mode, by public competition, might be resorted to, for the better securing such knowledge?—If I were to arrange *ad libitum* the Indian patronage, I rather think that I should establish almost every possible variety of method of selection, and certainly that to which the question refers among the others.

317. You are acquainted with the institution at Hayleybury, and the East India college at Calcutta; are you aware how far these two institutions for the education of the civil service of the Company, have or have not answered the objects proposed?—With respect to the college at Calcutta, I know very little; but I never heard much good of it. As to the college at Hayleybury, it is a matter of great controversy; but I am bound to say that the tendency of the despatches which I have read from India, up to the period of my quitting office, was to establish a superiority in the persons who had been at the college over those who had gone to India before the college was established. Whether the writers from the college now preserve their superiority over the writers who go out under the new Bill, without having passed the college, I really do not know.

318. Do any insuperable obstacles present themselves to your mind as to the possibility of separating the commercial and political functions of the Court of Directors?—I am clearly of opinion that the separation may be carried further than it has been carried by the Act of 1813. I do not think there is now with respect to the operations subsequent to 1814, any very material confusion; but I am satisfied that the separation might be carried further, and with the leave of the Committee I will mention a suggestion that occurred to me, and which I made to the Board some years ago. I conceive that the most effectual way of marking the distinction between the political and the commercial characters of the Company would be this; to take from the government in India all concern with commerce, which would therefore no longer be the subject of correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Government. I would have the Boards of Trade at the several Presidencies, the agents and correspondents of the Company in its commercial capacity. The Board of Trade of course cannot issue regulations having

the effect of law; it would therefore be impossible that any enactment giving an advantage to the Company could find its way, as has been supposed to be the case, into a Government Regulation. The Board of Trade would stand in the same position as to the Court of Directors, as the agent of any private merchant stands in to him; under this arrangement it would not even be necessary for the Board to see the commercial despatches. The Board of Trade would have no further authority over the subordinate functionaries in India than a mercantile man has over his subordinate agents.

319. Do you mean that the subordinate agents now employed in India in the commercial department could or could not continue to be appointed by the existing authority, whether at home or from the local government, in their respective Presidencies, or do you mean they should be appointed in any degree by the new Board of Trade?—It would not be a new Board; but I do not apprehend that that is a matter of importance; the Court of Directors would make such arrangements in that respect as they might think best; at present a commercial functionary is quite taken out of the control of the Board at home, so much so, that in my time the Board declined to interfere, though very strongly urged to it by the parties, in the case of a question of rank, or of a person charged with malversation, that arose in one of the commercial offices; although applied to, the Board conceived they had no power, and declined interfering.

320. You stated that the Board has by law no share in the distribution of India patronage?—Certainly.

321. Has not some share in the patronage of the writerships and cadetships been given to it by an arrangement with the Court of Directors?—Such an arrangement certainly has existed for many years, perhaps always. I have understood, that at the first formation of the Board, questions did occasionally occur between the President and the Court, as to a participation of the President in the patronage. It was natural that he should occasionally wish to have some appointments in his own gift, and it was thought on all hands, that it would be a better arrangement, that a given proportion of each sort of patronage should be assigned to the President as a matter of course. It is not certainly in law his absolute right, but it has become almost so, and therefore that arrangement naturally avoids the interference of questions of patronage, in the discussions between the Chairs and the Board, which otherwise might be very inconvenient. For instance, it would be extremely objectionable that the Court should be tempted to withhold one or more writerships from the President, according to the mode in which he might happen to treat them; all that evil is avoided by the present arrangement, which only gives to the President a moderate share of the patronage.

322. Do you know what the share is?—The share is equal to the share of one of the Chairs; the share of one of the Chairs is equal to two shares of a Director.

323. The Commissioners and Secretary have no share?—I am sorry to say, none.

324. Do you think it would be possible to appoint a Board in India to have the appointment of writers; for example, the Governor, two members of the Council, and two or three of the principal servants; the writerships to be given by public examination before them?—I do not see how the appointments could take place in India; there are no persons from whom to select them; there is no public in India from which you could take young men for writers; any public competition must be exercised here in England.

325. But if this plan was adopted, it would be necessary that those who intended to be candidates for the office of writer should go out to India, and there complete such an education as would qualify them for the office. The acquirement of the languages of India must be much more easily made in that country than in this?—Yes; but I apprehend in that case, such a host of candidates would go out, as to supply probably half a dozen for each writership; the five unsuccessful ones would be left in a most deplorable condition, having incurred great expenses, and having no means of getting a livelihood.

326. Do not any other modes suggest themselves to your mind, by which the writers might be appointed more beneficially than at present with a view to the public interest, and at the same time without making the addition of the patronage to the Government?—That question divides itself into two branches. As to the first, the appointment of writers more beneficially to the public interest, I wish to explain, that when I answered some time ago the question put to me as to the

appointment by the Court of Directors, I had in view not so much the inferiority of the persons appointed by the Directors to the writers who might be appointed on competition, for I conceive that no competition could take place which would really bring to the test the capacity of any individual for the office to which he was appointed in India. The evil sometimes appears to me to arise from the functionaries in India being too much of one sort; at the same time, I am not at all aware that this could be remedied without producing greater evils. I mean that I am not aware that it could be possible to infuse into the Indian service the benefit, which it is almost universally allowed is felt in the army and navy, of the apparently partial and accelerated promotion of individuals favoured by birth or fortune. I believe that something of that sort would produce advantage in the Indian service; but on the other hand, I am not prepared to say that it would not be attended with more than corresponding disadvantages. I conceive that, besides public competition, a new arrangement of the patronage might introduce writerships and cadetships as the most appropriate and the most acceptable reward to civil or military officers who had distinguished themselves. I apprehend that even if economy were to be considered, there are many cases in which such an appointment would stand in the place of a not immaterial portion of salary or allowance; but at all events, it strikes me as a most appropriate reward, and although it certainly ought not to be carried too far, so as to make Indian appointments hereditary, I conceive that it ought to be adopted to a certain degree. With respect to the first appointment to India generally, I have observed that as no scheme comtemplates an absolute appointment, I mean no appointment independent of some previous examination, these appointments might be given to persons holding particular situations, without in any degree increasing the patronage of the Government; on which point, whenever any question of Indian government has been considered, there has been so much natural jealousy. I mean, for instance, supposing there is public competition to a certain degree, appointments by way of reward, and perhaps some appointments given to public schools or institutions. If these did not supply all the writers or cadets that might be necessary, the patronage might be given in rotation to one or more of very many bodies that might be named. Cities might have a proportion. Even such functionaries as sheriffs of counties, privy councillors, a body mixed up of all parties, among whom the patronage would come round so very rarely as to put any probable influence quite out of the question. I mean this not with a view of recommending any particular choice, but to show that it does not necessarily follow that the patronage being taken out of the hands of the Company swells the power of the Government.

327. The last answer has referred to various modes of removing the jealousy that might arise from the transfer of the patronage now possessed by the East India Company to the Crown or its ministers. Are you aware what is the consideration that induces gentlemen to devote their time to the service of the East India Company, to the Court of Directors. Is it their salary or any other emolument?—Most decidedly, the patronage is a very leading inducement; but the case contemplated in my answer is a case in which the Court of Directors is supposed to be abolished. My object was to show, that if the Legislature is determined to transfer the administration of India from the Company to the Crown (a point upon which, I beg to be understood, I give no sort of opinion), the patronage which has been supposed hitherto to be a great obstacle to such an arrangement need not be any obstacle at all.

328. Would not the consequence of such a transfer be, that the future government of India would have no choice of those of its servants whom it might distribute to the different branches of Indian administration?—I do not know that in any answer I have given I have referred to that point at all. According to my view, if such a transfer took place, no sort of alteration could be made as to the distribution of the patronage in India, or any appointments between that of Governor-General and writer; except that I do conceive that the memberships of council, now appointed by the Directors, might, in that case, be filled by the Government at home; always subject to some restrictions as the Act now provides, or any other that may be thought better. The only new patronage the Government would get would be this: the absolute appointment to the governorships instead of the great share they now have; and the appointment to the memberships of council.

I.
~~VI.~~
PUBLIC
or
MISCELLANEOUS.

James Mill, Esq.
21 February 1832.

Martis, 21° *die Februarii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

James Mill, Esq. called in; and Examined.

328*. YOU hold the office of Examiner of Correspondence at the India House?—Yes.

329. How long have you held that office?—About 18 months.

330. Will you describe what is the nature of it?—The Examiner is the superintendent of the office in which the Political, Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous branches of the correspondence with India are carried on.

331. It is in the nature then of the office of one of the principal secretaries?—Yes.

332. Will you state to the Committee in what manner the correspondence is conducted with the Court from the several local governments, and in what manner it is communicated from the Court to the Board of Control?—Letters upon all the several subjects are received at the India House from the supreme government and the other presidencies, and along with those letters the documents to which they refer. A general letter, in any one of the departments, from the government to the Court of Directors, is a notice of the subjects of the correspondence in that department between the subordinate officers in the different parts of the country and itself, with minute references to the correspondence that has passed between them, all transmitted to the Court. When those letters of the government arrive at the India House, they are laid before the Court of Directors, and read either short or at length, as the importance of the subject may seem to require. Abstracts of them are afterwards made, paragraph by paragraph, a copy of which is put into the hands of each Director, and afterwards they are recorded in books, as soon as the documents to which they relate have all arrived, or as soon as the progress of the correspondence will permit; those letters are taken in hand for answer; drafts of replies are prepared. The correspondence with the subordinate officers in India referred to in the letters, that is, the papers relating to the subjects treated of in the several paragraphs, are taken out of the books in which they are sent home, that is, are copied afresh, and done up in volumes, greater or smaller according to the amount belonging to each of the subjects. These volumes are, at the India House, called collections; they are read and examined by the officer who prepares the draft: the letter is answered paragraph by paragraph, the paragraphs numbered and the draft so prepared under the direction of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and approved by them, would in the regular course be submitted to the Committee of Correspondence, to be approved or altered by them, and after being approved and passed by them would go before the Court of Directors. After it has passed the Court of Directors, it then goes to the Board of Commissioners, who are empowered to make any alterations, but required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned for the alterations they may have made. Experience, however, suggested the convenience of an intermediate step, which I believe has been explained to the Committee already. In the communications which take place between the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the President of the Board respecting the business in progress, it has grown into a practice to communicate drafts when prepared to the Board. This is called "previous communication," and generally it is in those previous communications that the principal alterations thought expedient by the Board are made. The drafts, altered or not altered, are returned to the Chairman, because not having yet been before the Committee of Correspondence, they are his, and not the Committee's drafts. He approves, or does not approve, of the alterations that have been made at the Board, and alters or leaves them as he may think expedient. After he has agreed upon what the draft shall finally be, it then proceeds through the Committee of Correspondence, and the Court, and afterwards to the Board officially, in the manner I previously mentioned.

333. When you use the word "committee," you mean the Committee of Correspondence of the Court, which consists of the nine senior members of the Court?

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ourt?—The nine senior members of the Court, and the Chairman and Deputy hairman.

334. The Governors and Council then of the subordinate presidencies correspond rectly with the Court, as well as the Governor General and Council?—Yes.

335. On the receipt of their public letters, to whom are those letters in the first stance communicated?—They are carried to the Secretary's office in the first stance, and, according to the subject, are distributed to the different departments. hose in the political, revenue, judicial, and general departments come to the exainer; those in the military, go to the military secretary; and those relating to iance, to the auditor.

336. Will you state to the Committee what is the construction of the local go-rnments and councils at the several presidencies in India?—There are three pre-lencies, the Bengal, the Madras, and the Bombay presidency; and the constition of the council is the same in all. There is the president, two civil members, id the commander-in-chief, at each of the presidencies. The president and iuncil in Bengal have a superintending authority over the other two presidencies, id the power of giving peremptory directions.

337. Do you mean to say that this authority would extend to supersede any act me by a Governor and Council of a subordinate presidency?—Yes.

338. The Governor General is himself a member of the council of Fort William? -He is a part of the local government; he and his council have the local government of the presidency, and in addition to that a power of control and supervision er the other presidencies.

339. Does not the authority of the Governor General in Council supersede that of l the rest of the council, in case of a difference of opinion?—The Governor eneral may act on his own responsibility in opposition to his council. The overnor General in Council can send orders to the governments of the subornate presidencies as to any officer within his own presidency; and when the overnor General repairs in person to any of the subordinate presidencies he preles in the council, takes precedence of the president as a matter of course.

340. Have the Governors of the local presidencies the same degree of authority; ies their single vote counterbalance that of the members of the council?—Yes; ey may act upon their own responsibility in any case in which they differ from e council.

341. Has it appeared to you from your experience in Indian affairs, that any iblic inconvenience has arisen in Bengal from the union of the details of the ivernment conducted by the Governor in Council with his general and supreme introl as Governor General?—It has long appeared to me that the two classes of ities are, to a very great degree, incompatible. This, I think, is apparent, from insidering what the business of the controlling and superintending authority really I consider it as dividing itself into two parts. One, I should call its legislative ities, the making of laws to govern and regulate everything throughout the whole untry; the other, its duties of supervision and control over every institution and nctionary in India. But the detail of business in the local administration of such territory and population as that under the presidency of Fort William, is enough absorb the whole time and attention of the authority to which it is confided. f course the still more important business of general legislation and general conil is ill performed. In fact, from the footing on which the several presidencies iginally stood, the Governor General, though invested with controlling authority, s hardly ever considered himself entitled to interfere, except on extraordinary casions, which made a particular call. The presidencies being originally estabhed with equal authority, and involving in their powers everything necessary for e government of their own presidency, the Governor General in Council seem to ive considered their new controlling power as meant only for extraordinary ses; so that the other presidencies have, in their ordinary business, proceeded very uch without control; and in regard to the great presidency of Fort William, as e controlling body and the administrative body are the same, there is, by the pposition, no control at all.

342. By what agency would the business of the general control in your opinion best conducted?—The supreme, by which I mean the superintending governent, in whatever manner it might be composed, whether according to the present an of a Governor and Council, or upon any other plan, should not, in my opinion, loaded with the details of a local administration at all: it should be wholly empt from the duties of local administration, and have for its sole business the

task of legislating for the whole empire, and performing the business of general control and supervision.

343. Suppose the Governor General of India, in room of the existing governors of the several presidencies, had a certain number of lieutenant-governors appointed under him, who should communicate with him, and that the correspondence between the home authorities and the Indian authorities should be conducted entirely through the Governor General, do you apprehend that a great diminution might be made of the present very voluminous correspondence, and that without detriment to the public interest?—I think that would be one of the advantages, and a very material advantage, of the arrangement which I have just spoken of. In this case it would not be necessary, as it is at present, to carry on a correspondence in detail with three several presidencies. It appears to me that the correspondence in detail with the several presidencies would be managed in India between the supreme government and those presidencies, whether three or more. Were this the case, and the correspondence of the presidencies were with the supreme government, the correspondence of the home authorities would be confined to correspondence with the supreme government, and in this way there would no doubt be a most material reduction in the amount. Beside the general improvement of the business of government, by an improved control, it is obvious that expense would be materially diminished, since it would not be necessary to have the same sort of establishment, a species of supreme authority, a governor, council, and a commander-in-chief for each presidency. It appears to me that according to the suggestion contained in the question, an officer under some such designation as that of lieutenant-governor would be sufficient, as a mere deputy of the Governor General to superintend the local administration; nor in that case would a commander-in-chief, or the expense attending his office be necessary. Any general officer equal to the business of commanding the troops in that particular division of the country, would, I should imagine, answer the purpose. There would thus be a very material reduction of expense immediately, and probably still more eventually, because there is at all the presidencies, from the unavoidable operation of circumstances, a propensity to increase the local establishments, which not being vigorously controlled cannot but have considerable effect. This evil would be taken away by placing the power of increase, not in the local, but the general government. Another thing also must suggest itself, that in this case the whole army, not being divided into three separate armies under three separate authorities, but under one general system, and so distributed as to make the most of it, a considerably smaller amount would suffice.

344. Would not some such system in your opinion tend to produce a greater degree of promptitude, vigor and unity of action in the local governments of India?—I cannot but believe that a control exercised on the spot, must be infinitely more efficient than any control that can possibly be established at so great a distance as in England. The perception of anything wrong would be much more immediate, as well as much more complete, and the remedy would be much more promptly and effectually applied.

345. By whom are the laws for the present local government of India framed?—The legislative power, such as it is, resides in the governor in council of the several presidencies, who make laws under the name of Regulations for their several presidencies. There never has been any other legislative organ in India than what I have now mentioned, each legislating for its own peculiar presidency. The subordinate presidencies have in general looked a great deal to the laws passed in Bengal, and it has been one object to frame their Regulations upon the plan of the Bengal Regulations, in which way a certain uniformity of system has been observed, but this is its only source. Every consideration appears to me to show, that there ought to be but one legislative organ for our whole Indian empire, and that such organ should by no means be hampered by the calls upon its attention of mere matters of detail. The three presidencies are now, with respect to legislation, in this unhappy state; and still further, are in their constitution, strictly speaking, entirely administrative, not framed for legislation at all. In the original formation of the local governments, there was no intention of their making laws; they had no occasion to think of making laws; and when they came to have laws to make, they of course found themselves very unfavourably circumstanced for the performance of such a duty. It is obvious that with the whole details of the administration of Bengal pressing upon the governor and two councillors (for the military member of the Board can take but a small concern in the passing of general laws) their

time and attention is much too closely occupied with other matters, to be able to bestow adequate attention upon the making of laws. It therefore appears to me that great importance is to be attached to the recommendation which has come from the supreme government, accompanied with a correspondence between itself and the judges of the supreme court, upon the necessity of instituting a legislative council in India; that is, a council, whose business it should be as well to study what laws ought to be made, as to make them in the best possible manner. This correspondence, which extends to considerable length, and contains many important suggestions, is before the Committee. Two great questions I think present themselves in considering the subject of a legislative council in India; first, what is the extent of the power of legislation which should be entrusted to such local organ: and, secondly, in what manner should this legislative organ be constituted? At present it is well known that the power of legislation in the hands of the government in India is limited; far from adequate to the necessities of the case. There are some very remarkable complaints upon that subject on the part of the government, and equally strong admissions on the part of the Judges of the Supreme Court. To judge of this matter rightly it appears to me to be proper to inquire, what are the powers which are wanted; for I suppose it will be allowed that those which are wanted should be bestowed. I also suppose it will be allowed that such powers as are required for the business of government anywhere in the world, are required without any limit or restriction for a government so situated, placed in circumstances of such difficulty as our government in India. Among these necessary powers is emphatically to be named the power of making all such rules and regulations as the government may conceive to be for the benefit, and required for the good order of the state; and the power of enforcing obedience to those rules and orders on the part of its subjects universally, of all classes and descriptions of persons looking up to it for protection. The anomaly of the case in India at present consists in the extraordinary circumstance of there being a class of people in the country, a class in reality of foreigners, not very considerable in point of number, but remarkable in certain circumstances, and from the power attendant on those circumstances; who are not subject to the legislative power of the government under which they live; who claim exemption from its enactments, and for whom, except in a few, and these inferior instances, the government has no power of making laws; I allude to the Englishmen who are in India. Our habit of looking with indifference upon things which we have long seen the same, prevents us from observing the extraordinary nature of this case; by putting something of a parallel case, it may be more easily understood. If we were to suppose that there were a class of foreigners in this country, in England, to bind whom by laws the King in Parliament had no power; foreigners spreading themselves in all directions among the people of the country, but exempt from the jurisdiction of our tribunals, and claiming to owe no obedience but to a single court belonging to their own sovereign, whom they speak of and represent as far superior to ours; further, if we were to suppose that this single court of theirs were seated in the metropolis, so that Englishmen could have no redress for any injury sustained at the hand of these foreigners, except by coming up to the metropolis to sue them in their own court; that those foreigners moreover from their peculiar circumstances, carry with them such power that the subjects of the King of England are in perpetual dread of them, afraid of applying for redress against anything they do; and if to the above supposition we were to add that this same court of their sovereign, not ours, placed in our metropolis, should exclusively have the power of administering justice to the whole of the inhabitants of our metropolis; that the inhabitants of our metropolis should have no access to justice but through this single court; while the Government itself, King and Parliament, should have no power of making any laws to bind the inhabitants of the metropolis, but according to the pleasure of those same foreign judges: this would be a parallel to the case as it now stands in India, and seems to me to require no words to prove its incompatibility with good government. I can hardly anticipate contradiction to the opinion both of the Supreme Government and the Judges of the Supreme Court, that there cannot be good government in India, because not perfect legislation, till one uniform system of law is made to include all the subjects of that government, this portion as well as every other.

346. What increased extent of legislative power should you consider expedient or necessary?—It appears to me that there should be no limit to the power of legislation in India in the hands of the organ I speak of, except that the exercise of this power should be under the strict control of the British Parliament; that the

Government in India should have the perfect power of making laws to bind the people in India of every class and description, but that means should be found of bringing the exercise of this power completely under the control of the legislature at home.

347. In the actual state of society in India, from what constituent body could such legislative councils, in your opinion, be provided?—That is the second of the great points which I have mentioned as demanding consideration, under this head; I mean, the mode of forming the legislative councils. I am willing to state the ideas which have occurred to me, but I have not so meditated upon the subject as to have a matured opinion.

348. Was not the great object in view, in the papers to which you have referred as being already before the Committee, to unite the judges with the existing council?—That was the plan thought of in India; but it appears to me that it is liable to serious objections. I shall state first, what has suggested itself to me as the best mode of constituting the legislative organ; and then mention what I think are substantial objections to the scheme which has been thought of in India. In composing a legislative organ in India, two objects are to be kept in view. The one is, the requisite knowledge; the other is, adequate motives for fidelity; by fidelity, meaning not only honesty, but diligence also, in the execution of the trust. With respect to knowledge, the different kinds of knowledge requisite for legislating in India, are such as cannot be hoped for in one man. But it appears to me that the organ should consist of as small a number of persons as offer a reasonable prospect of their having all the requisite kinds of knowledge among them. For this purpose one of them should be a person well acquainted with the laws of England, so that everything done may have that accordance with the laws of England, which laws, made for a different country, and by no means intended to be the same with the laws of England, should yet have with the laws of the supreme state, so as not to run counter to them, and to avoid all unnecessary collision. That species of knowledge seems to me to be required, and only to be found in a professional person. It has also appeared to me that with this person ought to be joined, at least one of the most experienced of the Company's servants; one not only conversant with the details and business of the government, but who has as perfect a knowledge as possible of the native character and the local circumstances. For those qualities, perhaps, more than one individual might be required; or it might be thought expedient that a person from each presidency should be taken. I have also thought that, for the sake of local knowledge and for certain other considerations, a native, of the highest character and qualifications that could be found, might be joined in this legislative body with advantage. I see that the chief justice in Bengal is of a different opinion; he thinks that at present, and for some time to come, it would be inexpedient to have a native; but I am induced, by all that I understand of the native character, to think that such a person, if judiciously chosen, might be useful in suggesting things likely to escape a European, and in preventing rules which might run counter to the feelings of the natives; without his being found troublesome by pertinacity in his own opinions, compliance, I think, would be more likely to be the general habit of any native so chosen. To these constituent parts, the English lawyer, the Company's servant or servants, and the native, I think it is indispensable to add a man capable of bringing to the great work the aid of general principles; I mean, in short, a person thoroughly versed in the philosophy of man and of government. With these constituents of a legislative council, and with a provision for filling up vacancies, I think the business of legislation in India might be well performed.

349. Your scheme then would not include the co-operation of the judges who administer the laws in the making of the laws?—It would not. The general opinion, of the inexpediency of uniting the judicial with legislative functions, appears to me to be well founded. An additional objection to this plan in India, is the probability of its placing the legislative power entirely in the hands of the judges, who would overrule the members of council in a field where they would distrust themselves, and become sole legislators, making the laws which they themselves administer, and thus of necessity rendered political organs, rather than what they ought to be exclusively, instruments for the distribution of justice. After making provision for the several kinds of knowledge required in the legislative council, the best mode of bringing the motives for good conduct to bear upon such a body, was the other point that appeared to me deserving of consideration; and the question here is, what means are there of bringing responsibility

home to such functionaries as closely as possible. Responsibility in the most efficient sense of the word, namely punishment, is here out of the question, unless on account of such delinquencies as are not often likely to happen; and therefore it is the responsibility of character, responsibility to public opinion, which alone can be thought of on the present occasion, as any efficient instrument of control. The project entertained in India, went no further than to have a legislative board, which was to aid the government in its business of legislation; it being understood, and properly so, that the legislative authority must rest with the Government, this board would consider of and prepare laws for the Government to pass. The objection to such a board is, that it would be a subordinate board; and would not stand forward directly and conspicuously to receive either the credit or the discredit of the laws that were passed. The responsibility of its members would be as nothing. I think it would be advisable to make them in appearance, as well as reality, the authors of the laws, and responsible for them, in every possible mode. To this there is an obvious, an easy, and I think a certain path. The Governor General in Council at present is, properly speaking, an administrative council, and nothing more. It has hitherto done something in the business of legislation, for which it is very badly circumstanced, but its general business and employment is administration and execution entirely. There might, however, be a supreme council, consisting of two sections: one an administrative section, the same as the present; the other a legislative section, entirely new. The legislative organ of which I speak ought to be a part of the Supreme Government, having the Governor General for its presiding member, and confined to the department of preparing and enacting laws, with what probably might with great advantage be united with it, the duty of corresponding with the judges, and superintending the administration of the laws throughout the country.

350. In one of your previous answers, you referred to the expediency of the establishment of a supreme government in India, without the charge of any local administration, but having the power of interfering with the local institutions of each of the presidencies: no government having before, in any period of known history extended over a surface so wide as that now comprehended under the British rule in India, and no government of strangers having ever before governed so large a body of natives, do you conceive that any single mind, or any organ such as that you have now described, an organ consisting of one lawyer from England, of one native, of a governor general, and of a person well acquainted with the philosophy of man and of government, would be capable of making all laws, to bind all persons, in all parts of India, subject at the same time to the revision and intervention of another body of strangers, namely the Parliament of England, at the distance of 13,000 miles?—I think that such an organ would be much more competent to the task, than the system as it at present exists; and the only question is, if another that is better can be found.

351. What knowledge would a native, taken from Calcutta, have of the institutions of persons under the presidency of Fort St. George, or under the presidency of Bombay?—It is not necessary that he should have very particular local knowledge: there is a general character which belongs to the natives of India throughout, and any local circumstances which might require particular provision, would be communicated by the local officers.

352. It is understood, that all Regulations are now filtered through the means of successive functionaries, in each department of each presidency, from collectors and judges, and magistrates, and so on; it is also understood, that the natives of India differ far more widely from each other than the natives of different kingdoms in Europe, not merely that the Mahomedan differs essentially from the Hindoo, but that the Hindoo in one part of India, in Bengal for instance, differs essentially from the character of other natives of Hindostan Proper, and that even in Bengal the differences are very great. Could therefore, the one native whom you would introduce into the proposed council, be considered as a fit representative for those millions of natives, who differ so much from each other?—I think a well informed man, having such experience, and intimate knowledge of a portion of the Hindoos, as an instructed native may be expected to have, would be enabled to judge with abundant accuracy what would be expedient in laws, which relate to generals, not particulars, for every part of India; because in truth, that filtration which the question spoke of, which is now performed in a certain degree by the local functionaries for the local governments, would also be performed upon the plan I mention, and I think, with still greater efficiency. The mixed fluid would still be

filtered in the first place by the local government, which would only differ from the present government in not legislating upon its own information, but transmitting it to the new legislative authority; which, instead of being hampered with details, which prevent any adequate degree of attention to the business of legislation, would have this for its one and only object.

353. Your answer now assumes that there should be a supreme government, not only without the charge of any local administration, but that it should have joined with it this legislative organ; may not the two subjects be considered as entirely distinct, may there not be formed a supreme council, without the charge of any local administration, but without this organ of a legislative character, which you propose now to assign to it?—My notion combined the two; and I think the scheme would be exceedingly imperfect if they were not combined. You might undoubtedly make a supreme government, and leave it without an appropriate organ of the nature I have now proposed, to legislate as it could without it; but it appears to me, that this would be greatly inferior to the scheme of having an instrument made expressly for, and as well as possibly adapted to the paramount object of legislation.

354. You referred to the danger of violating the feelings of the natives by regulations made in ignorance or heedlessness of their institutions; can you state to the Committee instances in which such violence has been heedlessly done to the feelings of the natives by regulations made under the existing system?—I believe very little of that kind has been done, except it be supposed that the bringing of the people of a certain rank before our tribunals would come under that description. That it is a violation of their feelings in a very high degree, there is no doubt.

355. Was that forcible bringing together of persons of different ranks and different persuasions before the courts of justice the act of the local government of India, or of the East India Company, or of the Parliament of Great Britain?—The natives of rank consider it a degradation to be called upon in a court of justice at all, either as witnesses or as parties; they are people who always managed their own affairs by the strong hand, and whose province it was, not to submit to, but issue decrees. Obedience to laws suits only those who are below their level. The regulations framed by our local governments, with the sanction of course of the Court of Directors, went upon the principle of making no exception in respect to justice between one class of persons and another, according to the spirit of English law, and with the approbation, at least implied, both of the English people and English legislature. The inconvenience of this in some instances, and the suffering to the individuals, was found to be so great that both humanity and good policy seemed to recommend exceptions in extraordinary cases; and to meet those exceptions, as well as for other reasons, the resolution has been taken in respect to the countries recently acquired, not, for a time at least, till the inhabitants grow more accustomed to the indiscriminating principles of our rule, to introduce our regulations and establish our tribunals.

356. As you propose that the legislative council should consist of so small a number, it is presumed that your object is to get a full responsibility over them?—My first object would be to get the different portions of the requisite knowledge as completely as possible, and when a reasonable security for that is attained, I should not be for increasing the number of the legislating members; the smaller the number, consistent with having the requisite knowledge, so much the better, as well for the sake of rendering the responsibility greater, as for having a more steady application of thought and attention.

357. Do you think that in practice it would not be found that so small a number of persons would not have sufficient time to enter into the large mass of subjects which it would be necessary for them to enter into, without other assistance?—When I have stated this as a scheme, the idea of which has passed through my mind, I beg to be understood as not giving it for a scheme I have thoroughly digested. I have laid down the general principle, I think, correctly; and if an organ something like what I have now described were set to work, and it were found by experience that a greater number of co-operators than that I have named were really needed for the business, it would be proper to add them.

358. Do you think a scheme of this kind would be expedient, to appoint in addition to this council, individuals of the same classes that you have enumerated, who should have no responsibility as members of the council; but prepare for the members of the council information in the different lines that the council would

want?—It enters into my scheme, that this legislative organ should have the command of secretaries and other necessary assistants to any amount that might be needful. It would also be expedient, if the number of members were limited as much as I have mentioned, that provision should be made for successors in case of vacancies. To this great end it might be necessary, in addition to those functionaries I have mentioned of different descriptions, to have others, one corresponding with each, one lawyer, one native servant, and so on, in the character of probationers or assistants, or under some other appropriate name, employed under the principal functionaries, acquiring knowledge and experience, and under a course of training for filling vacancies when they occur.

359. If such probationers were appointed under that name, or some similar name, and not under the name of clerks, would they not make a very good class from which to choose successors, giving the government the option of choosing or not choosing them, according to their conduct in the inferior situation?—If the members of the council were as much limited in number as I have now mentioned, some such provision would be necessary; and the more necessary because the nomination to this office, I think, should not be with the local government, but in England; and therefore to prevent the loss of the services of a necessary member during the time that would be necessary to communicate with England, some substitute on the spot ought always to be prepared.

360. If then the nomination of the members of the council is to be made by any person or persons in England, whose knowledge will be necessarily either limited or derived from other persons as to the character of the Company's servants in India, will not that be an additional reason why some set of probationary members, similar to that which you have been just speaking of, should be established in India to have a choice from?—I think it is a strong reason. If vacancies were filled up by the Governor General he might be expected in general to know persons within reach who might be made available, without any such class of expectants in preparation.

361. Would not another reason for such an arrangement be, that that class of persons by their conduct in that situation, would show who were the most fit from their character to be appointed as members of the council, which would avoid the inconvenience of dismissing a person who, after he was appointed, was found not to be sufficient for the situation?—Certainly.

362. You stated that you thought it desirable that the Governor General should form a part of such a legislative council?—I think he should be president; my idea of the best constitution of this legislative organ being, that it should be a section of his council, of which no session should be held without his presence or under his authority.

363. Do you think there would be any objection to his having a veto upon all laws that were passed in it?—That would undoubtedly be a subject for consideration in framing any law upon this subject; it is one of the points on which I cannot say that I have any very definite opinion; it would be a matter for serious deliberation; I see pros and cons.

364. Do you consider in the present state of society in India, anything approaching to representation as entirely out of the question?—I conceive wholly so.

365. But you conceive that the several presidencies might be represented in the supreme legislative council in Calcutta?—If not in Calcutta at some place that might be reckoned more convenient for the seat of the supreme government; which moreover might be a locomotive body. There would be no very great inconvenience in its motions; and there might often be great advantage with reference both to control and to legislation, in having its place of action at one time at one presidency, and another at another; its general place of abode being centrical with respect to all three.

366. Will you state whether any evils have been found within your experience practically to result from the existence upon their present footing of the King's courts in India?—One inconvenience immediately presents itself, and one which appears to me to speak volumes. You have two independent authorities ruling in one and the same country; two authorities not only from their nature liable to be in frequent collision, but which actually have been frequently in collision, and are habitually to a certain extent antagonizing instead of co-operating powers. That there ought to be but one authority in India I think is proved by the most conclusive considerations; in fact, unity in government, if there be an uncontrollable principle in government, is that principle. The Supreme Government is the

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universal instrument of protection; the inhabitants of every class and description look up to it for the security of all that they value. To enable it to afford this protection, it ought undoubtedly to have the command of obedience, of obedience as universal as the demand for its protection. There is also no doubt that in India the habit of peaceable and quiet obedience, is exceedingly increased by everything that adds to the *prestige* of the government, and that everything which tends to lessen that feeling of reverence and awe, increases the difficulties of the government; paralyzes to a considerable degree all the power it has to exercise, because it is a very different thing to exercise the powers of government among a people where obedience is willing, and among a people where obedience has to be compelled. Now the mode in which the supreme court stiffens itself up by the side of the general government, pretending to spring from a higher authority, and to be itself the most dignified organ of the two, holding itself altogether irresponsible to the government; in reality as having the power of binding the government, while the government has no power to bind the court, has had, as I am satisfied that all persons who have had experience of the proceedings in India will acknowledge, very considerable effect in lessening the influence of the government, and rendering its business more difficult; in short, rendering the habit and contemplation of disobedience a thing much more familiar to the minds of the people in general. The evils also necessarily growing out of the existence of a set of people in a country who claim a right to obey only their own laws, and to be amenable to their own tribunals, which may literally be said to be inaccessible to nearly the whole of the population, cannot but present themselves to every mind as enormous, and repugnant to every idea of good government. The very vague and indeterminate language in which the powers of those King's courts have been described in the Acts of Parliament, leaves it open to them to claim nearly as much or as little jurisdiction as they please; and has enabled, or perhaps, as the Chief Justice Grey alleges, compelled, them so to extend their jurisdiction over the natives, that every man among them may be considered as subject to two sets of laws. Now when a simple and ignorant Indian finds himself bound to attend to the Company's laws, as administered in the zillah and provincial courts, and embodied in the regulations, in his general habits of intercourse with his fellows of his own country, but finds that he is also bound on unforeseen, and thence more terrible occasions, by the laws of another country which he knows nothing about, and is on every such occasion, notwithstanding his obedience to the laws of his own country, liable to be called down hundreds of miles to the presidency, merely perhaps to prove that he is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court; dragged down to this distance upon a simple affidavit, made perhaps out of malignity and never inquired into; that he is under the jurisdiction of the court; all this constantly happening cannot but produce a degree of confusion and misery in the country which it is not easy to describe. A passage or two in the letters of the Judges of the Supreme Court relating to this subject, I would beg leave of the Committee to point out to their attention. At page 48 of Appendix 5, of the Report of the Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, the judges of the supreme court, in their letter to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India say, "It is no doubt needless for us to crave the attention of the Right honourable the President and Commissioners to the painful difficulties which are connected with the unsettled and vague state of the laws under which the court has to exercise in the provinces a jurisdiction, in some cases concurrent, and in others conflicting, with that of the provincial courts; so that in instances of the highest degree of criminality known to the law, it may chance to be the intricate question whether a culprit is amenable to this court or to others; and with respect to those Christian persons, born or residing in the provinces, who are not British, according to the interpretation put on that term, there are some who maintain the opinion that for any offences above the degree of a misdemeanor they are not amenable to either jurisdiction; and there are others who hold that a man may be amenable only to our court as a British, whilst his wife, as a half-caste Christian, may be amenable only to the provincial courts, or *vice versâ*." The chief justice, at page 111, describes the state of the law, as regards persons, in the following terms: "As to the first of these divisions of law, namely, the rights of persons, it has always hitherto been, and is likely to remain in India in so deplorable and discreditable a state of confusion, that it is scarcely possible to speak of it with the plainness which is requisite for showing the real state of the case, and yet with the respect which is due to it as the existing law. The most opposite notions are allowed to prevail upon points, respecting which it is of the utmost importance that no doubt which can be removed should continue to subsist. There is no uniform, no definite opinion either as to the true character and incidents of the sovereignty of the Crown, nor of the dependence of the laws on Parliament, nor as to the rights either of political power or of property of the East India Company; nor even of the relation in which the many millions of natives stand to the political authorities by which they are entirely governed. Different races of natives have different grounds of political right; as to one class of them, it is even disputed under which of two different systems of law it is that they live. Amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans there are persons not even claiming any sovereignty, to whom the governments have nevertheless stipulated an exemption from law, or at least from all courts of justice. Amongst the British authorities we have courts which the Legislature has made supreme, yet to which no other courts are allowed to be subordinate. Commissions of the peace, which are sealed by the supreme courts, but are directed almost exclusively to persons who are judicial or magisterial officers of the Company, and who have been recently declared by the Privy Council to be exempt in that character from the control, by mandatory writs of the courts out of which their commissions as justices issue; so that from the difficulty of distinguishing what is done by them in one character, from what is done in the other, the consequence must be, that in both they will no longer be responsible to any but the Governor General in Council." The judges conjointly say, "The next head of difficulties is one of which we feel considerable difficulty in speaking. But our motives and the necessity of exhibiting the whole of the case, must be our excuse for saying that some of the inconvenience to which the court is subjected, and some of which it is the apparent cause, are attributable to the imperfections of the Acts of Parliament and letters patent under which it has to act, or by which it is affected. It would seem as if, either from the intricacy of the subject, or an apprehension that difficulties would be encountered in Parliament, when modifications of the powers of the supreme court have been desired, they have been sought not by positive and plain enactment, but by the introduction of something in an Act or Charter which, without being likely to excite too much discussion at the time, might nevertheless be available afterwards as showing an intention on the part of the legislating power to make the required provision. Nothing can be more vague, in most respects, than the important Statute of 21 Geo. 3, c. 70; it provided that persons should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the court for this or for that reason, but left it nearly as open to argument as it was before, whether all those must not be held liable who could be shown to be subjects of His Majesty." Upon this ground the chief justice argues that the words of this enactment render amenable to the supreme court all persons that can be called subjects of His Majesty. All the inhabitants of India may, therefore, be brought under the jurisdiction of the supreme court. Nothing can be more creditable to those judges than the distinct opinion they declare, that this double legislation and double adjudication, cannot exist without great mischiefs. They proceeded so far as to offer schemes for putting an end to it. The chief justice recommended an experimental district to be formed round Calcutta, to try, on this small scale, the effect of uniform laws and a uniform mode of adjudication for all classes of persons, and if that experiment succeeded, to extend the plan afterwards to the whole of India; but to this the Governor General objected, upon grounds which appear to me to have weight. The evidence which is exhibited in those documents of the inconvenience of the present state of legislation in India, of the mischief arising from those double fountains of law and judicature, and of the necessity of some legislative provision to put an end to all this evil, deserves the utmost attention of the Committee.

367. What hazard, in your opinion, would be incurred by withdrawing those tribunals?—The only hazard I can imagine is, that there would be a degree of discontent expressed on the part of certain Englishmen at the presidencies, who being by no means remarkable for willing obedience to the government, are by no means sorry to have an instrument by which that unwillingness may be manifested, and the supreme court answers their purpose admirably well. But it appears to me that Englishmen would, under such a scheme as I contemplate, have no real ground for complaint. Unquestionably, every practicable security ought to be given to Englishmen who are in India, both for their persons and their properties; but they can have no right to any species of security which is inconsistent with the security of others. The history is curious, and worth attending to, of the English law and the English courts in India. It is touched upon,

but not with a very exact knowledge of the circumstances, in some of of the papers of the judges in the printed documents on the table. When the English in India had factories merely, no territory, and no dominion over any of the natives, they obtained as a boon, (generally granted to European commercial communities, in their dominions, by the native princes in India,) the privilege of administering justice among themselves, without having recourse to the very rude institutions of judicature which existed in the country; and above all, without being amenable to their penal laws, which were very revolting. The East India Company having found that the disputes which were apt to arise in the factories, could often not be settled amicably, made application at an early period of their existence to the King, for a charter of justice. The first expedient was to give to the Governors and Council of the several factories, the power of adjudication, both in civil and in penal cases, within the factory, and among their own people: they were constituted a court of justice, to administer to Englishmen the English laws. When it was found inconvenient to the Governor and Council, on whom the business of the factory devolved, to attend to the details of judicature, a new charter of justice was obtained, according to which one person, learned in the civil laws, and two merchants, all appointed by the Company, were to form a tribunal in each of the principal factories. This form of a court was afterwards found to have its inconveniences; and upon a subsequent application, Mayors' Courts, composed of some of the principal persons in the factory, were appointed to adjudicate in civil cases, with an appeal to the Governor in Council, who were still entrusted with the criminal jurisdiction; the power of making bye-laws for their direction, being vested in the Company. With this power, of merely settling their own disputes according to the particular charter of justice within their own factories to their own people, the English authorities in India remained till they conquered Bengal. When that event happened, it was not thought expedient, on account of the Company, to assume the forms of sovereignty. The question, whether the Company could hold sovereignty, did not seem fit to be very distinctly brought forward. They chose, therefore to govern through the medium of the nabob, to whom was left apparently the exercise of all the powers of government; retaining as he did his troops, collecting the revenues, and administering justice, all as before; but in this situation of things, great abuses were speedily found to exist. The Company's servants interfered with the business of the country. The celebrated questions of the private trade began to present themselves. The Company's servants, trading on their own private account with the interior, refused to pay the duties which were exacted by the native government from its own subjects, who were of course unable to stand competition with such rivals. They committed great outrages against the nabob's officers, when they attempted to realize the duties; and in reality not only trafficked without payment of any duties, but took the principal articles of traffic with the interior, salt, opium, beetle-nut and tobacco, into their own hands, as a monopoly. They also claimed the right of pre-emption, and insisted upon fixing their own price, both for such goods as they had to purchase, and such goods as they had to sell, employing intimidation and even tortures of various descriptions to bring the people to their terms. It is difficult to believe of our countrymen, that they would have been the authors of such scenes, but the voluminous Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1772 and 1773, are full of evidence of the enormities which were then perpetrated, and complained of in the loudest manner by the Court of Directors and their presiding functionaries; by none more strongly than by Lord Clive, whose speeches in Parliament denounce them in language which one can hardly at the present day believe not to be exaggerated. A remedy was loudly called for. The Mayors' Courts had no power beyond the mere limits of Calcutta, considered the factory. It was therefore absolutely necessary to have a court, whose jurisdiction should extend into the interior, and reach every Englishman who might be misbehaving in any part of the country. For this the Supreme Court was established, for the sole purpose of reaching Englishmen, members of the factory, (for such was still their only character,) wherever they might be, transgressing in the country. The Supreme Court being so constituted, to exercise control over Englishmen, and to administer English law to Englishmen, when the Government had no other subjects than Englishmen, the immediate servants of the factory, it may well excite surprise, that after the state of things was totally altered, when the government of the country was taken ostensibly into the hands of the English, when the whole of the natives became their subjects, and they undertook to make laws, and administer justice to them, that the expedient contrived for the factory, and for correcting the misconduct of the factory's servants, without exposing them to the barbarous punishments of the native governments, was allowed to remain on the same footing when the government became ours; its laws and their administration ours, the people our subjects, and as much entitled to justice at our hands as Englishmen themselves.

368. The British subject having, as you have justly observed, a right to full security in the event of a suppression of those King's Courts, in what way do you conceive that their absence might be most advantageously supplied?—It appears to me that Englishmen ought to be rendered amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the country. There are laws there for the protection of the mass of the people; no Englishman is forced to go there; and they who choose to go ought to be obedient to the laws by which the people are protected. Undoubtedly the laws and the tribunals of the country ought to be made as perfect as possible; but I conceive that even now no Englishman, if left to those tribunals, need be considered as without security, security as good as the supreme court can give him, both for his person and his property. I conceive that it is not the Englishman who feels the want of protection to his person and property in India.

369. The question is, whether he would not feel that want upon the withdrawal of the King's Courts?—The existing courts, the Mofussil Courts, would be adequate to his protection, though they are often inadequate to the protection of the native. The main difficulty would be in regard to the highest species of punishments. It would sound harsh to English ears to be told that an Englishman could be tried for his life, and deprived of it, by the decree of courts dependent upon the local government. One can think, if this were considered an insuperable difficulty, of various modes of compromise. The punishment of death might be abolished in India, when a door would be still open for remedy, if in any instance undue punishment was awarded; or there might be, as there was till a very recent period at Bombay, a Recorder's Court at the different presidencies, whose sole business should be to try Englishmen for the highest species of offences.

370. From your experience of the history of India, and your examination of all the correspondence connected with it, what is your opinion, generally speaking, of the effect and tendency of the judicial system actually in operation in India, as to the security of person and property of the natives in India?—I believe that the courts of justice in India, upon the whole, do their duty well in regard to the cases which come before them; that it is rare that a case is not properly sifted, understood, and justice done. The grand defect appears to me to consist in the inadequacy of the establishment; in there not being instruments sufficient for the work to be done. The tribunals are at a distance from parties; the delays are great; and in India distance and delays so operate, as to shut out a great portion of the population from access to justice altogether.

371. Has there not been a great increase of native population where the jurisdiction of the supreme court exists?—There has been a great increase of population at Calcutta; the size of that metropolis has increased owing to many causes.

372. In a petition recently presented to Parliament by certain inhabitants, natives and others of Calcutta, an apprehension is expressed lest in the event of the restraint now subsisting upon Europeans settling in India being relaxed, the interests of the natives should suffer from the introduction into the interior of the country of Englishmen not amenable to the provincial tribunals, does it appear to you that such apprehension arising from such cause is well founded?—I consider it to be perfectly well founded. I conceive it wholly out of the question that Englishmen should be permitted to reside in the interior without being amenable completely to the tribunals to which alone the people with whom they have dealings have practically access. Remove this control, and they have the power of committing injustice to the greatest extent; and we have evidence in the history of the private trade of the Company's servants, to which I have alluded, to show what our common nature, even as modified in Englishmen, is capable of in such situations.

373. In the event therefore of any legislative relaxation of these laws, are you of opinion that the adaptation of the provincial tribunals to such an altered state of things must inevitably follow?—I think it ought to precede; I think that the idea of admitting Englishmen into the interior of India, without a previous provision to render them amenable to the courts where they reside, and where their actions take place, ought to be altogether exploded.

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374. On the other hand, is it not your opinion that the total suppression of the King's Courts must operate as an effectual bar to the settlement of Europeans in the interior?—By no means; I think the same motives which carry them into the interior now, in as far as their objects are honest and justifiable, would carry them still. As far as they have the means of making honest profits now, they will have the means of making honest profits in the case I suppose, and if they go there for the gain of misconduct and oppression, it is very much to be desired that they should not go at all.

375. Do you think that the security afforded to them by the administration of the local tribunals, would be deemed by Englishmen an adequate security for their person and property?—I have no doubt of it.

376. In reference to what you have already said of the evils that the natives suffer from the Europeans, do not the Europeans who are settled in India, also suffer evils from the natives refusing to perform their contracts with them, which they, through the medium of the Mofussil Courts, have no means of remedying?—I believe that the indigo planters have often great room for complaint on account of the non-fulfilment of their contracts by the ryots, and such evils ought to be remedied.

377. Are you conversant with the establishments at home, instituted for the education of the civil servants of the Company?—I have but a general knowledge of them; and can only speak as to generals.

378. Are you aware how far the institution at Hayleybury has been found beneficial to the object for which it was instituted?—My opinion of the institution at Hayleybury, from all my knowledge of it, which however is far from perfect, is by no means favourable; I conceive that there is very little done in the way of study, except by a small number of the best disposed of the pupils, who would study any where; and that the tendency which is inseparable from assemblages of young men to run into dissolute courses, operates there to a deplorable extent.

379. Does it happen to come within your knowledge that the young men who go from thence, upon their arrival in India are placed in what is called the College, at Calcutta?—The Bengal part of them are placed in the College at Calcutta; those who go to Madras are partly placed in a seminary there, and partly sent into the interior, to be placed immediately under judges or collectors; and at Bombay they are sent into the interior immediately; I speak however from recollection, which may be imperfect.

380. When at Hayleybury, are the writers there maintained at the expense of the Company?—Partly, and partly at the expense of their friends.

381. What is the amount of qualification required of them at the college at Hayleybury, before they are appointed writers, and proceed to India?—They undergo an examination before admission; they receive their appointment before they are admitted into the College, and their seniority in the service dates from this point. They are examined as to their proficiency in Greek, Latin and arithmetic, I think before they are admitted into the College, and after they have passed the regular time, they undergo another examination, which ascertains their progress in general knowledge, and in the knowledge of certain of the Oriental languages. There is a professor of political economy and a professor of law; but for the most important of all branches of education for young men who are to be employed in the administration of justice, there is no appropriate organ. Nothing is more to be lamented than this, that young men should be sent to act as judges in India, without having received, I believe I may say with truth, one word of instruction on the peculiar nature of the unspeakably important, most peculiar, and difficult duties they will have to discharge.

382. Do you know whether it very frequently happens that in consequence of a deficiency exhibited on such examinations, they are deprived of the writerships to which they have looked forward?—There are cases in which from not passing they are sent back, and that, if my recollection serves me, more than once; and if they continue below the requisite degree of proficiency they will, of course, not be sent out but I have not in my recollection any instance of the kind.

383. On their arrival at Calcutta, what qualifications are required of them in the College there?—The only qualification now required to be attained there, is a knowledge of certain languages, two of the languages of business in the country; the Persian and either the Hindostanee or some other.

384. Can you state what is the annual expense to the Government of each of the students at the College at Calcutta?—I cannot.

385. You do not happen to recollect that it has been stated in a minute of the Governor in Council as amounting to 660 *l.* a year for each of them?—A small proportion of them, and only those who are the most backward or the most negligent, ever remain so long as a year. Some of them quit in a few months, especially if they have carried out with them any considerable knowledge of the native languages. After a certain period, if they do not fit themselves for employment, they are, by a recent direction from home, not allowed to have employment, and if they do not qualify themselves within a certain period, they are sent home and forfeit their appointment.

386. Are not the regulations you allude to, recent regulations, in consequence of the extreme disorder into which that institution had got?—I believe so.

387. Had it not been found that the young men had indulged in such great habits of expense, that there were few of them who were not more or less involved in debt previous to obtaining any appointment in India?—Upon an inquiry which took place some years ago, it was found that the junior part of the service were involved in debts to a deplorable degree, and also it was found that their residence in Calcutta had been one great cause of this.

388. Is not the sole fund from whence the government of India can draw for civil servants to supply all the important diplomatic, political, revenue and subordinate judicial stations in that country, the writers nominated by the individual directors at home?—Entirely so.

389. Has it occurred to you that any mode might be devised of obtaining a supply of writers more advantageous to the public service than by the nomination of any individuals whatever?—It has always occurred to me that the selection ought to be from a wider field than it now is; that the proper principle of selecting would not be education at a particular college, but a certain amount of qualification adapted to the trusts which are to be conferred, and ascertained by a well-constituted organ of examination. In what manner the appointment should take place with the best advantage, is a nice question, and one to which I have not particularly turned my attention.

390. Would not great advantage result from the opening those appointments more or less to public competition?—Undoubtedly, opening them to public competition would afford the best chance of high qualifications, provided always the test applied of superior proficiency was an efficient one.

391. Have you any doubt that one of the most important considerations for the Legislature must be the improvement of the government of India in India itself?—I think so, entirely.

392. In that point of view should you not think it of extreme importance that great attention should be paid to the education of the natives, and to the introduction of the English language among them?—On every account I consider the improvement of the natives in education as an object of paramount importance; and that it ought to be forwarded by every possible means. I am of opinion, however, that the progress of education among them, so as to produce any very perceptible effect will be exceedingly slow. With respect to the English language making its way among a people so numerous, dispersed over so great a country, the number of Englishmen mixing with them so small, and the occasions of their feeling strongly the need of the English language so few; under these circumstances any very general diffusion of the English language among the natives of India, I think, is to be despaired of.

393. Do you not understand that there exists a disposition on the part of the natives to acquire the English language?—All those that are coming frequently in contact with Englishmen, of whom, chiefly, we hear, do manifest a desire to acquire the English language; but with regard to the great mass of the people distributed over the country and in the fields, many of whom never saw an Englishman, I conceive that no occasion for a knowledge of the English language is felt by them, and that they are rarely excited to a wish for its acquisition.

394. You are not aware that any representations have been made by teachers in some of the existing schools, of complaints being made by those sent there, that they are not taught the English language rather than the Sanscrit or the Persian?—I should not be surprised if that complaint was made, because I should suppose that the parents who send their children to those schools are such as being in common intercourse with Englishmen, find the benefit of knowing the English language.

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395. What is the amount of funds set apart by the Company for the object of educating the natives?—I cannot speak to that particularly; there are large funds both of a local and a general nature. I believe there are copious accounts already presented to the Committee upon that subject.

396. By the Act of 1813, a fund was set apart from the territorial revenues for that purpose; has it come to your knowledge how many years elapsed before any sum was actually appropriated to that object, after that Act was passed?—I believe it was a considerable time; the exact period I cannot take upon me to say. The period of the Charter perhaps was half run.

397. Was not the surplus territorial revenue of India charged with this by the Act?—There was a pretty multifarious distribution ordained of the surplus revenue, but I believe the sum that was directed to be applied for this object, was not considered a part of the surplus revenue, but rather of the expenditure in India. A sum applied to promote native education in the country, would appear, I suppose, among the expenses of government, rendering the surplus so much less.

398. Is that your construction of the terms of the Act of Parliament, or is it the construction formally put upon that Act by the legal authorities to whom the Court of Directors may have referred the question?—I express my own opinion, from a sort of recollection that the sum alluded to made no item in the distribution of the surplus revenue; and if I am not incorrect in this, it must stand among the expenses of the government.

399. It has been stated in a petition to Parliament by certain natives of the island of Bombay, as a suggestion which they desire to be enforced, that at the end of 12 years every native appointed to an office under the British rule in India, should be required to be able to read and write and speak the English language. From your inquiries, and the examination to which your office has led you, can you state to the Committee any opinion with respect to the practicability or expediency of the adoption of such a regulation?—It is possible, that in the course of 12 years, there might be educated far enough to speak and write English tolerably, but at a greater expense, a sufficient number of natives to fill all the offices to which the natives have generally been appointed; but it does not occur to me that any very considerable advantage would be derived from it.

400. Is it your opinion that it would be conducive to the amelioration of the system of government in India, if means could be found of gradually introducing native agency to a much greater extent into the various departments of the government?—I would have no exclusion; wherever a fit native appears, he should be considered a proper candidate for employment; and there is one important reason for employing fit natives, that their employment can in general be obtained at a cheaper rate than that of Europeans; but the great object with me is to obtain the fittest instruments, native or not. The mere employment of natives in itself does not appear to me to be a matter of so much importance as it does to some other persons, whose opinions nevertheless I highly respect. It appears to me ten thousand times more important, with respect to the good of the population in general, that the business of the Government should be well done, than that it should be done by any particular class of persons.

401. If a more extended introduction of the natives be a desirable object, must not the dissemination of the English language very much tend to promote that object?—I am not sure that natives would become one whit better adapted for the greater part of the employments in which we should place them, by having the English language, excepting in this, that by becoming acquainted with English literature, they would have a chance of having their understandings better enlightened; but that advantage, I think, is likely to be attained more speedily and extensively by the translation of European books into their own languages. I do not see for example how, for the administration of justice to his countrymen as a moonsiff, a native would be better qualified, *cæteris paribus*, by knowing the English language. The other great branch of the local administration is collecting the revenue; acting under the English collector in dealing with the natives; fixing their assessments and realising the demand. In this, also, it does not appear to me that there would be any peculiar advantage to the native in his knowing the English language, provided only the Englishman knows the language of the native.

402. Do not you consider that a community of language tends to identify a people with their governors?—If you could spread the English language so as to make it the language of the people, as well as of their governors, it would be important in many respects; though community of language has not much identified the

Irish people with their governors. In itself it would be a most desirable thing that the people of India should speak the language of England, because it would introduce them fully to the field of European intelligence. This, however, I conceive a thing impossible. And while we aim at impossibilities, we are in danger of overlooking other good things that might really be done.

403. Is it not the case that natives of rank and property are averse to taking offices under the English Government at present?—I know no instance of their aversion to hold office. I believe that the families who held rank and power under the native governments, and who might hope again to hold them if our government were dispossessed, would be glad, from the hopes they might entertain to see it dispossessed; but I believe there is no aversion to the English Government among any other class of natives.

404. Does not their aversion proceed from there being no situation sufficiently high for them to take?—That I consider a different question. That there would be an aversion in persons of rank in the country to take such offices as we admit them to, I have no doubt.

405. But you apprehend there would be no indisposition on the part of natives of rank and property to take offices of distinction if they were offered to them?—Quite the contrary.

406. Do not you think it would be desirable, for the purpose of the natives taking those offices, that they should be acquainted with the English language?—There are certain offices which they could not fill without knowing the English language intimately. I should consider that a knowledge of the English language would be an indispensable requisite in any native forming a part of the legislative council. In others of the highest offices, it would be desirable for them to know the English language; but in most of the judicial, and most of the revenue situations, I should not think it an indispensable condition or a qualification of much importance. Even to be a member of the board of revenue, I should consider a well qualified native nearly as fit without as with a knowledge of the English language; supposing always that his English associates knew his.

407. Should you not consider it important in judicial situations, when cases came before them in which Europeans were concerned?—In cases in which Europeans and natives were concerned, it would be important that the judge should know both languages, but there are so many languages in India, that the judges being acquainted with all the languages of all the witnesses and parties that are likely to come before him in all cases, must be rare. At present everything is done through interpreters, and in the most bungling way possible, because the judicial proceedings are not recorded, either in the language of the people or of the judge, which undoubtedly is a very great absurdity.

408. Is not the Persian language as foreign to the natives as the English?—Quite so.

409. If, therefore, there is to be some intermediate medium of communication, would it not be as easy gradually to substitute English as Persian?—There is no doubt that might be done, but I should consider it nearly as great an impropriety as the other. It appears to me, that not only ought the proceedings themselves to be in the language of the parties and their witnesses, but that the record ought to be in that language. The judge ought never, unless it be a case of absolute necessity, to trust to translation for the sense of the evidence.

410. Are the higher classes of natives in general ignorant of the English language?—With the exception of those at Calcutta and the other presidencies, generally so.

411. You have stated, that all despatches are ordinarily submitted by the Chairs to the Court of Directors, with the exception of those specially addressed to the secret committee, and with the exception also of those, which though not so specially addressed, may upon examination by the proper officers, to whom in the first instance they are forwarded, appear to be of a nature which ought to be submitted to the secret committee. From your general experience, therefore, of both those classes of despatches, what has been the general character and importance of such secret despatches?—Their character and importance will perhaps best appear, if I state the subjects to which the secret correspondence is almost entirely confined. It relates, almost exclusively, to the transactions which take place between our local governments and other states. Scarcely anything in the interior government, in matters relating to the maintenance of order and security among the subjects, is considered secret. Those points only are thought to need secrecy

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which concern questions of peace or war; or questions relative to our connexions with other states; questions of alliance, treaty and so on. From the very nature of the case it must appear, that all instructions upon those subjects must be of a much more general nature than in the other great branches of the correspondence. The events and occurrences which give rise to the secret correspondence have generally had place long enough before any instructions can be sent upon them, and have called for measures to be taken upon the instant, when almost all that remains for the secret despatches is to make remarks upon what has been done, or to point out some principles for future guidance, which must always be very vague, because the particular circumstances which shall determine the nature or quality of the measures required, can be so little foreseen, that they never can be the subject of precise instructions, but must be left to the discretion of the authorities on the spot. I should therefore say, that in comparison with the other great branches of the correspondence, embracing the whole government of India, the secret correspondence is of little importance. The secrets of the Indian governments, like most other secrets, are in general good for very little. In short, I do not think I am going a step too far when I say, that if all the secret despatches which have been sent from England to India, instead of having been sent, had been put into the fire, the situation of India would hardly have been different from what it is.

412. Will you state more fully to the Committee your view of the importance of the secret despatches in the months of April and May 1803, at the commencement of the European war in which this country was involved?—To that particular period I cannot speak from recollection; the despatches alluded to were for the purpose probably of conveying to the government in India a knowledge of the transactions that were taking place in Europe.

413. Has not the Board of Commissioners the power of sending out despatches of its own authority to India through the secret committee, in sending which the secret committee is simply ministerial?—Such is the practice; the Act of Parliament, in relation to the matters called political, the sort of subjects I mentioned before, gives to the Board of Commissioners the power of originating instructions when necessary, and sending them to the secret committee for transmission; and the power of doing this when necessary, they have converted, whether according to the intention of Parliament or not I do not know, into the practice of doing it always, for they have never allowed any other despatches to go. There have been no secret despatches (I speak generally) but those prepared by the Board of Commissioners.

414. In respect of the general administration of India, what proportion of that administration rests upon the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and what proportion with the East India Company, its court, and its officers?—From what I have just now said, it appears, that in regard to the more important transactions with other states, whatever is done in England may be said to be done by the Board of Commissioners; and whatever be the importance of that particular branch of the correspondence which relates to these subjects, the whole of it rests with the Board. With regard to all the other branches, the case is materially different. The despatches on these subjects are prepared at the India House. The original concoction is there; only after they are so prepared, are they communicated to the Board of Commissioners, by whom alterations may be made; they make alterations, sometimes more, sometimes less extensively; but I may say, and with confidence, that of all the reflections, suggestions and instructions, which can affect the policy of the Indian governments contained in the public despatches, nine-tenths, I believe a much larger proportion, originates with the India House.

415. Do they not all technically originate with the India House, except the secret despatches?—They do; and I do not say that there may not have been instances of despatches, not upon secret subjects, prepared at the India Board, but these instances have been rare; and it is not technically, but literally, that I say nine-tenths of all that is important in the general despatches originates with the India House.

416. Would it not be irregular for the despatches to originate otherwise than at the India House?—Unless in the case of recusance on the part of the Court. The Board can enjoin the Court to prepare a draft upon any subject, and when this draft is sent to the Board, they have the power of altering, and their alteration may go to the length of substantially cancelling the Court's draft, and substituting another upon the subject.

417. Has not the India Board the power, upon any branch of Indian affairs, of originating a despatch, and sending it down to the Court of Directors, and requiring them to transmit it?—Not except in the mode I have now mentioned, cancelling the Court's draft, and substituting their own.

418. Does not it appear detrimental to the efficiency of the Court of Directors, and generally to the public service, that those members who come late in life from India, and therefore are the best qualified to take a part in the government of the country, should not be placed upon the committee of correspondence till they come to it in seniority, and does not it appear incongruous that they should be at the same time elegible to the situation of chairman and deputy chairman?—It appears so; always to compose the committee of correspondence of the senior members, does appear to me exceptionable on several accounts; but it has its advantages also, and I have not sufficiently meditated on the subject, to be able to say which preponderate.

419. How would you propose that the selection, if deemed preferable, should be made?—There could be no other mode but an arrangement among the directors themselves, in the same way as the chairs are now filled.

420. It being necessary that the chairman and deputy chairman should respectively be members of every committee, is it not expedient that they should have an opportunity in the ordinary course of rotation of being cognizant with the affairs transacted before each of such committees, and is not that an advantage derived from the existing system, by which the highest officer in the Indian service returning to England and becoming a director, becomes in succession acquainted with all those departments over which as chairman he may eventually have to preside?—I have no doubt that in the change of mode alluded to, something would be lost, in the manner suggested in the question; but the very inconvenience which is referred to is incurred in the most important of all instances; because it not unfrequently happens that directors come to the chair who have never been in the committee of correspondence, in which the most important business is performed.

421. Is it not the daily practice in the Court of Directors that even junior members of the Court take an active part in the management of those concerns?—When the despatches which have passed the committee of correspondence are carried into the Court of Directors, all the directors have there an opportunity of reading them, and the documents upon which they are founded; and it is then open to the youngest member of the Court to take any part he pleases in discussing the subjects, and to make any observations that occur to him.

422. Are there in the existing Board of Directors, any, and what proportion of gentlemen who have been in India, and in what capacities?—A great proportion have been in India, some as captains of ships, some as military officers, some who have been in the highest stations of the government, others who have been members of the sudder adawlut and boards of revenue, and gentlemen who have long officiated as judges, as collectors of the revenue, and residents at foreign courts.

423. Supposing an extreme case, might it not happen that the committee of correspondence might be composed entirely of captains of vessels, merchants and persons having filled no important situations in India, and that those other members of the Court of Directors who are not in the committee of correspondence, might consist of persons who have filled the highest situations in the council, and judicial situations, and in the revenue department?—It is no doubt a possible case, and there have been occasions in which I think the fact has approximated to the supposition.

424. Is it obligatory on the Court of Directors to appoint the committee of correspondence by seniority?—It is a practice rather than a rule, and not at all obligatory. One committee is formed of the junior members, from this they rise to another, and then to another, and so on to the committee of correspondence; but all this is only matter of arrangement.

Martis, 28° *die Februarii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART. IN THE CHAIR.

I.
~~VI.~~
PUBLIC
or
MISCELLANEOUS.

John Sullivan, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

John Sullivan, Esq.
28 February 1832.

425. DOES your experience in India enable you to form any judgment of the practical effect of the existing mode of educating young men for the civil service of the Company?—I have always considered the collection of a number of young men of the same age, destined for the same scene, in the same college, to be a great mistake in the present system of education.

426. Do you apply that observation both to England and to India?—Both to England and to the colleges of India.

427. Within your observation have the young men, generally speaking, who have proceeded to India from the college in England, at Hertford, been so grounded as to be qualified to take part in the civil administration of the affairs of the Company?—I should imagine that there have been no instances of any young man arriving in India possessed of a sufficient acquaintance with the language to enable him to take a share in the administration of the country.

428. Is it at present required of the young men to be entered, upon their arrival in India, at the college established either at Calcutta or Madras, and what is the line of instruction prescribed at either of those colleges?—At Calcutta, the system of education embraces general literature; but I think the attention of the young men is almost exclusively given to the acquisition of the Oriental languages; at Madras the education is exclusively confined to those languages.

429. What is the nature of the evils you apprehend to result from the congregating of these young men in the college at home, previous to their departure for India?—The great evil I conceive to arise out of the college at Hertford is this, that all the students there are nearly of the same age, they are all youths, and congregating together, they naturally get into habits of extravagance; they are not checked as they would be at the universities, where the society is general, and consists of young men and of persons of maturer age; moreover, I conceive that they lose the opportunity at Hertford of forming those connexions and friendships in this country which tend very much to rivet their affections to persons and things at home; such connexions are so many links to society in this country, and they are, I think, of great importance to any man who is destined for India, and who is to be entirely separated from his own country for so long a period.

430. Has it appeared to you that for the most part when nominated to writerships, they have considered their fortunes to be made, and imbibe accordingly notions of extravagance and expense?—Such a notion is very probably imbibed at the colleges. The extravagance both at Madras and Calcutta, particularly at Calcutta since the establishment of the college, has been very great indeed.

431. Should you conceive the same effect likely to be produced in the event of those appointments being made, not the subject of nomination by individuals, but of general public competition?—I conceive the present effects to arise entirely from the congregating of a number of young men together in the same college, and I think if that cause ceased, there is no question but that all these effects which flow from the present education would cease also.

432. My question was, whether you conceive this effect to be in any degree attributable to the present mode of their appointment?—I could hardly say it arises out of the present mode of their appointment, but I have no doubt, at the same time, that the effect will be most wholesome if appointments of this kind were the result of competition.

433. Is not the present mode of appointment an individual nomination, without any corresponding responsibility?—I am not aware of the existence of any particular responsibility, upon such appointments.

434. Is such mode of nomination, in your opinion, liable to appointments being made, not from the qualification of individuals, but from individual favour and affection?—That I imagine must be the case; I am not aware of any check upon the nomination of individuals to writerships; they originate, I imagine, usually in motives of personal favour and affection.

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435. Which mode of appointment do you consider the best calculated for the efficiency of the service, the mode of appointment through competition, or the mode by the nomination of any individual or bodies of individuals?—By competition undoubtedly.

436. Do not difficulties present themselves to your mind, as likely to arise from opening such appointments to public competition in this country, provided the Legislature thought it politic so to do?—I have not given the subject any particular attention, but I should imagine there would not be any difficulty whatever.

437. Are we to understand you to say, that the writers so appointed are the only source from whence the patronage in India can be filled up?—That is the case under the present system.

438. Is that patronage, in all its various branches, of very great amount, as well as of very great importance?—It is of immense amount and of vast importance.

439. Could you give us a rough notion of the annual amount of the civil service in India?—I cannot pretend to speak with anything like accuracy; there is a Return published of the number of offices, and I think I have heard that the civil servants on the establishment now are from 1,100 to 1,200, that is of the three presidencies.

440. What do you think it annually costs?—I rather think about 2,000,000 sterling, the whole civil service.

441. Do you know upon what principle the supply of writers to meet the demand is regulated?—I should suppose it is upon information derived from the local government abroad.

442. For instance, at this time do you happen to know whether there are not at the several presidencies many servants who have been sent out unemployed?—There are at Bombay, I believe, now about 25 civil servants out of employ, and the number at Madras I think is 17; I do not know what it is at Calcutta, but according to the extent of the establishment, I should think two-thirds more than at Madras.

443. Has that arisen from the reduction of the establishment that has taken place in India?—The number out of employ is owing probably to new arrangements for the administration, but I am not prepared to say to what extent they have operated.

444. Are you aware whether, notwithstanding the large number unemployed at the presidencies which you have stated, that there have been new appointments made in the present year?—Yes, some very lately. I know a son of a friend of mine, who sailed for India a short time ago.

445. What is the fate of those civil servants, who after having passed the college, continue unemployed in India?—They receive the allowance of servants out of employ, when not actually in office.

446. Do you mean that every writer sent out to India, who does not receive employment, is paid by the East India Company?—He has a certain allowance paid to him, a small stipend till he gets into office; I think the maximum of allowance is under 300 rupees a month to the senior servant, and lower in comparison to the junior grades.

447. Were you yourself at a college at Calcutta?—I was for a short time.

448. Does it appear to you that any mode might be adopted in India, to prevent the evil you have mentioned, of the congregating of these young men for a considerable period of time together at a college at Calcutta?—By resorting to the former practice of sending young men, on their arrival in India, to the provinces; and by attaching them to some public office, I think the evil would be completely removed, and in my opinion greater facilities afforded them of acquiring practical knowledge of the vernacular language, than they now enjoy in the college.

449. Do you mean that you would have them act as our young men are accustomed to do in England, previous to their employment in the service?—Exactly so; before the establishment of the college, all young men who went to India were appointed to some public office, and that is the case at Bombay at this moment; they are, upon their first arrival in India, sent up the country and attached to some public office.

450. What are the languages that they learn in the college at Calcutta?—Hindostanee, Bengalee and Persian, those are the three principal languages at Calcutta.

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451. Then you conceive, by their dispersion over the different provinces, they would acquire that which might be very essential hereafter, some knowledge of the vernacular language of the country?—Yes, they would have much greater facilities for acquiring the vernacular languages of the country, living in the provinces where they are spoken, than they can have at the presidencies; they have more communication with the people, business and language go hand in hand, they learn both at the same time.

452. You have stated as one of your objections to the college near Hertford, that the young men are rather of tender age; just inform the Committee at what age they are generally admitted at that college?—About 17 or 18; what I intended to state to the Committee was, that at Hertford they are all of tender age; I should call a young man of 17 or 18 of tender age; at the universities there are men of all ages from 16 to 26.

453. Then am I to understand that you consider 17 or 18 to be a tender age?—I think so.

454. Are you aware, till lately, the Act of Parliament repealed the Statute by which young men are obliged to stay four terms, if they went in at 17 or 18 they could not leave the college till 20 or 21?—I was not aware of the repeal of the Act; I do not think I have stated my answer with sufficient distinctness, the distinction I meant to make between the college at Hayleybury and the national universities is this, that at the college of Hayleybury all the students are about the same age, from 17 to 20, but at the national universities men go at 16, and may remain there, I believe, till they are 25 or 26, not as under graduates, but until they take orders, or embark in the active duties of their profession; there is, moreover, a society at the universities composed of individuals of all ages, and such a society naturally operates as a check upon the young men; the society at the college of Hayleybury is confined to the students themselves, and to the masters.

455. Are you aware that when they come to Hayleybury that there are two terms in the year at the college of Hayleybury, and at other parts of the year they have an opportunity of visiting their families and friends?—Yes, just as they do when at the universities.

456. If that be the case, how can they lose their family or national character?—I am not aware of having said that they lost their family or national character, but that they have not at Hertford the same opportunities of forming friendships and connexions with the men who are destined to figure on the public stage in this country, as they would have at the national universities.

457. Are you not aware that at college those young men who are destined to serve in India form great attachments, which exist and last during the life of those young men in India towards each other?—That, in my opinion, is an additional reason for giving them an opportunity of forming separate attachments, if I may so express myself, in this country, because the young men who are associated at Hayleybury would meet in India at all events.

458. You have referred to many young men being separated from their home connexions, not in the sense of family connexions, but of those which relate to their nation; have you by personal observation discovered that many such instances can be found in India of servants of the East India Company who do not look back to home, that is to say, to England, with the strongest national attachment?—I imagine that instances of a man losing his national attachment are very rare indeed, but I think I may state, that young men who have formed in youth strong attachments to persons in this country, will have their attachments more closely riveted to persons and things in this country, than persons who go out without having had such opportunities.

459. Your answer appears to show the expediency of making a community of interest and feeling between the servants of the East India Company in India, and those who may have been left at home; can you state what proportion of the young men sent out to India, when they receive appointments in India, take India for their home and relinquish all hope and desire of returning to their native land?—I am not prepared to adduce a single instance of a man having by choice adopted India for his country, but the feelings of a man who goes to that country, having formed strong connexions during his youth in England, and a man who goes to India without having formed such connexions, may be very different when they both return to England; the one may find himself a perfect stranger in this country, the other may renew various acquaintances with persons in different walks of life which he may have formed during a residence of two or three years at the national

universities. It is a common complaint amongst Indians, that they are strangers in their own country, and a very irksome feeling it is.

460. The last answer has referred rather to the moral effect of sending persons at that age to India; are there not physical reasons which render it extremely desirable that the parties destined to reside for a great part of their life in such a climate as that of India should be accustomed early to the climate, before their constitution is formed by residence in a climate so different to that of England?—My answer had reference to the comparative advantages of the college at Hayleybury and the national universities; and I have no hesitation in saying, from my own feelings and my own experience, that I should give a decided preference to the education at the national universities, as calculated to make home more comfortable on his return to a man who is destined to reside for many years in so distant a scene as India; but if the question is whether a man should go at the age of 16 or 17 or 20 to India, I should certainly choose the earlier age.

461. It was with reference to the physical effect of a protracted residence in India that the question was put?—I should say decidedly the earlier the better.

462. Have you any doubt that the prevailing feeling among the young men educated at Hayleybury has been that of a provision having been already made for them, and they are to look at India principally with a view that they may be able to accumulate wealth there to remit to England?—I think a notion of that kind is very likely to be engendered at Hayleybury.

463. Are you aware that the practical result of the extravagant notions imbibed at these colleges led, some few years ago, into an inquiry of the amount of debts contracted by the civil servants at Bengal?—I have a perfect recollection of that inquiry having been set on foot.

464. Did the amount of debt, as stated by themselves on that occasion, amount to several millions sterling?—As far as my recollection serves me, it was reported that the debts amounted to nearly three millions sterling; I know the amount was very large, but it may have been much exaggerated by report.

465. The principal qualification at either of these seminaries is confined principally, as I understand, to the acquisition of the Oriental languages?—That is the case of the colleges in India; at Hayleybury the education is of a general nature.

466. Do you consider the acquisition of scientific knowledge, with a view to the situation which they are destined to fill in India, would be quite as essential as the acquisition in this country of the elements of the Oriental language?—I should think it of very great importance to young men, in their college education here, that they should study the science of political economy, mathematics, civil engineering and similar branches of education, confining themselves to the mere rudiments of Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic.

467. Do you consider that the public service has suffered an injury from the absence of such requisite qualification?—I think the qualifications of the public servants would have been much higher than they are if they had paid more attention to that branch of education.

468. Have the salaries of the young men, on their arrival at Madras, been augmented within the last 20 or 30 years?—I believe that they are now double what they were 28 years ago, when I first went to Madras.

469. Does that appear to have produced among them a further disposition to expensive habits, or on the contrary?—I should say that it has produced a further disposition to expensive habits.

470. What evidence have you to give to the Committee of extravagance existing at the college of Hayleybury?—I believe it to be so very notorious as hardly to require formal proof. I could state an instance of a son of a friend of mine who was about to embark for India two months ago, and who was arrested in his progress to the ship for debt; bills to a large amount were brought to his father, and amongst others was a bill from the tobacconist of 107 *l.* for six months supply of segars for this young man.

471. Are you aware that the parents of young men sign their names to a declaration that they will only supply them with small sums of pocket-money according to the number of terms they have been at the college, and that the young men are only liable to those bills which come under the view of the magistrates of the college?—I am not aware of the existence of that regulation, but I know, from the instance I have adduced and from other instances, that if there is such a regulation it is of no avail whatever in preventing the young men from contracting heavy debts.

472. Will you favour us with your opinion how far the extravagance can be checked by any rules which the college may lay down, to which the parents themselves are parties?—It is a subject I have not given my attention to, I am not able to devise any rules.

473. Are you aware of any extravagancies prevailing at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge?—Very great extravagancies, I believe; but the young men I conceive are more under check than at Hayleybury, because there are seniors as well as juniors residing at Oxford and Cambridge; amongst the seniors extravagant habits do not probably prevail.

474. You have stated that you are not aware of this regulation at Hayleybury; are you aware of any regulation at Oxford or Cambridge?—I have no knowledge of any regulation.

475. Can you state generally, whether upon the whole the institution at Hayleybury is or not considered generally by men conversant with India affairs, as a failure?—I believe it is generally considered that every object that was in contemplation when the establishment of the Hayleybury college was formed, might have been more effectually obtained by other means. I also find, upon a reference to the evidence of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone before the House of Lords, that in his opinion young men who came to India from Hayleybury entertained a great prejudice against India and its concerns. I do not pretend to use the exact words of Mr. Elphinstone, but that is the purport of them.

476. I think you stated that there was no responsible character attached to the appointment of the writers?—I am not aware of any responsibility.

477. Are you not aware, with relation to that observation, that no responsibility attached to the appointment of a writer, that every writer, prior to the admission into the college, must undergo the examination of the college council, according to the order made by the Court of Directors and sanctioned by the Board of Controul for the affairs of India?—I was quite aware that a certain degree of education was requisite, but that did not come under my idea of responsibility.

478. Will you have the goodness to explain what you mean by no responsibility attaching?—I merely meant that the Directors were left to select any person they might think proper for the appointment, provided he was able to pass this sort of examination.

479. You have stated that it is your opinion that a preferable mode of appointing to the service would be open competition?—That is my decided opinion.

480. Will you have the goodness to state whether you know that that practice prevails in any other service, in the King's service, or any other public service, as the means of appointing to any situation?—I believe that in the military colleges at Woolwich and Addiscombe commissions are given by competition.

481. Are you not aware that after young men shall have been four terms in Hayleybury, that the place assigned to them is the reward of merit by competition?—Yes, I believe it is.

482. Are you aware that the young men are classed one, two, three or four, according to their merits?—Yes.

483. And are you aware that no writer can go to India, unless he takes with him a character for talent and good conduct from the college council?—The young individual to whom I alluded, who went to India the other day, and who had contracted a debt of above 100 guineas for six months segars, had of course the usual testimonials.

484. Are you not aware that it has happened constantly that young men who have been at Hayleybury, have been rejected by the decree of the college council, in whom alone rests the authority, independent of the Board of Directors?—I am aware that instances of that kind have occurred.

485. You have commented upon the Calcutta college as a very objectionable institution; are you aware, upon its first establishment in 1800, that it was strongly objected to by the Court of Directors?—I have understood it was strongly objected to by the Court of Directors, on account of the expense which the establishment would occasion.

486. Are you aware that it has undergone great revision of late?—I have understood it has undergone some revision, but I am not aware of the nature of that revision.

487. By what mode does it appear to you that a diminution of the present large charges for the civil administration of the various departments in India, might be effected?—As a general answer I should say, that by bringing all the departments

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of the government immediately under the government itself, and by abolishing boards, and substituting individual for collective agencies, the expense might be materially reduced.

488. Are you of opinion that a great reduction might be effected by a general and systematic introduction of native agencies in the place of European?—Undoubtedly it might, to a very large extent indeed.

489. I believe you have had much intercourse with the natives in that part of India in which it has fallen to your lot to reside?—Yes; I had free intercourse with them for a great many years.

490. From your knowledge of their talents and capacity, have you any doubt that the natives might be generally, and very generally introduced into the civil administration of the affairs of that country?—I have no doubt whatever upon the subject, that their introduction to office would be attended with great advantage to themselves and to the state.

491. With a view to that object, does it appear to you that the education of the natives on a sufficiently extensive scale has yet been considered by the government of that country?—I believe it has not. In the Madras territories, about six years ago, the subject was considered by Sir Thomas Munro, and it was determined that a certain number of schools should be established in each province, at the expense of the government; that plan has been partly acted upon; if fully followed up, it would have, to a certain extent, furnished the means of giving a common education to the natives of India.

492. Could you state in detail what was Sir Thomas Munro's plan as regards the Madras territories?—The outline of Sir Thomas Munro's plan was, that there should be a native school established at every tehsildary, or subdivision of a province, and that the master should be paid partly by a stipend from the government, and partly by fees from the scholars; that was the outline of the plan.

493. You had to provide a school at Coimbatoor on Sir Thomas Munro's plan?—I had.

494. Were there any schools established in that province?—Under the plan I have detailed, two schools were established in two of the tehsildaries; the province consists of 14.

495. Was the system in progress when Sir Thomas Munro died?—It had just began to be carried into effect when he died.

496. Will you state what was the amount of the cost of each of the two schools established?—I think the stipends of the two schoolmasters might have amounted to about 150 rupees each a year, exclusive of what the scholars paid.

497. Do you think the expense of these two schools exceeded 400 rupees a year?—No; not more than that.

498. And of that province what is the revenue, and what is the population?—The population of the whole province is about 850,000 souls, and the revenue nearly 27 lacs of rupees.

499. Have the natives any schools of their own?—There is a schoolmaster and village schools in almost every village in India, but the education that they are enabled to give is of a very confined kind.

500. In the schools established by our Government, is the English language taught?—Not at all.

501. Does it appear that there is any indisposition on the part of the natives to learn the English language, or otherwise?—On the contrary, I should say they show a very marked partiality to the English language, and a great wish to learn it.

502. Should you not consider, with a view to incorporate the natives more effectually in the administration of the affairs of their own country, that the gradual extension of the English language would be highly desirable?—I should think the spread of the English language a point of the highest importance, and no means should be left untried to accomplish it.

503. What are the disadvantages under which the natives at present feel themselves to labour with respect to the British Government?—Their exclusion from all offices of trust and emolument, and from that position in the administration of the country, civil and military, which they occupied under their own princes.

504. If the career of the whole civil administration were open to them, although Europeans entirely might not for a long period be dispensed with, is it your opinion

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they would feel solicitous to perfect their education, and acquire the English tongue?—Unquestionably they would.

505. You have stated in your last answer, that the natives are excluded from all offices of trust and emolument; it has been stated by other witnesses, among the discussions that have taken place the last two Sessions of Parliament, that natives are in possession of incomes of 500 rupees a month, and are judicial and revenue officers; are you aware of any such fact, in the district in which you have resided?—That is not the case at Madras or in Bengal; I believe it to be confined to Bombay.

506. Are the Committee to understand, that the system varies at present in the various presidencies?—Very much so indeed. In Bombay they are, under recent regulations, entrusted with much higher offices, and with much larger emoluments than they are at Madras; and I believe there are offices at Madras higher paid, though very few in number, held by natives, than are to be found in Bengal. Under the present regulations of the Madras government, the highest salary a native can attain to is 700 rupees a month, and that only after having served as the head native officer of a province for 20 years; he must be an old man therefore before he gets possession of the office, and he must serve 20 years before he can attain the maximum allowance; at this moment, I believe in the Madras territories there is not more than one native who really draws that allowance.

507. Are you not aware of the multitude of the different nations occupying Hindostanee Proper, and the territories subject to the three presidencies?—I am.

508. Is there not such difference between the natives of each territory respectively as may account for the impossibility of giving to some natives of some of those territories a power which they would apply to the case of the natives of other territories; might not the government of the presidencies of Bengal find it more easy to find natives capable of administering the office than the presidency of Bombay?—I believe it is universally admitted, by those who are conversant with the natives, that they are throughout India qualified by talents, acquirements and industry, for all offices in the civil administration of the country; there is not the same unanimity as to their moral fitness. I am not aware, under the Bengal government, that there is a greater range for selection than in the territories of the other presidencies, except that the territories of Bengal are of greater extent.

509. You have referred to the salary of 700 rupees per month, as the largest salary received by any native under the presidency of Madras, and you have stated generally, that the natives are no longer in possession of those offices to which they were exclusively appointed under their native government: does not the system which the natives have always enjoyed under the British Government, compensate to them, in a very large degree, if not entirely for their loss of the exclusive possession of offices, to which, under the native government, they considered themselves entitled?—I should say, that nothing can compensate them under such exclusion.

510. Is there any instance, under the original government, of parties holding offices for as many years as many of those whom in your experience you have known so to hold them?—I should say for quite as many years. The tenure of office under the native governments was very precarious. Every functionary was liable to be dismissed at the mere pleasure of the ruling authority; at the same time, it is but fair to say, that the natives under the British Government hold their offices by a tenure almost as uncertain.

511. Is there not a moral certainty that persons holding offices under the British Government will continue to hold them, whether native or European, as long as their conduct shall appear to deserve it?—By no means.

512. Can you give instances of natives having been recently dismissed from office of trust and profit under the British Government?—A multitude.

513. Without cause alleged or proof?—Without proof certainly, not without cause alleged.

514. Does that answer apply to the reduction of the establishment generally, or to the dismissal of individuals generally without cause?—To the dismissal of individuals without such cause.

515. Do you know a single instance of a native being dismissed from employment under the British Government, from any motive which you believe to have been corrupt?—Not from any corrupt motive on the part of the Government.

516. Or on the part of the agent?—Not from corrupt motives.

517. Are you aware of instances of such removal and of such motives, namely, of

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of corruption on the part of the native government?—No doubt, under the native government, they were dismissed frequently from the most corrupt motives.

518. Has Sir Thomas Munro's plan of education been proceeded with since his death?—His plan did not go beyond what I have stated, the establishment of a certain number of schools in the provinces; it was partly introduced into some of those provinces, but it was by no means adequate to the wants of the natives.

519. Would any difficulty, in your opinion, arise in the endowment of the schools at the principal town of each province in which the English language and the elements of European science might be taught?—No difficulty whatever; I should think that the establishment in the principal town of each province of a school of that description, and at the same time of schools in each of the subdivisions of the province, upon the plan proposed by Sir Thomas Munro, would be highly advantageous.

520. And if in such schools prizes were given, such for instance as the public employment hereafter of those who obtained them, would not that, in your opinion, be an essential stimulus to the natives?—I think such a plan would operate most beneficially in every respect, and in every way.

521. What is the present condition of the native Christians in India with regard to promotion?—They are not, under the present regulation, eligible to any judicial office; I am not aware of the existence of any restriction upon their employment in other departments. I had in my own office several Christians filling responsible offices; one of them was a tehsildar, or native collector of a subdivision of the province.

522. Are they not excluded from the offices which other natives are authorized to fill?—In the judicial department entirely excluded.

523. Can you state what is the cause of such exclusion?—I am rather inclined to think it was from the want of distinctness in the wording of the regulations in the judicial department; it was intended, I believe, to exclude from judicial offices Christians descended from Europeans, not, I think, native Christians born such, or becoming such by conversion. I employed Christians, in common with other natives, without any reference to their religion, and I found them amongst the most able and efficient on my establishment.

524. So that the natives who are converted are in a worse situation than the other natives not converted?—Decidedly in a worse situation.

525. Have the conversions to Christianity in any part of the Madras territories been numerous?—In Tinnevelly they have lately been very numerous, embracing sometimes whole villages.

526. Were the converts principally Hindoos or Mussulmans?—Almost entirely Hindoos; there is scarcely an instance on record of the conversion of a Mussulman.

527. What order of people were they, of the most part higher or lower?—Almost entirely the agricultural class, the lower orders.

528. Does the Christian convert, by either the Hindoo or the Mussulman law, forfeit his claim to hereditary property?—I have heard it stated that under the present law he does forfeit his claim, that he is in fact considered to have lost caste.

529. Do you consider that the existence of such a law has operated as a bar to the progress of conversion among the natives?—I should think it had.

530. Are you aware whether any attempts have been made by the British Government to introduce a modification of that law?—It has been considered, I believe, a very delicate subject to meddle with; but I rather think the attention of the local government has lately been drawn to the subject, with a view to introduce a modification.

531. So as to give the Hindoo convert the privilege which the convert to the Mussulman religion would have enjoyed?—Yes.

532. Can modifications be introduced into the Mussulman's criminal law at the instigation of our Government?—Very considerable modification has of late years been introduced into the Mahomedan criminal law.

533. Is it your opinion therefore that, by temperate means, it might be possible, sooner or later, to remove this bar to the advancement of conversion?—I should imagine there would be no particular difficulty.

534. In the Government procuring a declaratory regulation, allowing the Christian convert to share any hereditary property as he would have done if he had remained a Hindoo, is that not interfering in a most delicate question with the

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religion of the country?—I do not consider it to be a question which affects the religion of the country.

535. What would the natives consider it?—Under the Mussulman government, converts to Islamism were always exempt from penal consequences; additional privileges were indeed conferred upon such converts. In passing, therefore, a law declaring that a change of religion should not deprive a man of his hereditary rights, we should only follow the practice of our Mussulman predecessors.

536. Does it not, nevertheless, follow, that in order to maintain our right in India, we are bound in honour and good faith not to interfere with their religion in any way whatever?—Not to interfere with their religion; but I do not consider that such a declaration would be an interference with their religion. It seems to be a disputed point, whether the conversion of a Hindoo to another religion does, by the Hindoo law, deprive him of his right to inherit ancestral property. So there were disputes as to the suttee being enjoined by the Shasters; we have put a stop to the burning of widows, by law, and the sacrificing of infants, by law. I do not conceive that we are pledged to sanction the infliction of penalties upon such of our native subjects as may choose to embrace Christianity.

537. Do you conceive that the British Government might pass a declaratory law, relieving the native converts to Christianity from such disabilities as those which now attach to them as such converts?—Not in those express terms, but in general terms, that the courts of law should not determine that a man had forfeited his right to ancestral property because he had violated the laws of caste, as the government of Lord Wellesley passed a law, declaring the sacrifice of the aged and infants to be murder, and as Lord William Bentinck has passed a law prohibiting suttees.

538. I would ask you whether the practice of the suttees was or was not authorized by the Hindoo law?—A variety of opinions were entertained upon the subject; the preponderating opinion seemed to be that it was not ordained by the Shasters: in the same manner it is doubtful now whether, by the Hindoo law, a Hindoo becoming a Christian is liable to be disinherited; and therefore I conceive it would be no violation of their religion if, in communication with the natives themselves, the British Government were to pass such a declaratory law.

539. Does it not generally happen that the Hindoos who embrace the Christian religion do lose their possessions?—I believe wherever the point has been litigated, that has been the opinion of the judicial authorities; but I cannot at the same time call to mind any particular instance of this.

540. Does it happen that the description of persons of whom these converts consist, are not persons possessed of property?—Yes.

541. Having stated that whole villages have been converted in the Tinnevelly country, does not that imply that some at least of them must have possessed property?—Certainly, but if all the members of a community at once become converts, there is no room for litigation; all these persons (however small it may be) have an interest in the land of the village in which they live.

542. Have you observed whether the Christian converts have been afterwards treated by their fellow-countrymen with contempt or derision, or does there not exist any very strong feeling upon the subject?—My opinion is, that there does not exist any strong feeling on the subject.

543. The Hindoos and the Mussulmans sit together very friendly, without reference to each other's religion?—Without any reference whatever to religion, there is a feeling of perfect equality; they live in social habits.

544. By sociability you do not mean those habits of intercourse which are understood by the term in England; you do not mean that the Hindoos will eat with the Mussulmans, or the Mussulmans with the Hindoos?—No, decidedly not.

545. Is it your opinion that the existing Church establishment in the presidencies in India is adequate to its purpose?—There was, I think, only one chaplain in all the southern provinces of Madras when I was there; I should consider, therefore, that the establishment was quite inadequate. In my opinion there should be a chaplain at every station. I officiated as chaplain myself during the 15 years I was stationed at Coimbatoor.

546. In the Madras presidency are there at present any Christian churches?—Yes, there are churches I think at all the principal stations; there are several churches at Madras, there is one at Trichinopoly, one at Bangalore, one at Masulipatam, one at Arcot and one at Casamore. I think those are the principal.

547. Do you think it would be desirable to have a chaplain and a church at each of the provinces?—I think it would be desirable for the community, and desirable also, as far as the interests of the national church are concerned.

548. Tell the Committee what you mean by provinces; in how many provinces is it divided?—There are 20 provinces, or zillahs, in the Madras territory.

549. Some as large as Yorkshire?—Yes, some of them.

550. Have the churches been built with due regard to economy, or in an expensive and costly style?—The buildings in India are almost entirely conducted by agency, generally under the superintendence of the engineers; if they were built by contract, they would be much more economical.

551. Are you aware of any instance in which great abuse has been found to exist as to the cost in the building of churches?—I have no recollection of any such abuse; I remember that the Scotch church at Madras cost a much larger sum than the estimate.

552. Is it your opinion that the superintending care of one bishop is amply sufficient to the extent of the establishment in India?—I should think decidedly not sufficient; at the same time I conceive it to be of greater importance to increase the number of chaplains before another bishop is appointed. Of two wants, the want of chaplains is the greater.

553. Are you not aware that a considerable increase has of late years been made to the clerical establishment in India?—I am not aware of any increase on the Madras side. When I left India I recollect that there was only one chaplain in the southern provinces.

554. Are you aware that the expense of the Church establishment has very greatly increased of late?—I am not aware of any particular increase in that establishment; the territory has increased, and establishments of all kinds have increased.

555. Are you aware that correspondence has taken place between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and also the Directors and Board of Commissioners upon the subject of two or three new bishops being appointed, and that there was every disposition on the part of the authorities to add to the existing number of one bishop which was made, and that the means of paying the salary has alone prevented it?—I have heard that such a correspondence has taken place.

556. You have stated that when you left India there was but one chaplain in the southern provinces of Madras; please to state to the Committee the lineal extent of the district which you describe as the southern province of Madras?—The superficial contents of the province of Coimbatoor is about 8,500 miles, and I should think the other five of the southern provinces were nearly equal in extent to that, and I think you may take the population of the seven southern provinces at about five millions and a half.

557. Do the chaplains employed in India go out from England, or are they appointed in the East Indies?—I believe they are all sent from England.

558. There would be no difficulty in getting chaplains?—I suppose there would be no difficulty at all.

559. You have no native chaplains?—No.

560. What are the obstacles which, in your opinion, stand in the way of a more unrestricted intercourse from England to India?—Provided the means are afforded to the natives of obtaining prompt redress for any injury that they may receive from a European, I am not aware of any objection to the free introduction of British skill and capital into India.

561. At present a native, except to a very limited extent, is incapable of obtaining redress for injuries done to him by Europeans, otherwise than by proceedings at the presidencies?—The jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in the province is limited to petty cases of assault, and to debts of a small amount, between natives and Europeans, and the punishment is limited to a fine of 500 rupees; that is the extent of their jurisdiction at this moment; I am not aware that there are any powers of imprisonment. There is some indistinctness in the wording of the Act of Parliament, and in consequence doubts have arisen which of the two officers was to exercise the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace, the magistrate of the zillah, or the criminal judge of the zillah. It was decided by the Madras government that the criminal judge alone should exercise the jurisdiction, which confined the chance the native had of obtaining redress for

injuries received from Europeans, inasmuch as he can now resort only to one magistrate, whereas if both the magistrates and the criminal judge exercised the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, he might take his choice, and go to either.

562. Is the criminal judge of the zillah a native or an European?—An European.

563. In what way might the English settler be rendered amenable in the provincial courts equal with the native?—If it should be a *sine qua non* that English criminal law was to be administered in all cases where an Englishman might be a party, it would be necessary to have a professional lawyer upon the bench of the provincial court; I conceive that the provincial court, by some enlargement of its jurisdiction, might be made a competent tribunal to take cognizance and afford redress for injuries committed by Europeans upon the natives, and that would preclude the necessity of the natives seeking redress from the supreme courts of the presidency.

564. Does it appear to you there exists in the minds of the natives any other indisposition to or jealousy of English settlers, than that which arises from the inequality of redress in case of injury done to them?—No, on the contrary, I have always observed that Englishmen, whose pursuits in India are purely of a commercial nature, live in much more familiar habits with the natives than men who are clothed with public authority, because it is the interest of all men who are engaged in such pursuits, to conciliate the natives as much as possible; it is through the natives alone that they can expect to carry on their speculations with success.

565. Have you observed any attempt on the part of English settlers to treat the natives, or their religion, with scorn or contempt?—No such instances have fallen within my observation; many complaints have been made to me, as magistrate, of injuries received from the public functionaries of the government, civil and military.

566. Is it your opinion that the natural resources of India can be fully developed without a free access to India by Englishmen of skill, science and capital? —I think the presence of such Englishmen in India would facilitate in a very material degree the full development of those resources.

567. Do you think the mere agricultural cultivation of the land could ever be a sufficient inducement to British subjects establishing themselves in India?—I should think decidedly not; any attempt of Englishmen to emigrate to India, for the purpose of the cultivation of the soil, would inevitably fail, and bring ruin on the speculators.

568. If, therefore, a free access to India were permitted, is it your opinion that the result would be that a greater extent of persons possessing more or less capital would go to India, with a view to commercial speculations?—I think generally that would be the case; persons of a different character might in the first instance go out, but I should suppose that one or two attempts of that kind would be sufficient to deter others from following their example. The extreme difficulty of persons of that kind going to such a distance as India, and the expense attending the voyage, is almost a sufficient bar to any but persons of some capital proceeding to India.

569. Is there not evidence as to the part of the country of which you have been speaking, of the existence of sources as yet unexplored?—There are very few sources of industry in India that are not in some degree explored by the natives, but I consider there is a wide field for their further development by Englishmen of skill and capital.

570. You state that some of those sources have been partly explored by the natives; are you aware of any great public works that have been established in any part of India since the British power obtained there?—Almost all the great works of India are works constructed under the native government, by the government itself, not as in this country by joint-stock capital. In the province with which I am most conversant, I think there is a very wide field for new works, and for improvement of works which were commenced under the native government. I allude particularly to canals of irrigation, and for internal navigation, the creation of which would most materially improve the public revenue and the commerce of the country.

571. As the law now stands, was not every individual embarked in commercial transactions in India liable to deportation upon alleged charges, without trial?—

I believe the government have the power of sending any man out of the country, without trial.

572. Do you consider such a power essential to the good government of that country?—The exercise of such a power, is generally attended with the absolute ruin of the individual, and therefore, although I am not prepared to say decidedly that the government should not possess such a power, that is, I am not prepared to say, that the power should not reside somewhere, yet I think it should only be exercised in the most flagrant cases, and where the safety of the state was endangered by the actual residence of the individual in India.

573. Must not the existence of such a power, so unqualified, act to some extent as a discouragement to persons embarking their capital in a country so circumstanced?—It must certainly operate as a discouragement; but if Europeans are well acquainted before they embark for India, that a power of this kind is vested in the government, they can have no just cause of complaint, if it should afterwards be put in exercise. I think at the same time, it may be practicable to devise some means of giving Europeans a regular trial, before that power is exercised against them; that it should be only exercised, in short, under the sentence of a competent court.

574. Can you imagine any case, except it be the one you have described, of imminent danger to the state, in which it might not be sufficient to suspend the individual in some way or other, until the accusation and the defence could be remitted home?—Suspension presupposes the filling of some office; he might be remitted to a particular station in the provinces, or he might be placed under some surveillance, until a reference could be made on the subject, to the authorities at home; but I should think the least objectionable mode would be to give him a regular trial upon the spot, and that if it should appear that he had been guilty of any act at variance with his duties as a good subject, that then the sentence might be carried into effect against him.

575. Do you wish to be understood as saying, that when these cases have occured, no previous inquiry into the misconduct of the party has taken place?—There must, I suppose, have been some previous inquiry, but how far such inquiry may have been *ex parte* or otherwise, I am not prepared to say.

576. Are you able to inform the Committee how many instances have occurred in the last 30 years, of the deportation of any individual from India?—They are very rare indeed, I do not think there have been above half a dozen instances for the last 30 years.

577. Have there been as many as half a dozen?—I imagine not so many, I do not recollect above three or four for the last 30 years.

578. I think you have stated that the resort of Europeans to the East Indies, possessing skill, science and capital, ought to be encouraged?—Yes.

579. Are you not aware there is not only no impediment but every encouragement given to persons so qualified, to go to India?—I believe they are now obliged to get a licence; I am not aware of any other restriction.

580. Are you aware that the resort of persons of that character has been greatly increased of late years?—Very greatly.

581. Have facilities to their going to India been offered?—I believe that the facility has been greatly increased of late years.

582. Are you aware in various instances that the refusal to permit individuals to proceed to India, on the part of the Court of Directors, has been superseded by the direction of the Board of Commissioners for India?—I have seen instances of that kind mentioned in the public papers, where the Board of Commissioners have interfered, and have compelled the issue of the licence.

583. Are you aware what is the practice when a person wishes to go to India?—I imagine he applies for permission to the Court of Directors, and if they refuse permission he can apply to the Board of Commissioners, and they have the power of ordering that permission to be granted.

584. Are you aware of the number of instances in which the Board of Commissioners have taken a different view to the Court of Directors?—I have no means of knowing the exact number, but it must be matter of record.

585. You have observed, that in order to render succour to the native against ill-treatment by an European, that means of prompt redress should be afforded to him, and that prompt redress could only be had by European judges being appointed to every zillah court?—I think I stated, in answer to that question, that if it was considered a *sine qua non* that English law should be administered to the

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native, that it would be necessary there should be an English lawyer as a professional judge on the bench of the provincial court.

586. Are you not aware that would entail a heavy expense on the revenues of India?—On the contrary, I think that an arrangement might be made which would occasion a very great saving of expense.

587. Point out to the Committee how that arrangement is to be made?—By employing natives, in the first instance, largely in the details of the civil and revenue administration of the country, and by the concentration, in a certain degree, of the powers in the same authority, and by the substitution of individual for collective agency.

588. By which we are to understand a total alteration of the present system of government in India?—That is not my meaning; it is a remodelling of the different branches of the administration in the manner proposed at different times by Sir Thomas Munro, by Sir John Malcolm, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and by the present Governor General himself, I believe.

589. Explain to the Committee what they are to understand by the term, "substitution of individual for collective agency"?—The administration in India is now carried on in a great measure by a series of boards and courts, consisting of two, three, and four judges or members. Lord William Bentinck has lately abolished some of the courts and boards, and has lodged the duties formerly entrusted with two or three members of courts or boards, in a single individual.

590. Has the constitution of the press in India varied considerably at different times since your acquaintance with that country?—It has varied considerably at Calcutta and at Bombay. It was originally placed in Calcutta and Bombay under the censorship of the chief secretary; that was removed I believe under the government of Lord Hastings, and the press of these presidencies is now quite as free as the press of this country. At Madras it remains under the most rigid restrictions, no article being permitted to be published there that does not pass the ordeal of the chief secretary, who is, *ex officio*, the censor. Within the last few years native papers have also sprung up in Calcutta; three or four papers in the native language are, I believe, published weekly.

591. Is the Committee to understand that the law respecting the press differs materially at Madras to what it is at Calcutta or Bombay?—It is under a completely different system at Madras. At Calcutta the editors of newspapers are licensed, and therefore publish what they please upon their personal responsibility, under a regulation which is registered in the Supreme Court. At Bombay the Governor in Council passed a similar regulation, but upon application to the Supreme Court for registry, it was refused; and therefore I imagine the government of Bombay have no means of enforcing penalties against the editors of newspapers, except the power of remitting them to England. At Madras the papers are submitted to the chief secretary before publication, and he runs his pen through whatever paragraph may appear to him to be objectionable.

592. Are you aware of the grounds upon which the distinction is made in this particular, between the freedom of the press at Madras, and of the other presidencies?—I am not aware of any grounds for the difference that exists.

593. Does the difference depend solely upon the will and pleasure of the existing governor?—Not of the governor individually, the government must be concurring parties with him in the act, except when orders may have been received from the authorities in this country.

594. When you say the government, you mean the Governor in Council?—Yes.

595. When you say that the papers in Bombay and Bengal are perfectly free, you mean that it is subject always to that peremptory deportation of the individual writer?—I believe by the press regulation at Bombay, the editor is liable to have his licence withdrawn.

596. And the consequence of his licence being withdrawn would be his expulsion from the country?—I mean not his licence to reside, but his licence to print would be withdrawn.

597. Would it not rest with the pleasure of the local government whether his licence to reside also should not follow on the withdrawal of his licence to print?—I believe that would be the case, the government might deprive him of his licence to reside.

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598. Does the state of society at Calcutta permit, in your opinion, of the possibility of impannelling juries to decide upon offences of the press?—Yes; I should think it contains all the materials for a most impartial jury.

599. Would it be possible to extend that system also to the other presidencies?—Certainly, to both the other presidencies; the society of all the presidencies, particularly the society at Madras and Bombay, is composed, for the greatest part, of officers of the government, civil and military, who of course have a leaning towards the government. They would, I imagine, be always ready to vindicate the authority of government in any question of the press which might be brought before them as a jury.

600. In the case of native editors, might it not be possible to impannel a mixed jury of Europeans and natives?—I should think there would be no difficulty whatever in impannelling such a jury.

601. Under these circumstances, is it your opinion that the continuance of this summary power in the Governor General is essential to the security of our possessions in the East?—I should think if it was made a matter of express enactment, that the publishing of offensive attacks upon the government were to be considered as libels, and as such tried by a jury, there would be no necessity for government retaining that power.

602. Does there not exist a regulation prohibiting the servants of the Company from taking any share in any political publication at the several presidencies?—Orders to that effect, I think, were sent out to India some years ago.

603. Although the object of such an order might have been intelligible, so long as it was thought expedient to keep down the press in India, do you conceive that the same ground would exist for such a regulation after the press in India should have become more or less free?—I think the order in question is attended with this very great disadvantage, that government are now deterred from making use of the agency of their public servants in explaining measures of government, which are frequently railed against from not being properly understood.

604. So that as the regulation now stands, the government, however severely attacked by the press, is incapable of defending itself through the assistance of its public servants on the spot?—I think, under the existing orders, that no public servants would be warranted in writing in the public journals, even in defence of the government.

605. You stated in one answer that you were not prepared to deny that the power of deportation ought to exist somewhere; and you stated in a subsequent answer, if matters which might be offensive to the government were made libels, and triable by a jury, such power of deportation might be abandoned; but you did not state who in the first instance should be the judge of what might be offensive to the government; and you stated that a jury might be found in each of the three presidencies under these circumstances, and having also stated that the civil government of India is conducted by about 1,100 strangers in the country, and the Committee believing that the population so superintended by 1,100 strangers is not less than 60,000,000, and may exceed 100,000,000, do you conceive that any government so entrusted to the hands of such a small number of persons, can be conducted without some such summary power of stopping anything offensive to it, as is the power now possessed by the existing regulation?—I have already stated that the European society in India is composed for the most part of the servants of the government, and that those servants are completely dependent upon the government from their first entrance into it until they quit it. There is therefore naturally a great leaning in the minds of such persons to the support of the government, to the vindication of the authority of the government and of their own authority, which is linked with it; and therefore I think that a jury, composed in a great degree of such elements, would always be disposed to vindicate the authority of government, from whatever quarter attacked.

606. You have stated that the mass of society in India is composed of the servants of the Company, do you know what proportion of the European inhabitants of Calcutta are servants of the Company?—I should suppose that, taking civil and military together, a very considerable majority of the society at the presidencies consists of public servants of the government.

607. You consider there is a very considerable majority?—Yes, of those who mix in society; I take society in the usual acceptation of the term; I do not mean the great mass of the European population.

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608. As offences might be committed by persons not mixing in what by the last answer might appear to the witness to be society, would that feeling, resulting from the temper and disposition of a jury of European inhabitants, be so great as by the former answer he seemed inclined to impute?—It was not my intention to state that the jury would, on any occasion, be composed exclusively of public officers, but that the majority would probably be men whose minds, from habit and from interest also, are prone towards the support of the government.

609. Have you had any experience sufficient to enable you to state whether in any trials in which the interests of the government might be involved, the servants of the Company were, as such, challenged by the other party?—I can recollect several trials which took place more than 20 years ago, in which a jury was composed of European inhabitants of Madras not in the service; a new trial was moved for, and a special jury impannelled, consisting chiefly of Company's servants; not one of these individuals was, I believe, challenged by the parties who were interested in the trial.

610. I presume there are many individuals of a class competent to serve as a jury on such trial who do not move in what you call the society of the presidencies?—Yes, at the presidencies there are a considerable number of that rank of life; but in the provinces of Madras, and in Bombay, the numbers are small; in some of the provinces of Bengal they are more numerous.

611. In whom resides at present the power of making laws for the local government of India?—Under the present system the power is not, I imagine, very exactly defined; nominally the Governor General in Council for the territories under the Bengal presidency, the Governor in Council for the territories of the Madras presidency, and the Governor in Council for the territories of the Bombay presidency, have the power of making regulations, which are binding upon all the native inhabitants of India; but if such regulations affect persons living within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the registry of such regulations by the Supreme Court is an indispensable preliminary to their validity; and it has occurred that the Supreme Court has refused to make that registry, as in the case of the press regulation of Bombay, and therefore the regulation within those limits has no force.

612. The regulations affecting only individuals who are without the limits of the presidencies, require no registration?—They require no registration, provided they do not affect persons subject to the jurisdiction of the court; but persons living 1,000 miles from the court may be made, and have been made, liable to that jurisdiction, by the construction put upon the Acts of Parliament by the judicial authorities; so that, in point of fact, the power, not of making laws, but of giving the regulations passed by the local governments the force of law, resides in the Supreme Court; and this power may be exercised by the court, to the great prejudice of the government itself.

613. The power therefore of making or enforcing laws for the government of the whole native population of India rests in four individuals, subject to the consent of the Supreme Court, to register or not to register their decree?—Precisely so.

614. By whom are those four individuals appointed?—The Governor General and the Governors are appointed by the Court of Directors, with the consent of the Crown, signified by his sign manual. The Members of the Council are appointed by the Court of Directors.

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615. Does any mode appear to you by which it might be possible to effect any improvement of the constitution of so important a body as this legislative council?—I have lately had an opportunity of reading a correspondence between the Supreme Government of Bengal and the Judges of the Supreme Court, relative to the formation of a legislative council, and in that correspondence I find a plan proposed by the Judges, that over the largest portion of the British territories in India, the whole powers, executive, judicial, and legislative, should be vested in the Governor General in Council. It has always been my opinion, that unless such plenary powers were vested in some one authority, that our power in India would never rest upon a stable foundation: I formed that opinion from the frequent contests that have occurred between the King's courts and the Company's governments on the one hand, and between the supreme government and the subordinate governments on the other; and it appears to me that the only preventive for those disputes is to make one dominant authority. I should conceive, therefore, that the plan which the Judges have suggested, and which appears to be, to a certain extent, concurred in by the Governor General, might, under modifications, be made to answer the objects which these authorities have in view. Part of the proposal

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of the Judges is, to admit the Judges of the Supreme Courts to participate with the Governor General in Council, as a legislative council, over a certain portion of territory, leaving the remainder, and the largest portion, under the exclusive authority of the Governor General in Council: that proposition has been objected to by the Governor General, upon grounds that appear to be irresistible. I should think that a legislative council, composed of the Governor General and Council, with the ministerial officers, secretaries, and heads of departments, attached to him, and with such an admixture of professional lawyers of reputation as would enable that tribunal to execute judicial as well as legislative functions, would be the best organ that could be constituted for the government of our empire in the East. I am the more inclined to express this opinion, because it is frankly avowed in the letters of the Judges, that there is in fact no limit whatever to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so that by degrees that court is, I conceive, likely to sit in judgment upon all the acts of the executive government. Another part of the plan of the Judges is, that convenient divisions should be made of the whole territory, and that, for each portion of those territories, a tribunal should be created, which should exercise a large portion of the civil administration of the country, and exercise judicial functions, civil and criminal, equal to those which are now exercised by the King's courts, and the Company's supreme courts or the sudder adawlut, at each presidency: I conceive that such a plan, if well arranged, would operate most beneficially, inasmuch as it would provide an adequate and convenient tribunal for the administration of justice to persons of all descriptions; and, at the same time, give the government an effectual control over the whole provincial administration, and prevent the recurrence of those abuses which have frequently occurred in that administration, and of which the government have had no knowledge, until their attention has been awakened by tumults and insurrectionary movements amongst the people, as in the recent instances of Mysore, Malabar, and Canara: of the real cause of such disturbances the government are at present ignorant, and have been obliged to depute local commissioners to investigate the same. Under a controlling authority on the spot, such cases would not I imagine occur.

616. Whatever administrative powers might be delegated to the tribunals to which you allude in the subordinate presidencies, or whatever those divisions might be, am I to understand that you propose to concentrate the power of legislation in the council at Calcutta?—In a supreme council or authority, of which the Governor General and the present council should be component parts.

617. You have stated some suggestions were made by the Judges and other authorities in India, with respect to the constitution of such council; does any other mode occur to yourself as a means of establishing a different legislative assembly?—I think, under present circumstances, that the best composition for a council would be the Governor General as president, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature as vice-president, the members of the present Council, and one or perhaps more of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, with the ministerial officers of the government, and two or three native gentlemen of rank and character.

618. In the necessary absence of anything like a constituent body in India, might it not be desirable that the civil servants of the Company at the subordinate presidencies should themselves nominate or delegate one of their own body to sit in the council at the legislative assembly at Calcutta?—That presupposes an entire change in the constitution of the government; at present the civil servants of the Company are all official persons, and so connected with the government, that I should think it was hardly consistent with the situation they hold to form them into a regular constituency; I have, however, not at all considered the subject, and would therefore beg to be understood as speaking with great diffidence.

619. Alluding to the heads of departments at the several presidencies, do you conceive any advantage might result from the civil functionaries of this description, delegating one of their own bodies to the legislative council?—I think under present circumstances it would be better to leave the power of selection with the authorities in this country, or with the Governor General on the spot, making provision at the same time for that altered state of society which will gradually arise out of the congregation of a greater number of Europeans at Calcutta, and at the different presidencies; I should think it expedient then that persons not in any way connected with the government should have a seat in the legislative council;

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and in the draft of the bill drawn out by the Judges, it is proposed to admit persons who are not servants of the Company.

620. With a view to uniformity of action in the government of India, would it, in your opinion, be desirable that, in lieu of the separate jurisdiction of the present government of the subordinate presidencies, lieutenant-governors should be appointed, all under the control of, and communicating directly with, the Governor General of India?—Plans of that kind have been broached by some very eminent men; I conceive that there is no mode of administration that would, upon the whole, be so efficient and economical.

621. In addition to other advantages arising from this system, would it, in your opinion, tend to abridge the immense volume of correspondence with the highest authorities, relating to matters of comparatively an insignificant importance?—I have no doubt it would have that tendency in a very marked manner; supposing India to be divided, in the manner suggested by the Judges of the Supreme Court, into convenient circuits, and an authority placed at the head of each circuit, charged with the civil and political government of that division, such agents would alone hold direct correspondence with the Governor General, instead of a great multitude of agents, through whom the correspondence is now conducted; and if duplicates of the reports prepared for the Governor General were transmitted to the authorities in this country, all the information connected with the affairs of that division of the territory would be compressed into a comparatively small compass.

622. You contemplate, then, the detaching the Governor General from the local charge of Bengal?—That was part of the plan of Sir John Malcolm, which I confess appears to me to be full of advantages, for it would leave the Governor General at liberty to superintend and control all the departments of the state.

623. Is it your opinion that the power not being at present sufficiently defined between the King's courts and the government is a source of great evil and great danger to the government?—Referring to the recent disputes between the Supreme Court of Bombay and the Government of that presidency, I conceive that the continuance of such a divided authority must always menace great evil to the government, and injury also to the Supreme Court, because, in a struggle between the two authorities, the government may feel itself compelled to adopt measures which cannot fail to degrade the court in the eyes of the community.

Veneris, 2° *die Martii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Holt Mackenzie, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

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624. IN what capacities have you served in the East Indies?—On leaving the College of Fort William, I was first appointed an Assistant in the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and afterwards became Reporter of Civil and Criminal Divisions, and then Deputy Registrar and Translator of the Regulations into the Persian and Bengalese languages. In 1816 I was removed to the office of Secretary to Government in the Territorial department, which I held until I left India in December 1830. For about 20 months I was employed in the interior, partly as Secretary to the Governor General, and partly as a supernumerary member of the Revenue Board. And whilst holding the office of Secretary to Government, I belonged to various committees, being for a considerable time a member of the College Council and of the Committee of Public Instruction.

625. You were at the College at Hayleybury before you proceeded to India?—Not at Hayleybury; the college was then at Hertford.

626. Has this institution appeared to you beneficial in improving the qualifications of the civil servants; and if so, in what manner and to what degree?—I believe that it has been beneficial. It had very able men attached to it, and therefore it was a very good school. It operated to delay the time when the young civilians left their native country, by about two years; and the rules prescribed at its institution went in some degree directly to raise the standard of qualification,

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but not to any great extent. On the whole, though the College has, I think, been useful, and I consider the recognition, which such an institution implied, of the necessity of requiring from the civil servants of the Company some qualification for office, yet I conceive that the same object might have been easily attained without it.

627. Should you say that the advantages derived from it were equivalent to the expense of the institution itself?—I think not, because I conceive the same advantages could have been attained without the expense. It would be difficult otherwise to weigh the one against the other.

628. Is it your opinion that this institution might be dispensed with without any serious public detriment?—I think without any public detriment.

629. In the event of its abolition, would you suggest that any and what new rules relative to the age and qualification of civil servants should be adopted?—I think the plan lately acted upon by Parliament might be generally applied; I mean that under which they allowed certain civilians to go out without entering the College. At the same time I think the civil service is such, that a higher standard of qualication than has yet been required, ought to be made a condition of appointment. I have no doubt that in England any standard of qualification that can well be desired, may be obtained without having a special institution for the purpose of communicating it; and it strikes me as being unreasonable for Government to go to any expense in furnishing the necessary qualifications, when it has so good a service to offer as the reward of their attainment.

630. Will you state what you intend to convey by the expression higher qualification, and in what respect you propose the qualification should be raised?—I should think that from all the gentlemen appointed to the civil service there should be required a much more extensive acquisition than they now generally make, in every branch of European knowledge which the College professes to teach, especially on subjects connected with the science of government; and that the successful candidates might be equal to the best men that the College sends out.

631. In regard to age, what alteration would you suggest?—I think it would be an advantage if they were not to go out to India till they were 22.

632. At present the young men sent from the college at Hertford are of necessity entered at the college at Calcutta on their arrival in India?—Yes, that has hitherto been the plan; but it applies of course only to the Bengal service.

633. Has it been found generally, that on their entry into the college at Calcutta, they have made any such proficiency in oriental languages as to qualify them for public business in India?—There have been some instances of very considerable proficiency, but in general their acquisition of the languages has not been such as to enable them to enter immediately on public service.

634. What is the general nature of their studies on their entrance into the College at Calcutta?—Their prescribed studies are confined exclusively to the acquisition of two oriental languages. The condition of entering on the active duties of the service is such a knowledge of two of the oriental languages as, in the opinion of the examiner, may enable them to transact public business.

635. And during the period of their acquiring these languages in Calcutta they are maintained by a public allowance?—Yes, they receive in Calcutta 300 rupees a month, and a house.

636. Should you say that the institution of the College at Calcutta has been publicly useful, and if so, to what degree?—I think it has been useful chiefly in providing books, by which the acquisition of the native languages has been greatly facilitated. But that object having been accomplished, I think, on the whole, it is disadvantageous to the public service, instead of advantageous.

637. Is there any corresponding institutions at Madras or Bombay?—At Madras there is a collegiate institution, but it does not, I believe, precisely correspond with the College at Calcutta, as that college stood a short time ago. There never were European professors at Madras: there were professors at Calcutta until very recently, but the office has now been abolished. At Calcutta there are a paid secretary to the college council, and paid examiners: I believe at Madras the secretary and examiners are gentlemen in the Company's civil service, who receive no pay. I believe the young men at Madras did not live in any particular building, but I cannot speak positively to that: in Calcutta, they generally resided in what are called the Writers' Buildings, under the general control of the secretary to the college council. At Bombay there never has been any college for the civil servants;

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servants; but the examiners were paid officers, in which respect, however, a change was proposed when I left India.

638. Are you aware what was the ground of the abolition of professorships in the College at Calcutta?—Chiefly because the advantage derived from them did not appear equivalent to the expense.

639. The systems at Calcutta and Madras not being the same, are you aware whether any different result was produced in the education of the young men at the two different establishments?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with Madras to say what the result was there.

640. What has been the plan pursued at Bombay?—At Bombay, I believe, the Government make no provision for instruction in the languages, except requiring the knowledge as a condition of promotion in the service.

641. There being no such institution at Bombay, should you say that either at Calcutta or Madras any superior advantage over Bombay was felt from the existence of those establishments?—I should think no sufficient advantage to justify any material expense; of course some facility must have been afforded by the assistance of English gentlemen in aid of the native teachers.

642. Was it not found at Calcutta that the civil servants were very generally involved in debt?—A great number were.

643. To what cause do you attribute that?—Perhaps the main cause was the facility of their getting money; and as they were very young men, they could not well be expected to be very prudent. Their being allowed to remain at Calcutta, though idle, was a cause of the debt being aggravated, the capital affording more facility and greater temptation to expense than remoter districts.

644. Did not the facility of obtaining money arise very materially from the certain prospects which it was supposed that all young men arriving as writers there must have of civil promotion?—I should imagine so, certainly.

645. Is there any course of study specially applicable to India, except the study of the languages?—I am not aware of anything else. Formerly, I may remark, there was, I believe, no institution in England in which lectures were given in the science of political economy; and law, and history, and the science of government were not, I apprehend, much attended to in the general course of education. Still less was it usual to direct the attention of young men to the information necessary to a knowledge of India and its inhabitants. But nevertheless I see no cause to conclude that, if there were no college for civil servants, all that they ought to acquire might not be got elsewhere.

646. Do you not think that as much knowledge might be acquired in India of the native languages in about six months as during the whole time they are at Hertford?—Generally I do not think it desirable that gentlemen destined for India should attend much to its languages in England; they can acquire them with so much greater facility in the country when living among the people.

647. Do you not think that the best course of education for a young man in India is that which would in England qualify him to fill any high public office as a statesman?—Yes; at the same time I should think that the study of Sanscrit if that language can be acquired without sacrificing the more important object of acquiring European knowledge, would be useful, as it opens almost the whole of the Hindoo dialects of India.

648. You would give the students some instruction in languages in England?—I should like them to study the Sanscrit, though I consider the question of languages to be one of inferior importance, in so far as the education in England is concerned.

649. The best education for an English gentleman would be the best for the Company's service?—With the difference that arises out of the necessity of learning languages, of which the acquisition would be a mere matter of curiosity in an English gentleman.

650. Does it appear to you that their early distribution through the several provinces and chief places in India after their arrival, would enable them more speedily and more effectually to acquire the several languages of the country than their being confined together in the expensive city of Calcutta?—I think it would be decidedly an improvement to send them to stations selected chiefly with reference to the character of the individual officers employed there. I do not think there would be any difficulty in making such a selection, and getting the local officers at many of the stations to exercise (as friends, not at masters) all that general super-

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vision over the young men which would be required. By such a plan their studies would be as much facilitated, and their good conduct better ensured than could be done by a collegiate institution in Calcutta.

651. In Calcutta I presume they can make little or no proficiency in acquiring any of the different vernacular languages of the country?—There is no want of facilities if they choose to make use of them. In general I think they do not acquire much readiness in conversation, though there have been some who have done so. It depends a good deal on their mode of life. The mass of the population of the town speak Bengalese, and many, with almost all our servants, converse with us in Hindostanee.

652. Does it appear to you that the present plan of nominating those who are to become the future civil servants of the Company in the East, is calculated to secure the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the important functions they are to be called to?—The plan of nomination goes only to secure qualifications a little better than the ordinary average of gentlemen of the same rank; and as every office held by a civilian, at least every office that ought to be filled by gentlemen deputed to India, is one of importance, I conceive that any plan which gives India only such an average of talent, must be considered to be defective. It has certainly produced men of much talent, and the highest class of offices may be probably well filled, there being few; but looking to the great mass of offices, which are also very highly important to the well-being of the people, since every judge and every collector exercises an important influence on their comfort, I think the system has not been such as to send out to India a body of men fit to exercise, as it is desirable they should be exercised, the functions that belong to the civil service.

653. Under the existing system is not the patronage exercised in this respect by the individual Directors considered to be their private patronage, their remuneration for whatever trouble the duties of their situation may have imposed upon them, and is subject to no public responsibility?—As far as I know, the case is so.

654. That being so, must it not necessarily happen that their selections are very much influenced by those private feelings of affection and connection which are common to all mankind?—It certainly is so; and the appointments, I imagine, have always been avowedly made under the influence of such motives.

655. How then can you be disposed to say that such a system would be likely to ensure a qualification little better than the ordinary average of gentlemen of the same rank?—My notion is, that the chance of success in India, the prospect at least of rising to the highest offices there, depending much on the qualifications of the individual, the value of an appointment to a man of talent is much higher than to an inferior man. The consequence, I conceive, must be a desire on the part of those who distribute the patronage, to seek among persons standing to them in the same relation, those who are likely to make the best use of the appointments they give; and that they will consequently, among any considerable number of individuals in whose prospects they have the same interest, select the most talented. Something should be allowed for the qualifications required as a condition of appointment; but to that I should not attach much importance. I believe, however, that there has been, independently of other considerations, a general desire on the part of the Directors to send men who would do them honour; and that motive, though I do not imagine it can operate to prevent predominance of private feeling, I have no doubt gives a salutary direction to the force of private feeling.

656. Would there not be advantageous results, at least in an equal degree, from any system that might be devised of appointing to the situation through the means of public competition?—I should think that by competition a much higher average qualification might be obtained.

657. However distinguished we know many of the civil servants of the Company to have been in their career in India, should you say that, for the general mass of offices to be supplied, there was a sufficient room for a selection in India on the part of those in whom the appointment rests in England?—I think not. I think we have many judges and collectors inferior to what would be if there was a fuller scope of selection in India, or competition for entering the service in England.

658. Does it appear to you necessary to provide civil servants from home to fill all the offices now held by that class of functionaries, or could you suggest any limitation?—I think too many civilians have been employed in India, and that it would

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would be extremely desirable to substitute in many cases the agency of natives for Europeans, subject to European control.

659. So long as the remuneration of those who discharge the duties now exercised by the Directors of the East India Company, consists in this patronage, must not there be a tendency to counteract any plan that goes to devolve these functions upon natives?—I think the Directors must be more than men if they consider without prejudice any plan that goes to deprive them of so valuable a patronage.

660. What check at present exists for regulating the supply of writers to the demand; is it altogether at the discretion of the Directors themselves?—I believe it depends on the application of the Indian government; whether that rule has been practically applied, I cannot say.

661. Do you happen to know whether there are at this period a great number of civil servants unemployed at the several presidencies, and whether, notwithstanding that circumstance, new appointments have been made this year?—I believe there are supernumerary servants in India, and I have heard generally that new appointments have been recently made in England.

662. You stated that a certain number of civil servants were unemployed; do you know what proportion the number of servants so unemployed bear to the whole number of servants on the general establishment of the Company?—I do not remember the precise number.

663. Do you know whether such non-employment of the servants of the Company at the several presidencies arises from a reduction of the establishment, or from any misconduct on the part of individuals, or from their unfitness for active duty?—I believe it arises almost entirely from a reduction of offices, but partly from too many having been sent out.

664. In a country all the superior offices of which are filled by Europeans, whose number cannot, if deficient, be reinforced and supplied in a less interval of time than a year, is it not desirable that there should be a fund of Europeans occasionally unemployed, in the respective presidencies, whose services may be applicable on such occasional emergencies?—I think not. There are in most offices assistants who can be removed temporarily into a higher office, without any serious inconvenience; and I consider it to be extremely unadvisable, both on the score of expense, and on the score of individual happiness, that English gentlemen should be kept in India not actively employed. To have any number out of employ is a great evil.

665. You stated that you believed the supply from England to be regulated by the demand made by the local government; are you aware that at different periods the respective governments have transmitted formal representations requiring more and more servants in the military or civil employment to be sent out; as, for instance, on the settlement of the Mahratta war?—I have no doubt they have frequently stated the want of servants.

666. And that, in consequence, the patronage of Directors of the East India Company was either enlarged or diminished, according to such local demand?—I presume that has been the case to a considerable extent, though, as I said before, I spoke rather of the rule than of its practical operation. No very strict rule has, I imagine, been observed, though certainly, in general, the extent of the patronage of the Directors, in respect to the civil service, has chiefly depended on the representation of the local government as to the necessity or otherwise of appointing writers.

667. You said the patronage of the Directors is exercised without any public responsibility; are you aware of any greater responsibility attaching to the Directors in their nomination of young men to the public service in India, than attaches to the King's Government at home in their employment, either of officers in the civil service at home, or in the diplomatic service abroad, or in the army or navy of England?—No; I should imagine the King's Ministers, in introducing young men to office, exercise their patronage very much in the same way as the Directors.

668. Are you aware that in the selection of servants for the East India Company, the Directors are bound to select such individuals as may have shown themselves duly qualified, according to certain tests prescribed by Act of Parliament?—I am aware of certain tests being required, but I do not consider those tests to operate at all to secure the necessary talent.

669. The question is whether they do not interpose a difficulty in the exercise of the patronage of the East India Company, which difficulty is not interposed in the case of the patronage of the Crown?—I do not think that they have practically operated to interpose any material difficulty.

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670. In point of fact, does public opinion in any way operate in the appointment of the young men to these situations, or are even the names of the young men sent out to India known to the public of this country?—I imagine not.

671. Are not the establishments, civil and military, at home; matters of notoriety exactly as large or as limited as those establishments in the East India Company?—I am not quite sure that I understand that question.

672. The question refers to the first introduction of young men to the civil service of the Crown in England, and the civil service of the East India Company in India. The appointments of clerks in public offices in England are not notified to the public at any time in any official manner; it is understood they are communicated to the public indirectly by the works of private individuals in the annual calendars: is any greater or less notoriety given to the appointment of young men to the civil service of India, on their first being sent out?—No; I believe the two classes stand in that respect alike.

673. Are the clerks in the public offices in England the body of persons from whom functionaries, discharging the highest political, financial, diplomatic, and other civil functions in the State, can alone be selected?—I believe not; but I really cannot speak to the point, excepting very generally.

674. Might not a selection made by competition, while it raised the standard of talent, lower the standard of birth; and would you not be likely to get persons whom the Company would not approve of?—I should not be apprehensive of that consequence; but the point is deserving of attention.

675. Would it not be extremely difficult, in the present tendency of public feeling, to impose restrictions on the question of birth?—Certainly, if the plan were otherwise one of perfectly open competition.

676. Are the supernumerary civil servants out of employment in receipt of allowances from the Company in India?—They all get what is called the allowance of civil servants out of employ.

677. Practically, what security against incapacity does the present system afford; though a man is a very incapable servant, from his having been nominated a writer, does he not as a matter of course get into the receipt of public pay?—There are one or two cases in which writers have been lately sent home, chiefly on account of idleness; and there is now a rule established in Bengal, that if they do not acquire a competent knowledge of the languages within two years, they will be sent to England. If they attain the qualification in respect to language, I do not think there is any other incapacity that would practically keep them out of office.

678. Do you happen to know, that prior to this rule there were instances of individuals remaining four, five and six years at the charge of the Company in India, without being able to attain the modicum of qualification in language which is required?—There were instances of their remaining several years, but I do not remember the number.

679. Do you consider the patronage exercised in India by the local government as very superior in its amount and importance to the patronage at present exercised by the Directors of the East India Company in the appointment of young men to the situation of writers?—I am not prepared to weigh the one against the other; they are both very important; but if the question were confined to the civil service, my experience would lead me to say, that the Governor General's patronage is of small value, scarcely equivalent to the annoyance of having to decide on contending claims.

680. Take the patronage generally?—Still I cannot weigh the one against the other.

681. Does not the patronage exercised in India itself, form a very large portion of the general patronage of India?—It is certainly very considerable.

682. Would not the introduction of a system of appointment to the situation of writers by public competition tend very much to abridge the amount of home patronage?—Certainly. Indeed, as I understand the plan, I should suppose it to exclude from patronage all offices appointed by competition, if the competition is to be perfectly free.

683. You have stated also that the introduction of a system of appointment of natives to situations in India would tend also to abridge the necessity of so large an amount of home patronage?—Yes.

684. In these two events, would it, in your opinion, be a matter of necessity that a body should be instituted for the sole purpose of exercising whatever amount of home patronage might still remain?—No; I should think the home patronage

might be so limited as to render it quite unnecessary to have a body specially appointed for its distribution; it of course must rest somewhere.

685. In the event of the amount of patronage being thus limited, and it being necessary to place that amount in the hands of some persons in England, considering the nature of the whole case, with regard to the interest of India as well as with regard to the interest of the public in England, what would you conceive to be the best scheme to adopt under such circumstances?—I confess my impression is, that if the government of England and its colonies be administered on principles of strict economy, it will, as far as concerns the immediate interests of this country, be rather a desirable thing to give the King's Government the home patronage of India; for I should rather apprehend, that with a strictly economical system of administration, the King's Government will scarcely be strong enough without some such addition to its patronage. Supposing, therefore, economy to be enforced, and all improper interference in the patronage of India prevented, I should think the increase of the patronage of the King's Government to the extent implied in the question, to be on the whole an advantage. This I am aware is not likely to be a popular notion; and if it should be thought objectionable to give the patronage to the King's Government, I should imagine it could be easily disposed of otherwise: civil appointments might be given to the Universities or other bodies, as has been more than once proposed; the principle of competition being largely, if not exclusively, followed. As to military appointments, I see no reason why they should not be sold; I mean cadetships.

686. You have stated, that with regard to the domestic interests of England, you could view without apprehension the Indian patronage being vested in the King's Government; what effect do you think such an arrangement would have on the good government of India?—I should imagine, if the system of service and promotion in India be continued unchanged, it would have no immediate effect on the government of India. I see no reason to think the King's Ministers would appoint better men than the Directors; on the other hand, I see no reason for imagining that they would appoint worse. If, however, the King's Government were to be subject to no control in the general administration of India, and could turn it to purposes of patronage, I should then apprehend greater abuse than I conceive is likely to occur under the present system.

687. Has it ever occurred to you to say what you think would be the best system of patronage?—As far as the civil service is concerned, I think the plan of competition at public seminaries would be a great improvement. It was, I believe, acted upon by Mr. Wynn. I am not aware of any better plan.

688. In any case, you contemplate a considerable reduction of patronage, and at the same time the introduction of a large economy by the employment of natives in a great variety of capacities in which they are now not employed?—Yes; I think the number of offices held by Europeans may be immediately abridged to a considerable extent, and gradually still further. The principle I should adopt, as regards the civil service, is to send no more men to India than is necessary for maintaining the supremacy of England and for securing good government to India; and I believe that in the ordinary administration of the country good government to India is best to be secured by employing the natives in all details. Thus, I conceive that the judge of a district should be regarded as the governor of a district, and, subject to his control, the decision of individual cases should rest almost solely with the natives themselves. It seems unreasonable to expect that a few English gentlemen can otherwise do much towards giving the people a government much better than they could give themselves. Our main business must be to check misconduct in those we employ, and to prevent the strong from tyrannising over the weak; and although, while we hold our power over India, we must, by a system of appeal, control the administration of justice, yet the cognizance of all cases in the first instance might, I conceive, at a very early period, if not immediately, be vested in the hands of natives.

689. Are you aware what proportion of native functionaries are now employed in the province of Benares, and what proportion of Europeans?—Of European district officers there are in the four districts of that province four European judges, two of whom are also magistrates; and two districts have separate magistrates,—four collectors, four registrars, and, if the complement be full, four assistants. On the present system the full establishment of European functionaries is ordinarily four; there is a very large body of native subordinates.

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690. Can you state to the Committee the average number of natives employed in respect to the four chiefs whom you now mention as being Europeans?—I do not recollect the precise number; they are very numerous, and vary in different districts. I can, however, get the information and furnish it hereafter.

691. State to the Committee what, from your experience, is the capacity of the natives of India generally for civil employment?—I think generally they are exceedingly acute as men of business, and very industrious.

692. Will you state what has been done towards promoting the education of the natives of India since the last charter?—The government has established the following new colleges or academies: one in Calcutta, for the Hindoos; one in Delhi, and another in Agra, for both Moslems and Hindoos. The old Moslem College at Calcutta has been very much reformed, and the study of English latterly introduced into it. The same course has been followed in regard to the old Hindoo College at Benares: all being now efficiently superintended and supplied with books. It has also established a few schools in other parts of the country; and other seminaries, established by individuals, have been aided by it.

693. Do you mean Europeans or natives?—Partly both. In Calcutta, the Vidyalaya, which is an Hindoo academy for the instruction of natives in English, was chiefly established by natives. It has been aided by government, and a large share in its direction has been latterly taken by Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, who is junior member and secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction; and to that it mainly owes its success. The other schools which have been established either by individuals or by societies, have been aided chiefly with books; and support has been given to an association called the School-book Society. For a detail of what has been done by government in the way of education, I beg to refer the Committee to the reports of the Committee of Public Instruction, who are required annually to submit to the government a statement of everything of importance regarding the institutions with which it interferes; and these reports will convey to the Committee more precise and accurate information than I can give. The resolution of government appointing the Committee of Public Instruction was passed in the year 1823; and there are periodical reports of the Committee, giving a full explanation of everything that has been done since.

694. Prior to the year 1813 several of these institutions had been founded by natives themselves?—The colleges I mentioned as existing previously were established by the British Government. That at Benares was established by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, and endowed out of the surplus revenue of the province; the college at Fort William was established by Mr. Hastings, and endowed with certain lands in the vicinity of Calcutta. Both had been left chiefly to native management, and very little attended to.

695. Are you aware what interval elapsed subsequently to the provision of the Act of 1813, before any measures were taken to apply any part of the funds as directed out of the surplus of the territorial revenue?—It was not till 1823 that the government adopted any fixed scheme for the promotion of native education. It had previously afforded assistance to particular institutions, and also attended to the improvement of the two colleges at Calcutta and Benares. Before 1823 I do not think they had any assured conviction of having a surplus revenue, and the propriety of adopting some general scheme for the promotion of the education of the natives was recognized on the first occasion on which the question of disposing of a surplus revenue was formally discussed. This was at the time when Mr. Adam was Governor General, immediately after the termination of the administration of Lord Hastings. Before that period the government could not well reckon with confidence on a surplus, and events have shown that they reckoned much too sanguinely on that occasion.

696. Do you recollect what was about the territorial revenue drawn from India at that period?—I think, about 20,000,000 *l.*

697. And what sum has the government since appropriated to the purpose of native education?—In Bengal a lac of rupees was placed at the disposal of the committee of education, in addition to the funds already belonging to the existing institutions.

698. Are you aware whether the Government of England make any and what provision for the education of the people of England?—I am not aware of any charge on the general revenues of England for purposes of education in that part of the United Kingdom.

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699. Do you conceive the two cases to be in any way parallel?—No: I consider the distinction to be, that the people of England govern themselves and educate themselves; the people of India are governed by the English.

700. The native government of India, which preceded the British Government, established certain institutions of a charitable kind, partly for the relief of sickness, and partly for instruction; have these institutions been maintained by the British Government?—I believe that all endowments which existed when we acquired the country, were maintained; but in the Bengal provinces there were few, if any, that could properly be called institutions established by the government for the purpose of instruction. Particular Brahmins and other learned men frequently had allowances on the condition of communicating instruction: these have been continued where the grant of the former government appeared to be perpetual; where the grant was personal, it has ordinarily lapsed with the death of the party. I do not now remember, within the Bengal presidency, more than one institution for education established under the preceding government, which has come to our notice.

701. In addition to that one, you have already stated that Mr. Hastings founded one institution, and Mr. Duncan another, and that the Government have contributed to the maintenance of other institutions prior to the year 1823, when they established a formal system for carrying into effect the Act confirming the last charter? —Yes.

702. With a view to the more general identification of the natives with the government of India, do you consider that the more general extension of the English language is highly desirable?—Yes, I think it is very desirable.

703. Has such extension been upon the whole, in your opinion, hitherto discouraged or encouraged by the government of India?—Latterly it has been an object in all the government institutions to introduce instruction in the English language.

704. Systematically?—Yes, latterly; I do not think the same policy had been previously pursued. There is a paper, written by the late Mr. Charles Grant, which was, I believe, printed by the Committee of Parliament on the occasion of the last charter, and which contains many important suggestions on the subject, submitted by him to the Government as far back I think as 1793; but his views were not acted upon. Of late years it has been the policy, or rather the desire, of the Government to extend the English language.

705. But have they taken any active measures for giving effect to that desire?—Not until subsequently to the establishment of the education committee in Bengal.

706. Is not the language in which the proceedings of the courts of justice are conducted, the Persian language, a language almost as foreign to the natives of India as the English language itself?—Persian cannot, in any part of the provinces belonging to the Bengal presidency, be said to be almost as foreign to the natives as English. In Bengal Proper, indeed, it is I believe unknown to the great bulk of the people, I mean of those who read and write; but there in the lower courts the proceedings are held in the Bengalese language, and the regulations are translated into that language. In Bahar, and in the Western Provinces, most men, whether Mussulmen or Hindoos, of any pretence to education, understand Persian; and although it be unknown to the great bulk of the people, who are agriculturists following the plough, and do not read or write at all, speaking only their local dialect, still the Persian is known to a great multitude of persons, not only in the chief towns, but throughout the country.

707. Should you say that the Persian was as familiar to the people of India as the French may be to the people of England?—Much more so in the western provinces of the Bengal presidency. Almost every public officer with a monthly salary of 30 s. or upwards, knows it, I believe, enough for the purposes of business; and the same may be said of the majority of all classes who can read and write at all, excepting probably the mercantile classes, many of whom, though possessed of great wealth, do not understand Persian. I should therefore conceive that a knowledge of Persian descends much lower in society in Hindostan, than a knowledge of French in England, though it is rarely spoken.

708. The proceedings are conducted through interpreters?—Not generally; the examinations are actually conducted in the common language of conversation, the Persian is only used for record.

709. In your opinion would it be possible gradually to introduce the English language into the proceedings of the courts of justice in India?—I think it might be

done gradually, if the attainment were made a condition of promotion in the service. In Bengal the natives are generally anxious and willing to learn it.

710. Explain to the Committee what you understand by the gradual alteration of a language in judicial proceedings?—I understand that the change should be made district by district.

711. Then complete and absolute in any one district at a given period?—Yes.

712. Is not every regulation of the government translated into the native language of the district in which it may be promulgated?—No. In Bengal we have a translation into Bengalese, for the use of the people in that province: the Persian translation is the only one that the natives of the other provinces have The regulations used formerly to be translated into Hindostanee, but the translation was found to be less intelligible to the people generally than the Persian In fact the language of the body of the population varies so much in different parts of the Upper Provinces, and, from want of schools and books, is so little settled, that it would be extremely difficult to translate the regulations into any language that would be understood there, unless a separate translation were made for every district, if even then. But, practically speaking, I believe the Persian regulations are accessible to as many people in those provinces as Acts of Parliament are in England. The men of business read Persian, and the rest of the people, when their rights are affected, ascertain through them the bearing of our regulations. And so I suppose it is with the laws of most countries.

713. Does there exist on the part of the natives a disposition to become acquainted with the English language, or otherwise?—I think on the Bengal side of India there exists a very strong disposition. indeed it has been very strongly evinced both at Agra and Delhi, which may be considered the most remote of the chief towns of the provinces under Bengal.

714. Have you any doubt that the distribution of prizes for education, and the making, in some measure, the acquisition of the English language a condition of preferment and employment to the natives, would be such a stimulus as would tend rapidly to spread the language through the Indian empire?—No doubt its extension would be greatly promoted by any preference being given to those who had acquired it.

715. Are the Committee to understand that you think there is a reasonable probability under any circumstances of the English language being at all generally diffused throughout any part of our dominions in India, and becoming in any degree known to the great body of the community?—I think the chance depends very much on the number of Europeans who may reside in the country. I do not think the thing hopeless, though time is of course required for such a change. A knowledge of English is rapidly extending in Calcutta and the villages adjoining; and that the natives will nowhere object to the acquisition of English, may perhaps be inferred from the circumstance that the young Rajah of Bhurtpoor, of his own motion, at least with the free consent of those about him, had commenced the study of English before I left India, upon the avowed ground that the supreme government being English, it was reasonable that he, a Hindoo prince, if required to acquire a language foreign to his state, should select the language of the existing supreme power, in preference to the Persian language of the Mogul court.

716. Do you not consider it as rather a refined mode of flattery, to acquire the English language?—I have no doubt it was thought that the proposition would be an agreeable one. But it has been acted upon; and I should look to such influences as one means at least of extending a knowledge of the language.

717. Are you aware of any instance in history of an European language being introduced into the courts of justice of an oriental nation?—I am not immediately prepared to say what the practice of the Greek and Roman empires was in regard to their oriental provinces; my impression is, that their languages were introduced largely into Asia.

718. Do you think there is any danger in an attempt on the part of Government to introduce the English language into the proceedings of a court of justice, and would it excite apprehensions, that it was preparatory to further changes in circumstances that are peculiar to the religion or customs and habits of the native population?—No, I think not.

719. Do you not think that the attempt to alter the form of dress in 1809, was one of the principal causes of the disturbance that took place in the native army?—I believe that had some effect.

720. Would you not consider the settling of capitalists in India, with a view to the

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the extension of commerce, a means of very much facilitating the introduction of English generally?—I think the diffusion of English depends greatly on the number of English settlers.

721. Are you aware whether the Tartar government of China has ever introduced their own language into the judicial proceedings of that empire?—I believe not.

722. Do you not consider that the natives would consider the introduction of English rather as the introduction of the language of one set of conquerors for the language of another?—I do not think that notion would cross their minds. But if the introduction of the English were so effected as to cause any serious inconvenience to the people, or suddenly to throw out of employment any large class, there would, I should imagine, be great discontent; and in all cases of discontent in India, there is danger of its taking a direction towards their religion.

723. Do you think that English can ever be introduced by the interference of Government; and is there any likelihood of there ever being such an intercourse between the English and the natives as to enable them to acquire it familiarly?—I think it may be gradually introduced, and that the interference of Government may essentially promote its introduction. In proportion as Englishmen and their children are abundant, the introduction of the language will be facilitated. I think at the present moment there would probably be no difficulty in introducing the use of English into the suburbs court of Calcutta.

724. Do you contemplate at any period such a number of English residing generally in India as to enable the natives to acquire the English language?—I think that in the province of Bengal Proper the number of persons speaking English may be expected at no distant period to be considerable.

725. Is there at present any considerable number of natives in Calcutta who speak and write the language fluently?—There is a considerable number of persons who write and speak the English language extremely well; and the students of the Vidyalaya have indeed shown an astonishing proficiency in language, writing it, many of them, with purity quite equal to that shown by lads of the same age at an English school. The exercises to which I immediately refer, I was assured had been written by them without any assistance, and they were excellent compositions.

726. Of course any introduction of the English language into the courts of justice could only be contingent upon a long and established introduction of the language into the general education of the country?—I think it should be contingent upon its becoming general, or nearly so, among the educated classes; but in so far as the Persian language is used, I conceive that whenever English becomes known to the educated classes in a degree at all equal to that in which that language is now known, it should then be substituted for it. In Bengal Proper, for instance, the Persian being a comparatively foreign language, a much less general extension of English would justify the superseding of Persian in the offices in which it is now used, by English, than in the other provinces where Persian is more generally known. Independently, however, of its general introduction, there are particular situations held by natives, in which it has been suggested that a knowledge of English should be required, being in the first instance made a title of preference. Thus, attached to every court, there is an officer called the Government Pleader, who manages the government suits. Many of the pleaders are now educated at the college in Calcutta; and the young men have expressed themselves decidedly that their study of English must depend on its comparative utility with the study of Arabic, as a means of getting on in life. Now if the government pleaders, who have to communicate with the English officers on all matters relating to the public lawsuits, many of which require a reference to English papers, were appointed on account of their knowledge of English, the arrangement would be a convenient one; and a considerable step would be made in the encouragement of the study, without interfering with the interests of any one. That measure alone would probably have no small effect in extending the knowledge of the English language. In the same way, in the revenue and other departments, Government might, in appointing to particular offices, give a preference to those who knew English, and so gradually introduce into the country a great many natives acquainted with our language. For every office to which the knowledge of English gave an opening, we should have numerous candidates studying the language; and in that way, I think, without anything like compulsion, or an interference at all offensive, the Government might promote it greatly.

727. Have you considered the necessity of the maintenance of the present system of licensing individuals, in order to permit their residence in India?—Yes.

728. What is your opinion of the necessity of such a regulation, and to what extent might it be safely abolished?—As far as Bengal Proper is concerned I see no reason for any restriction. I should extend the observation to the whole of the provinces subject to the Bengal presidency; nor, as far as I know of Madras, am I immediately aware of any necessity for restriction there. I should think that on the Bombay side of India there may in several places be more ground for restriction, the country having been recently acquired, the Mahrattas being a conquered people, whereas in the other parts of India we have generally displaced governments nearly as strange to the people as ourselves; and the leading men of the community in those recent acquisitions have, I apprehend, their position and their notions much more extensively derived from preceding governments than is the case in the older provinces of Bengal. I think, however, that it would not be advisable to throw open the whole of India, nor indeed any presidency, without leaving some discretion to the local government, to be exercised, of course, subject to revision from home; but as far as Bengal is concerned, I should not apprehend the necessity of any restrictions.

729. As the law now stands is not every British subject, whatever amount of capital he may have embarked in the country, liable to deportation at the arbitrary pleasure of the government of the presidency in which he resides?—He may certainly be removed by an order of the government if he is not licensed, or if he stays after his license is cancelled; but I should scarcely say he is liable to be removed at the arbitrary pleasure of the government: he is indeed liable to be removed whenever in the judgment of the governor his removal is necessary.

730. Is there any other limit to the exercise of that power than the judgment and discretion of the individual invested with it?—No; and his responsibility for the act to the authorities at home, and to his country generally.

731. But would his responsibility in any way diminish the injury to the individual, who having embarked his capital in the country, had been sent home?—Not unless the individual can get damages, which I apprehend can hardly ever be expected.

732. In what way would you propose that that power should be qualified or limited?—The qualification that has suggested itself to me is, that it should be exercised as a legislative act. I mean that the ordinary operation of the law should be against the exercise of any such power, but that the Governor General in council should have authority to pass an act suspending the ordinary operation of the law, and directing the removal of any European, whose presence might be deemed dangerous, and that no European should be deported, unless by legal sentence of a court, without the formality and the discussion which would of course precede the passing of such a law; but I do not think that the power could altogether be taken away from the local government.

733. When you speak of the local government, do you mean the subordinate presidencies as well as the government of Bengal?—My notion is, that the subordinate governments should not legislate without the previous sanction of the Governor General. Probably in some cases the European proposed to be sent home might prefer awaiting the judgment of the home authorities, under restraint: in that case I should think his claim to stay in the country ought to be allowed; it being left to the discretion of the governor to place him under such restraint as would obviate the danger apprehended from his presence, and prevent him from any acts likely to occasion danger. The main thing wanted to prevent the risk of abuse, seems to be to give formality to the act, that it may be deliberately considered, and that the party may have full opportunity of stating all he may desire to have stated as cause why he should not be deported.

734. Do you contemplate the probability of any case of extreme danger arising from the continuance of an individual under such circumstances, that is to say, under restraint, in the country, until his case can have been reported home, and the sanction of the authorities at home to his deportation received?—I can scarcely contemplate such a case. The necessity of deportation, without sanction from home, seems chiefly to arise from the difficulty of placing an European under any restraint without great injury to his health: yet the privilege of staying might in some cases be important; and if he chose to remain on the spot, there would, I think, be little chance of his being subjected to anything like cruel treatment; whereas when once he is shipped, the thing is done and cannot be

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be recalled. The great object, as I have said, is to give the government time to pause, that the act may not be done with passion, and that it may be considered more solemn than if it be a mere ordinary executive order.

735. From the high and confidential situations you held, is it possible that any such acts of deportation could have occurred during your employment without your knowledge?—I should think not; on the deportation of any person of consideration I should certainly have known it.

736. During the time you were secretary to the government, is it possible any such case could have occurred, whether of persons of consideration or otherwise, without your knowledge?—Instances may have occurred in which destitute Europeans, or persons reported by the police, were sent home, of which I knew nothing. All cases of deportation from state necessity must, I think, have come to my knowledge.

737. The former questions have had reference to deportation from alleged state necessity?—I should imagine I must have known all that so occurred.

738. State to the Committee the actual number of deportations during the time of your connection with the government of Fort William?—I only remember two during 15 years.

739. Are the Committee to understand that the powers of the Governor General, or of the governors in the several presidencies, to deport individuals within their respective governments, is similar to that vested in the Secretary of State by the old Alien Act, with respect to foreigners?—I apprehend very much so.

740. In both instances the exercise of the power being subject to the general responsibility which a public man owes to his country?—I apprehend so.

741. Under the administration of Lord Wellesley, were there not instances of foreign adventurers, not from England, appearing in the Deccan and other parts of India, whom it was necessary, for the safety of the British interests, to remove from that country?—I am not aware of the particulars, but I presume that when the French officers were removed from the armies of native princes, they were generally ordered to proceed to Europe. Some of the French officers who left the Mahratta service indeed settled in Bengal, and the same may have happened at Fort St. George.

742. Do you or not conceive that a greater power must be left to the executive government, considering the nature of the empire in India, than would be fairly claimed or exercised by the English Government at home?—Certainly a much greater power.

743. Do you think it necessary that the government in India should have a more summary power of removing natives of other European nations than it should have to remove British subjects?—I should object to the summary exercise of any such power. But it would be sufficient, I think, to require a solemn legislative act in the case of British subjects; and, as far as treaties allow it, the power of removing foreigners should be absolute.

744. Do you apprehend that, considering the large expense of the voyage to India, and the total impossibility of the mere peasant maintaining himself by agricultural labour in India, it is at all probable that the consequence of the relaxation of the licensing system would lead to a vast influx of needy adventurers into India?—I should think not. My own impression is, the number of English settlers would never be equal to that which it is desirable to have; and I see no risk of public inconvenience from the resort of needy adventurers, although there might be some individual misery to themselves.

745. Have you any doubt that the resort of Europeans, under any relaxation of the present system, would be confined to persons engaged in commercial or manufacturing enterprise, or to scientific men?—I should think the relaxation would chiefly lead to the introduction of men of capital, or character that would enable them to command capital.

746. Is it not the nature of such a power as now exists, over the persons and properties of individuals, to discourage the settlement of commercial or manufacturing capital in that country?—I think it must have some effect, especially on public opinion in England. As far as the merchants settled in India are concerned, I believe their experience of the principles of the government has rendered them very little apprehensive of the misuse of the existing power; and that in so far as the introduction of English capital or intelligence depended on them, the effect is much less than upon persons who in this country might speculate on their making new establishments in India.

747. Do

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747. Do you conceive that there exists in our Eastern possessions a great field for mercantile enterprise?—I think there is a great opening for improvement in the commerce of the country.

748. With a view to avail ourselves of it, should you not consider it of importance to give every possible encouragement to the introduction of English capital? —I think it very important to encourage the introduction of English capital and intelligence; especially because the educated classes of natives seem as yet to have little or no turn towards agricultural or commercial pursuits.

749. Are you aware what has been the chief obstacle to the establishment of Europeans in the provinces?—I believe the difficulty of administering justice is considered to present the chief obstacle.

750. Will you state to the Committee how Europeans and natives are circumstanced in regard to each other in that respect?—Within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court there is no distinction, excepting so far as their peculiar law of inheritance, and other special laws and customs, are secured to the natives, and as the acts regarding juries operate. In the interior the criminal courts can only try a British-born subject for an assault: any felony, however inconsiderable, renders it necessary, if he is not a military man, that he should be sent to the presidency. In the civil department, suits may be brought against him in the local court, but an appeal lies to the Supreme Court in any case that would be appealable by a native to the Company's chief court. It is doubtful whether one British-born subject can sue another in the country courts. Europeans are not allowed to hold land at all in the interior, without the express permission of government; and holding such land without permission, they cannot recover against any person who disturbs their possession or withholds their rents. For almost all the lands, therefore, held by them, (and many do hold considerable tracts of land in the names of their native servants); they are necessarily very much in the power of those persons; the government having hitherto only granted permission to Europeans to take leases under certain conditions, which seem as yet to have practically operated to prevent them from taking advantage of the resolution, which was passed with a view of opening facilities to their occupation of land.

751. Then the natives, in the event of sustaining injury from English settlers in the provinces, have, except in the very limited case you mentioned, no other redress than by going to the Supreme Court of the presidency?—All cases only cognizant by the Supreme Court must go there; but the jurisdiction of the local courts is considerable.

752. Would it, in your opinion, be practicable to render the European settlers amenable to the provincial criminal court?—I think that Europeans should be placed on a footing with natives when they live in the interior, and be subject to the law of the interior in all respects like a native.

753. How would you adapt that system to the altered state of things that would arise from a man being allowed to settle in the interior?—It does not strike me that any change would be necessary, beyond what is necessary to the good administration of justice. The Europeans, I think, would be few, and I do not apprehend any difficulty from their cases being tried by the native judges, if of a kind that would be ordinarily cognizable by them. All very serious cases, where natives were concerned, I should, for the present at least, reserve to the European judges, using the natives as their assistants and assessors.

754. What code of criminal law is administered in the provincial courts?— It rests chiefly on the regulations of the British Government, with little or no remains of the old Mussulman code of the country. I hardly remember any instance of a crime of which the punishment has not been regulated by the English code. We have at least got rid of everything that was considered objectionable in the Mussulman law, as far as punishment of crime is concerned, and all unreasonable technicalities regarding evidence have been set aside. I am not, therefore, aware of any thing to bar the application to all classes of the criminal law administered in the provincial courts: and an opinion has been stated by the judges of the Supreme Court, that a code equally applicable to Calcutta and the provinces might be very easily formed. A good deal of misapprehension has arisen from its being fancied that our courts in the interior administered a barbarous code; whereas, looking at the crimes and punishments, my impression is that our law will on examination be found to be a milder one than that of England, and at least as reasonable a one.

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755. What classes of persons do these native judges consist of?—The head native judges are Moslems or Hindoos; they are generally, the former especially, men of education, as far as their own learning extends. In the criminal department the Mussulman officer is alone employed; he gives a verdict in criminal cases tried by the court of circuit, as an assessor to the judge; and I think that in general the verdicts I have seen were well drawn up and showed abundant intellect.

756. Are you not aware that the case of the indigo planters has often been adduced as a proof that the ownership of land on the part of Englishmen in India must produce effects very detrimental to the English character in that country?—I believe that opinion has been held by many. I should observe, that never having been in charge of a district myself, I can only speak from the authority of others; but I have communicated on the subject with a great number of public officers, and also with many individuals not in the service: the general result of my inquiry is, that the disorders of a few have been allowed a great deal too much weight in estimating the general character of the class; and on the general question, I should say that the balance of good is exceedingly great. I consider the evils in the lower parts of Bengal, with which I am best acquainted, to have arisen in a considerable degree out of the restrictions upon the settlement of Europeans in India. If the persons who own or support the indigo factories had been allowed to send home for any persons whom they thought likely to be good managers, their concerns would have been in the hands of a class very superior to many who from necessity they have been compelled to employ; for factories are, I believe, often in the hands of persons not qualified for so great a trust. I apprehend also that great mischief has arisen out of the difficulty of occupying land, by which Europeans have been compelled to hold land, which they do very extensively, in the name of native agents. I have understood from gentlemen, indigo planters themselves, that they were compelled frequently to wink at abuse on the part of the natives whom they employed, chiefly because the land being in their name, they had the means, if not of ruining them, at least of putting them to great loss and inconvenience. Another effect of the prevention of Europeans holding land avowedly, is, that when disputes arise in the courts, it is much more difficult to get at the real truth, and therefore there is a great opening to litigation. I think it probable, if Europeans had the power of holding land, that the tenures necessary for the conduct of their indigo business would have been fully ascertained, and there would rarely have arisen the question, now often disputed, whether a particular planter be entitled to the produce of a particular tract of land or not. Under the present system it constantly happens that the courts are called on the spur of the moment to decide disputes involved in doubt; and as their decision can hardly be quick enough to save the season, the indigo planters are often compelled, in their self defence, to use force to secure their rights. I think the prevailing opinion of the public officers in Bengal, to whose opinion I should attach most weight, was, that the indigo trade had very greatly added to the wealth of the districts in which it was established, and benefited the native inhabitants, and that the outrages complained of were rather exceptions to the general rule.

757. Does there exist any general jealousy on the part of the natives of Europeans occupying land in India?—I am not aware of any such jealousy; but I have no doubt that particular classes may object to it, and be unwilling to have Europeans settled in their neighbourhood. I should think a considerable number of Bengal zemindars would object; for many oppress their tenants exceedingly.

758. Should you suppose the higher classes throughout India would generally be averse to it?—I think not, supposing the Europeans respectable.

759. Does it come within your knowledge that the zemindars have shown a great anxiety to induce Europeans to extend their occupation of land?—I have heard it so stated, but I do not know the fact.

760. Should you not consider it advantageous to the zemindars for Europeans to settle, as it would increase the value of land?—It would be for their advantage, but a good deal would depend on the extent to which they may really be the owners of the lands contained in their zemindaries: many of the great zemindars are not, I think, and do not yet securely consider themselves as entitled to enhance at pleasure the rents of their tenantry; and they are, I believe, generally guilty of considerable exactions. This state of things must probably make them averse to anything that is likely to increase the influx of Europeans; and in general the natives look more to immediate objects than to distant advantages.

761. Would it not have the effect of increasing the value of land immediately?—I should think very soon, certainly.

Martis, 6° die Martii, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Holt Mackenzie,
Esq.

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Holt Mackenzie, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

762. REFERRING to some questions on your last examination respecting patronage, you stated that you considered it desirable to introduce the principle of selecting by competition?—Yes.

763. Do you think that the progress a young man makes in education in England is any criterion for the qualities required for a civil servant in India?—Yes, I think so certainly, taking education in a liberal sense.

764. Do not you think that a selection at a later period of life would be preferable?—I think civilians had better be 22 years of age before they go out to India.

765. What objection do you see to the whole of the service being originally military, and selections afterwards made for the civil and military officers?—I have always thought that would be an improvement upon the present system; but I do not think it would be the best system that could be adopted.

766. Have not some of the most distinguished of the Company's civil functionaries been military officers?—Certainly, the military branch of the service has furnished some of the best men.

767. Have any provinces been better managed than the Ceded Districts, which have been temporarily under a military man, Sir Thomas Munro?—I do not remember any administrator in India so good as Sir Thomas Munro.

768. Does not the situation of the European officer in charge of a province correspond with the Amil under the Mahomedan government?—It pretty nearly resembles it, I believe, in places where there is no separation of departments. But the Amils had generally, I imagine, a personal interest in the revenue, which the British officers have not, and the power of the latter is much less arbitrary; nor have they generally any military duty beyond what a civilian is capable of discharging.

769. Do not you think that it would be an improvement that the government should be of a mixed civil and military character?—Not as a permanent plan. In the ordinary administration of the country, I think the civil authority should be separate and predominant. Sir Thomas Munro was, I imagine, very little of a military man when he held the appointment referred to.

770. Do not you think that with every improvement we can introduce into India, the tenure of India must be in a great measure the tenure of the sword?—In a great part of India, and for a long time, such must, I think, be the condition of our tenure. In Bengal Proper the case seems to be different; there, I believe, the feeling to be, that we protect, rather than control by the sword. The people do not think of resistance, and have no conception that they could protect themselves from invasion by others if we were away: they are essentially unmilitary. In the Western Provinces, the submission of the people appears to me to rest mainly on the dread of our military power; and our civil officers are obeyed, because they have the bayonet to back them. We protect the people indeed better probably than any preceding government, and they can hardly, especially the lower classes, be insensible of the circumstance. But still I conceive that in the general sentiment, certainly among the most influential classes, the restraints we impose are regarded, rather than the protection we afford; those who are used to arms may naturally fancy that they could protect themselves; and on the whole, from Benares upwards, I should say that essentially we hold the country by the sword. I am not aware how far that distinction I have mentioned in regard to the Bengal side of India would apply to Madras and Bombay. I should suppose the tenure by the sword must be the prevalent tenure.

771. In the probable course of the Company's government are not those provinces in which the tenure is what you admit it to be, that of the sword, very likely to continue such as to require military talent on the part of those servants of the Company filling the most important situations probably for the next 50 years?—I think, that, generally speaking, we must look to our holding India, for a long time to come, very much

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much by the sword; but I should not therefore conclude that military talent is what is wanted in the governors of the country. To establish a good civil administration appears to be their primary object, and if that be successfully accomplished, it may be hoped that gradually the power of the sword will become less and less necessary.

772. In answer to the third question proposed to-day, you state that you think 22 would be a better age than that now by law provided for the admission of young men into the service of the East India Company as writers; in making that statement had you reference to the physical character of the service as well as to the moral capabilities and qualities of the young men admitted into it?—Yes, as far as I can judge of the former; on the score of the latter I have no doubt.

773. Do you conceive that the age of 22 is more or less adapted to bear the change of climate than the age at which now by law the young men are admissible; and, in point of fact, are generally admitted?—I am not aware of any reason for decidedly preferring the one to the other; but I should rather think the more advanced age the best, the constitution being more confirmed.

774. The latter part of your examination this day has had reference to the expediency or inexpediency of selecting the civil servants of the East India Company from its military establishment; in what mode would you in the first instance provide for the admission into the military service of a young man qualified to discharge civil duties?—I believe I have already mentioned that I only considered the suggested plan as an improvement on the present system, not as the best system which could be adopted. One objection that occurred to me was, that you could scarcely require the same general test for the united as for the separate civil service. But even on the plan of nominating to the general service, civil and military, you might, I think, require a test equal to that now required for the civil service; the appointments would still be sufficiently good to justify even a higher acquirement. Then for the qualifications necessary in the more important stations of the civil service, you would have the opportunity of selection from a large instead of from a very limited body.

775. If you required the same qualifications for the admission of young men into the military service of the East India Company which are now required for their admission into the civil service, what advantage do you conceive would exist by such alteration which would compensate for any possible disadvantages arising from change in the system?—If you got the same average of qualification in a body containing several thousands, and had to select only a few hundreds of them, the qualifications of the persons so selected by competition in India would doubtless be higher than those obtained by the present system; supposing of course a fair exercise of the patronage of the local government.

776. In addition to the acquirement of science termed military, and sciences connected with the military profession, would not the young men so transferred from the army to the civil establishments of the Company have to acquire there the same knowledge of the languages, of the revenue and judicial system of the country, which in the present day must be found in the young men introduced into the civil service?—I am not aware of any military science being required from the young men now sent out for the army, excepting the engineers and the artillery; which form a special and very limited service. These might or might not fall within the general plan, but they would not materially affect the scheme.

777. At what age is a young man ordinarily appointed to the office of assistant in the judicial department?—I suppose now generally at the age of 18.

778. It appears from the first part of your evidence, that you would contemplate a considerable reduction in India of those offices to which young Europeans are now in the first instance appointed, by the substitution of native agency; is not that one of the grounds on which you would conceive that for the time to come young men sent out from this country should be sent out at a more advanced age than they at present are, inasmuch as higher situations only would then be opened to them?—Any change of that kind will render it essentially more important to have men of more advanced age and superior qualifications. But I think, that even although the existing plan be otherwise maintained, it is very desirable that measures should be taken to fix a later age of appointment.

779. Do you know whether there existed under the Mogul government large quantities of land in Bengal called Charity-lands, lands liberated from tribute as being appropriated to charitable purposes?—Yes, there is a vast quantity of land

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in Bengal given, some for charitable purposes, but generally for the maintenance of individual brahmins and others.

780. Do you know what has become of these lands under the British administration in Bengal?—I believe the greatest part have continued in the possession of the parties.

781. You do not know whether any considerable quantity of those lands, under the title of assumed or fallen in, have been in fact confiscated by the British Government?—Several life tenures have lapsed: but I believe they have formed but a small proportion of the free lands held in Bengal. These are chiefly held in small tenures; and under the permanent settlement of that province, unless the extent exceeded 100 begars, or about 32 acres, the government did not interfere. The rent belonged to the zemindar, even if the title was invalid; but of his claims the government took no cognizance. Of the larger tenures several have been resumed by the officers of government, as not having been alienated by competent authority, but they did not generally fall under the description of charity-lands. Others have been assessed as having been assigned as remuneration of service, or under other conditions. The general principle of the British Government has been to continue all that were valid, life tenures, lapsing on the death of the parties; and to recognize long possession as constituting a good title.

782. You are not aware what was the amount of charity-lands delivered in in the account of zemindars which appears in the Bengal Consultations of 1767?—No, I am not.

783. You cannot say how far the lands appropriated to those purposes have or not been respected?—No, I cannot with any precision; I believe that comparatively few have been resumed, and none were intended to be resumed, of which the title was valid. Every district is yet full of those lands.

784. Are they distinguished in any particular way?—The designation varies according to the purposes to which they are appropriated, and the other conditions of the grant.

785. Under the present constitution of the Company's executive government in India, and the King's Courts in India, is there not, in your opinion, danger to be apprehended of collision between those two authorities?—Yes, I think so.

786. Will you state how that danger, in your opinion, arises?—It appears to me to arise chiefly from the existence of two independent authorities in the same country, removed by half the globe from the authority that can alone settle their disputes, when they differ. The jurisdiction of the King's Courts is defined by laws which are drawn up generally by persons very little acquainted with the facts to which those laws are to apply; and from the imperfection of language, all legislative acts that embrace a wide scope of enactment must involve a number of doubts, however well informed the Legislature may be. Hence have arisen several questions relative to the extent of the jurisdiction belonging to the King's Courts; and as such questions may involve matter of political consequence whenever the King's Courts extend their jurisdiction beyond that which the local government thinks the law warrants, there must necessarily be a risk of collision, more or less important according to the points under discussion. I think experience has shown that the claims of the King's Court may extend to a jurisdiction exceedingly important, and such as, if enforced, would essentially affect the political government of the country.

787. In what manner, and on what occasion, have any symptoms of such collision already happened?—The occasion which immediately occurs to me is that which happened about three years ago at Bombay, as the most remarkable one since the dissensions in Bengal, which gave occasion to the Act of 1781.

788. What was the nature of that?—The chief question was, whether in certain cases writs of *habeas corpus* could issue from the King's Court to natives generally residing in the provinces, or whether the authority of that court, in reference to natives, was limited to the ordinary sphere of its jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Calcutta also claims authority over many natives residing in the interior, on the plea of constructive inhabitancy; and it at the same time claims an extensive jurisdiction over landed property, holding that the immovable estates of all persons who are personally subject to them are also subject to their jurisdiction. They have directed their receiver to manage the collections of very considerable estates in the interior; and where that is done, that would seem to render the whole of the tenantry liable to the process of the court. Further, it would seem that in a suit for debt the person of a native, in whatever part of the presidency, may be

attached, on affidavit being made that he is subject to the jurisdiction of the court; and on one occasion, a few years ago, a *capias* was issued against a native of great rank, living at Furruckabad, where he was arrested by the sheriff's officer; and although ready to satisfy the claim, and to give security to any amount, he would have been carried down to Calcutta if the local magistrate had not relieved him, by what was considered an illegal exercise of power.

789. What court was this?—The Supreme Court of Calcutta; and I beg to observe, that the Committee will find this subject very fully discussed in the Minutes of the Bengal government, and of the judges of the Supreme Court, relative to the establishment of legislative councils and the reform of the law, which have been published as Appendix V. to the Report of October 1831.

790. Referring to that case, and also to the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Madras in the case of Kuleemoollah Khan, does there, in your opinion, appear to be any real limit to the assumed jurisdiction of these courts?—I think there are many cases which might be stated to be beyond any pretension I have ever heard urged; but I am not able to say to how many cases the jurisdiction might be extended; more especially, there seems to be danger of a gradually extended application of the power of bringing natives from the most distant parts of the country to plead to the jurisdiction; for if it be generally known to the hangers-on of the court that by hard swearing they may compel a person to come 1,000 miles to a place which he detests, and to a climate which may be fatal to him, to plead to jurisdiction, I should fear the frequent repetition of cases similar to that which I have mentioned.

791. If the court has thought fit to exercise its special jurisdiction to the extent of seizing a native under the circumstances you have described, 500 miles distant from what was supposed to have been the limit of its jurisdiction, what real limit is there to the indefinite extension of such a power?—There appears to be no local limit, except that of the Company's government.

792. What steps were taken in either of the cases to which you have alluded, either the case of arrest at Furruckabad, or the case of the controversy between the authorities at Bombay?—I am not aware of anything having been done to amend the practice pursued in the Furruckabad case; in the other case the matter was referred home, and a decision passed against the judges of Bombay, which I suppose set at rest the individual pretension; but I am not certain that analogous cases may not occur, and others resting on some new point not less important.

793. That decision determined that the writs of the Supreme Court do not run beyond the local limits of the presidency?—I do not think that decision touched the case of a native who may be stated, on oath, to have commercial dealings in Calcutta, nor in any way limited the jurisdiction which has been extended to natives who have what the courts call a constructive residence; a Benares banker, for instance, having an establishment in business in Calcutta.

794. Was any legislative proceeding adopted in consequence of those transactions?—I am not aware of any.

795. Without entering into the discussion whether any native might be brought down 500 miles to Calcutta, does any such case occur to your knowledge?—I have mentioned the case which occurred at Furruckabad, a distance of about 800 miles.

796. Did you not state that the Supreme Court considered the magistrate as having acted illegally in setting the person at liberty?—Yes.

797. Was there any proceeding in consequence?—Yes, there was a prosecution in the Supreme Court, the particulars of which I forget; but it was held to be an established point that the magistrate had no power of bailing the person who was arrested, and that his exercise of authority was quite illegal.

798. The writ of the Supreme Court was recognised?—Yes.

799. Can you state to the Committee any instances during the last 70 years, from which time the jurisdictions of the King's Courts in India will date, in which collision has taken place between the Supreme Court and the local government?—The disputes which occurred on the first establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, are doubtless fully in the recollection of the Committee. These were settled by Act of Parliament, and since that time there have been no disputes leading to serious consequences in Bengal.

800. That occurred about 64 years ago, did it not?—It is more than 50 years ago.

801. Therefore during that period there has not been any collision leading to any serious consequence?—None, but the Supreme Courts have been gradually

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extending their jurisdiction, and the opinion of the Bengal government is that the extent to which it is now carried is likely to be very seriously inconvenient, though the inconvenience is not such as to justify them in resisting it, and therefore they have referred the matter home.

802. In the case you have supposed of the native banker at Benares having his residence at Benares, but an establishment in Calcutta, how, except by rendering him subject to the process of the Supreme Court, would you provide for the due execution of justice in respect to those who might deal with him in Calcutta at his establishment there?—If there were one system of courts for the whole of the presidency, the writs of the Supreme Court, supposing it to retain original jurisdiction, would, I suppose, be issued through the local courts, and security taken, when necessary, by them. Even on the present plan of separate establishments of King's and country courts, the same process might be observed as between England and Scotland, or England and Ireland.

803. In what way would the situation of the native be more or less improved under the case supposed, compared to what it is at this moment?—It must be greatly improved by any arrangement that diminishes his liability to be brought down under arrest to a distant province. For an up-country man to be carried forcibly to Bengal I should regard as one of the severest punishments that could be inflicted.

804. Suppose a man has an establishment in Calcutta, and another in Agra, and that he has defrauded a man in Calcutta, how would you provide for the trial by any other means than those which exist now?—The creditor may sue him in the local court of the district in which he resides. All property within the limits of Calcutta remains liable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and all the agents employed there are also subject to it. The objection, I may remark, does not apply to the case of persons who have themselves transacted business in Calcutta; but there are establishments there belonging or connected with bankers who live in the most remote parts of India, some in foreign states.

805. Is it not necessary, to give validity to all regulations or laws passed by the local government, that they should be registered in the Supreme Court at the presidency?—Registry has not been considered necessary, in regard to the general regulations passed for the guidance of the provincial courts, under the authority given by an Act of the 21st of Geo. 3. The only regulations which are registered, are what are called rules and ordinances for the good order and government of the settlement of Fort William, &c., passed under the Act of the 13th of that King.

806. In the event of the Governor and Council at Bengal thinking it necessary to pass a new law, do you mean that such law would have force without being registered in the King's courts?—Such a law has full force on the Courts of judicature beyond the Mahratta Ditch, without registry, and I do not apprehend that the judges of those courts are entitled to take any exception to the authority of the Government in passing such laws; though there may be a doubt as to enactments going beyond the limits prescribed by Act of Parliament; as, for instance, in the case of new or additional duties imposed without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, such sanction being specifically required by the Act of the 53 Geo. 3. The only laws registered are those which apply to the country immediately within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which, inland from the river, was formerly bounded by what was called the Mahratta Ditch, a ditch intended to protect the settlement from the incursions of the Mahrattas, the line of which, though now filled up, is still observed.

807. How is this at the minor presidencies?—The same law applies, I apprehend. But at Madras the immediate jurisdiction of the King's Court extends to a greater extent of country, and at Bombay to the Island.

808. How are the duties of customs levied at Calcutta, and under what law?—The duties of customs are levied under the general regulations, and it was a question at one time whether the collections were legal that are made within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But that point was settled by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th of Geo. 3, which recognised the power of the Government to impose such duties by regulations similar to those enacted for the provincial courts. On the other hand, the stamp law, in its application to Calcutta, was required to be registered, and it must be acknowledged that the matter is not yet free from doubt, and requires to be considered. The very circumstance that the custom laws have not been registered, and that the stamp law was held to require registry, appears to show that the system is not well settled.

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809. The power of making laws existing in the legislative council, subject to the exception you have stated, comprised in the Act of Parliament, is absolute, is it not?—Yes, I do not know of any other restriction.

810. Of whom does the legislature at present consist?—In Bengal the legislative authority rests with the Governor General and the Council, consisting of three members, appointed by the Court of Directors.

811. In that council the power of the Governor General predominates over the rest of the council in the event of a difference of opinion, does it not?—I apprehend he has not the power of passing any regulation by his single voice, but he has a casting voice. The Act which gives to the Governor General and Governors authority to act without concurrence of their council, excepts from the operation of such independent power, legislation and matters judicially before them.

812. Is unanimity in the council necessary to the passing a regulation?—No, a majority is sufficient; and it may be right I should remark, that the Commander-in-Chief is often absent.

813. Does it appear to you, that a body so constituted is adequate to the great charge with which it is entrusted as a legislative body?—I think it is desirable that a larger number of persons should be consulted before laws are passed. But I should state, many of the laws passed by the government are proposed by subordinate officers; the judges of courts, and the members of the different boards, having authority to propose laws. Most of the judicial laws do, in fact, come from the Sudder Court; and revenue laws have frequently been suggested by the Revenue Board. In such cases the Governor General and Council may be considered to exercise little beyond a *veto* upon what is proposed, though it is quite open to the government to reject in part or in the whole, their power being absolute.

814. Is anything known of those laws; do they undergo any great public discussion till they are promulgated?—Frequently the drafts of proposed laws are communicated to the public officers, and pretty fully discussed. In other cases they are passed without any discussion, except among the members of government.

815. Do any means occur to you by which greater efficiency and extent might be given to the legislative councils in India?—I think it would be an improvement if for the purposes of legislation some of the chief officers of government, and also respectable gentlemen not in the service, including possibly some natives, were appointed councillors by the Governor General, and authorized, as such, to discuss the subject of all laws intended to be passed, so that ordinarily no law should be enacted without the consent of a considerably larger body than now legislates; but in that case I should consider it necessary for the Governor General to have the same power of passing laws upon his own responsibility, in so far as might be necessary for the safety of the state, as he now has in matters of executive administration.

816. You think it might be possible to find means of giving the natives some share in making the laws which are to govern the country?—Yes, I think it might; but I should, for the present at least, leave their appointment entirely to the discretion of the Governor General.

817. Have you any doubt that there are natives at the presidencies who, from education, knowledge, talent and general character, are competent to such a task? —I have no doubt that many natives are to be found whose opinions would be exceedingly valuable upon regulations proposed for the civil administration of the country, and who would feel it a great honour to be considered as advisers of government, without the privilege being given to them as a matter of right, or at all removed from the discretion of the Governor General. I do not confine the proposition to the presidency. In other parts also respectable natives might be advantageously consulted, though I do not think that any where they can properly be vested with political rights by a fixed law, independent of the discretion of the government. And it would also be beneficial to give a share in the legislative authority to the chief officers of government stationed in the provinces. It is to be regretted, I think, that the function of legislation has been confined to the same persons as have the executive power; for though it be impossible to carry on the executive government of a country if shared by a multitude of persons, yet laws should not ordinarily be enacted without the concurrence of many councillors.

818. Should you propose that the councillors should be all nominated by the authorities at home, or that any portion of them should be nominated by the Governor in Council in India, or is there any other mode in which you conceive their appointment could beneficially be made?—I think in general their nomination

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should be confined to the government abroad, the home Government exercising the same kind of control in that as in other matters; but it should not interfere frequently in any matter of detail, and it should seldom set its judgment of the individuals appointed, or claiming to be appointed, against that of the Governor General, unless where there might be reason to suspect a wrong bias or improper motives.

819. In the event of a special legislative power being conferred on the Governor General, in order to guard against pressing dangers, should you not think it desirable that that power should be limited by the sanction of something in the nature of a privy council, including probably the Chief Justice and the Bishop for the time being?—No. I think the responsibility for the safety of India must always rest on the Governor General alone, and that the power should be absolute in his hands so long as we govern India on the present system.

820. Would it be desirable that the laws passed by the legislative council should not be carried into effect until they have received the sanction of the home Government, except in cases in which they should certify that the public interest would suffer from such delay?—In cases where the public interest would not at all suffer by the delay, there would be advantage certainly in referring the matter home; but in general it is desirable that laws which are required at all, should be enforced at an earlier period than can well consist with a reference home, and a full consideration of the matter there. Therefore the rule had better, I think, be that they should be enforced when passed, trusting to the prudence of the local government not to pass laws which may be delayed without inconvenience, until they have ascertained that the views of the home authorities agreed with theirs.

821. Would the establishment of a supreme authority in India, in which should be vested the power of executive, judicial and legislative functions, afford, in your opinion, an adequate remedy for the evils arising out of the present system of government and judicature, as referred to in an earlier part of your examination?—Yes, I should think it would; supposing, of course, that the laws passed by it are to have the same force over the King's Courts as they have over the Company's Courts, both being considered as equally national tribunals.

822. Of what materials should such an authority, in your opinion, be composed?—For the executive government, I think that there should be one Governor General with a Council for the whole of India; and that the ordinary details of administration should be conducted by lieutenant-governors for the several great divisions of the country, with secretaries acting as councillors. The legislative council should, I think, consist of the Governor General and his Council, the judges of the Supreme Court, the lieutenant-governors and their secretaries; the chief public functionaries, judicial and revenue, with some military officers, and gentlemen out of the service, including natives, to be appointed by the Governor General. For local laws, local chambers might be constituted; but the legislative authority should be kept quite distinct from the executive, though the members of the several executive governments may form a part of the legislative council; and it would be necessary in regard to the former, as is the case with much business now transacted in India, to admit of discussion by correspondence.

823. Should all those persons have votes, or merely give advice?—I think they should all have votes, reserving a *veto* to the Governor General, and further giving him the power of passing laws which he might deem necessary to the safety of the state.

824. By what mode are the general laws to be discussed by a council so dispersed?—Those who could assemble would be summoned to meet at such place as the Governor General and his Council might appoint. In the assembly so held the proposed laws would undergo an oral discussion. Absent members should be allowed and required to give their opinions in writing; and the advantage of associating in the council some persons in the more distant provinces, whose opinions are not now sufficiently consulted, would, I think, outweigh any inconvenience likely to result from the councillors being dispersed.

825. Would not the same end be answered by getting the opinion of those, and then vesting the discretion in a smaller body?—No; I think that the exercise of a vote would give them a weight and a sense of responsibility which would be very salutary.

826. Might not the leading members of the government be defeated in any project of their own by a majority of the council thus created?—I should not apprehend injurious consequences from that cause. Suppose the appointment of coun-

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cillors to be vested in the Governor General, and that he shall have the power of passing laws which are necessary for the safety of the state, and the risk of occasional opposition, on insufficient grounds, would not, I think, be a great evil.

827. You state it to be highly desirable that laws should be made by a legislative council; have the goodness to state whether such desirableness arises from any disregard of the interests of the people subject to British rule generally, or from any special instances, to which you would call the attention of the Committee, as occurring of late years, and requiring this change?—Several laws appear to me to have been passed without sufficient consideration, and especially without a clear view of the practical operation of their details.

828. In what departments?—Both in the judicial and revenue departments the laws seem to me to have been too easily passed.

829. The Committee have understood from your former answer that the judges, both of the presidency and in the districts, and the other high officers of the Company's service, are in the habit of conveying suggestions to the supreme government, or to the local government of their presidency, in respect of the alterations which they may suggest as fit to be made the subject of regulations?—Yes.

830. Does not such license so given by the respective governments to their servants, enable such respective governments to profit by all the experience of their servants as much as if drafts of the laws were submitted by the supreme legislative council to those who might be called their subsidiary members in distant provinces, personal conference being in both cases equally impossible?—There have been several laws passed without any reference to the local authorities; and in those cases they have had no opportunity of discussion; and when they propose laws, or are referred to, I think that they discuss with a sense of inferiority which it would be desirable to remove.

831. Would that sense of inferiority be much diminished if the same parties still communicated in the same manner, namely, on paper, with the supreme government, knowing that the same power would still exist in the Governor General to render their regulations nugatory?—I conceive that the circumstances and feelings of the parties would be essentially altered, if no law, excepting on very special exigencies, could pass without their votes being taken and weighed.

832. The question assumed a reference to those called councillors, but that the parties resided at a distance from the supreme legislative council?—At present there is no obligation of making such reference, and a reference frequently is not made; and though they have the power of suggesting laws, those laws may be rejected without discussion; they have, therefore, no negative upon what the government propose to do, and no means of giving force to their suggestions, if disallowed by government.

833. Are any regulations passed by any of the presidencies that are not transmitted annually to England?—No, they are all transmitted annually to England.

834. What number of regulations will each government have passed during the three last years?—I suppose that on an average about 20 or 30 regulations have been passed in Bengal.

835. If such a legislative council were formed, might it not be sufficient that it should be assembled for a time only to form a code, and then be assembled at intervals, leaving the authority of the government to pass such Acts as it saw expedient in the interval?—It strikes me, that no code can anticipate the wants of a people under the best established government, still less under a government like that of British India, the circumstances of which are changing perpetually. Doubtless it would be useful if, at the end of some fixed term of years, the existing laws were systematically revised, consolidated and simplified, and so a retrospective code periodically formed. But I do not think that any code could prospectively supersede the necessity of frequent legislation, or the expediency of having a well constituted legislative body always in existence.

836. Would not such a retrospective code be valuable, leaving to the government to form laws in the interval?—My chief objection to the present system is, the little deliberation with which laws may be passed under it.

837. You are of opinion that no law should be passed without a great deal of discussion?—Yes, such discussion as the circumstances of the country permit; and certainly, in my judgment, the object is not sufficiently provided for at present. The council may be said to consist of three persons, for the Commander-in-Chief is very frequently absent, and takes little share in civil business; and their thoughts being of course very much engaged with the affairs of the executive govern-

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ment, if I might speak particularly of laws drafted by myself, I must acknowledge my conviction that they were adopted by the government too readily.

838. What proportion of the regulations have been repealed or modified on subsequent experience of their defects?—I cannot speak to the precise proportion; but a large part, I think, of the eight or nine volumes of the Bengal Code consists of regulations repealing, altering or consolidating others.

839. Should you not think it might be advantageous, that while laws are under discussion, before they are adopted, they should be made matter of discussion by the press of the country?—I think some advantage would result from their being so discussed.

840. In a country circumstanced as our Indian empire is, where the laws to be made are to affect so many millions of persons so widely scattered, and where there has existed no adequate check, in the shape of public opinion, upon the passing of such laws, do you not conceive it must be desirable, for the interests of that community, that the power of making laws should be fenced round by every possible security, and every means exerted to introduce to the discussion of them the best abilities which the country affords?—I think the present constitution does not require a sufficient number of persons to join in the making of the laws, and thereby does not secure a sufficient representation of the views of all parties whose interests are affected, nor that full information as to details which is necessary to an efficient legislation. It is this, rather than the want of abilities, I should complain of. Indeed, supposing all parties fully heard, and all necessary information collected, which cannot however be if we shut out discussion, it might perhaps be expected that, in so far as concerns the mere exercise of legislative talent, the best laws would be excogitated by a single individual in his closet, rather than by a number of legislators.

841. Do you not think that a discussion of those laws by natives, through the means of the public press, and introducing them into a share of political discussion, may in the event be dangerous?—Confining my observation to Bengal, it does not appear to me that there would be any serious danger in such discussion.

842. It is giving them a right to exercise judgment in matters of legislation; and as a step to the exercise of political power, would it not, in the present state of the Indian possessions, be a dangerous step?—I think not, as far as my experience of Bengal goes.

843. Do you conceive that our empire in India is an empire of opinion or of force?—It is a mixture of both, I conceive.

844. Do you conceive the influence of the British name has existed chiefly by the idea of the union which has been thought to prevail among the authorities of India?—I think that it stands chiefly on the persuasion of our national power, and of military strength and military discipline, with considerable support among many in Bengal from the feeling of protection and security. And I do not conceive that disputes among the civil officers have much tendency to affect this, so long as the military remain united and under good discipline.

845. You do not consider that the collision between the King's Court of Bombay and the local Government of Bombay has had any injurious effect in weakening the confidence of the native in the honour and integrity of our government?—I should think not much. The bad effect I should have apprehended was that likely to flow from the dread of an alarming, mysterious and unpopular process; but I do not think that the mere dispute of the Governor and the Court is likely to have had any great effect.

846. Do you consider that the discussion throughout all India of measures intended to be adopted by the supreme government, henceforth to be constituted as a council, will or will not contribute to the stability of the English government in the minds of the people?—I think it will contribute to the stability of the government, if it results in securing better laws.

847. What evils can you state to the Committee as having actually arisen from the present system, from the absence of that freedom of discussion which some of the preceding questions have supposed to be in the possible contemplation of the Legislature?—To give one grand instance, I consider that from the extension in 1803, and subsequent years, of the Bengal Code, with very partial exceptions, to the whole of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, an inconvenience of the most serious amount has resulted, the laws being found to be very inapplicable to the state of things existing in those provinces.

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848. Are you aware that at this moment the King in Council has the power of repealing, altering or amending any regulations that the local governments may pass?—Yes, I am aware of that; but I am not aware of any instances in which the power has been exercised, so far as their general regulations are concerned.

849. If, in the judgment of the India Board at home, any regulation were adopted by the local government of Bombay, for instance, which might be injurious, would not the India Board have the power either of submitting the expediency of an alteration to the local government, or moving the King in Council to repeal or alter the obnoxious regulation?—Certainly they possess that power.

850. Then, in point of fact, there does exist, however little it may have been exercised, a controlling power in respect of the regulations of the different governments in India, similar to that revision which it has been the object of some late questions to suggest?—A controlling authority exists; but that such controlling authority may be efficiently exercised, it appears to me to be very desirable that there should be abroad the fuller discussion and information which the suggested arrangements might secure.

851. What was the result of the introduction into the Western Provinces of the Bengal Code of 1803; how long did it continue unmodified; and with what evils was its introduction accompanied?—One great mischief was the transfer of a large portion of the property of the country by revenue sales, which appear to have produced a mass of evil worse almost than had resulted from the tyranny of any native government; and a great disturbance otherwise of private rights by revenue arrangements and judicial decisions. The general scheme of government had no distinct reference to the local circumstances; and in the police especially the plan pursued being founded upon the Bengal system, implied a neglect of the character of the people, their institutions and natural leaders, such as could scarcely have occurred had the laws been fully discussed by officers on the spot communicating freely with the people.

852. Was that code, so introduced, afterwards modified?—It has been subjected to various modifications.

853. So soon as those evils were discovered were they remedied?—Not sufficiently soon to prevent a very great mass of evil.

854. At the suggestion of what authorities have such modifications taken place? —Some of them at the suggestion of the local authorities; some at the suggestion of the members of government; some at that of the secretaries.

855. The natives being excluded from all participation in the civil government of their country, do they take any interest in any arrangements that may be made by our Government with respect to its civil administration?—I believe that the parties interested often take a lively interest when a law is published and made known to them, and that they are quicker than ourselves in anticipating the practical results of laws.

856. During you own experience has not a very considerable change taken place in India in the state of public opinion, as affecting public measures; are they not much more discussed, both in general society and by the press, than they were some years since?—There has been more discussion certainly, but very few of our laws have hitherto been discussed by the press.

857. Should you say that the discussion of such measures by the press, so far as it has gone, has been upon the whole useful or injurious to the interests of the country?—I think the discussion of what may be termed public measures has been useful. I do not remember any instance in which it has been injurious. But some of the discussions about military patronage, and other matters which can scarcely be said to have been of public interest, may, I am afraid, have done harm to the discipline and feeling of the army. It is remarkable how little our laws or our judicial decisions have been discussed.

858. Do you speak of the press in the English language?—Chiefly of that press. The Bengal press, shared, I believe, with the English, the discussions regarding suttee and some other matters, of general interest; and it has given some representations of the practical effects of the police and revenue laws, and one or two other matters of detail which appeared to me to possess considerable value, and of which the extended exposition seems much to be desired, as giving to the government a new access to the notions of the people in regard to the effects of their system. I am not aware that there has resulted anything like political inconvenience.

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859. Those discussions, so far as you have observed, have been conducted with perfect safety to the government?—I think so, so far as I am acquainted with the circumstances.

860. How long is it since anything in the nature of a native press has been established in India?—I believe about 10 or 12 years.

861. Do the publications of the native press penetrate at all into the interior, and are they on the increase?—I believe they are on the increase, but I do not imagine that they penetrate very far. The Persian papers, I believe, have not succeeded. The Bengalee papers are those that have hitherto succeeded, and they are limited, of course, to Bengal. An extended circulation may however be expected, for the natives seem sufficiently fond of news.

862. You have proposed to detach the Governor General from the local duties of the council in Bengal, and to leave him the general superintendence of the government of the whole country?—Yes, I think such a plan would be very advantageous.

863. Should you conceive it would be attended with public advantage to retain the present boundaries of the presidencies, or in appointing the lieutenant-governors would you make a new distribution of boundary throughout the Indian empire?—I am not aware of any essential change that would be advantageous, except that of dividing the Bengal presidency into two separate governments. Probably on the Western coast, Canara might be advantageously transferred to Bombay; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with that country to speak positively.

864. Is it the case that at present the promotion to office in the several presidencies is confined to the individuals within that presidency?—Yes, excepting the political branch, which is considered open alike to all the presidencies.

865. Would it not be desirable that there should exist the power of employing any Indian servant in any department at any presidency?—I think, upon the whole, it would be better if there was no absolute separation of the services; though practically there must be a distinct distribution, on account of the variety of languages and customs prevailing within the different provinces.

866. Can the government, as at present constituted, exercise an effectual control over the different agents employed in the administration of the provinces?—I think the Bengal government cannot possibly do so. Its sphere is much too extensive.

867. It is principally in this view that you suggest the idea of establishing lieutenant-governors?—Yes; and as concerns the Bengal presidency, I think the Western Provinces require a separate government very urgently. The language, the habits, the institutions, the nature of property, every thing, in short, is different from Bengal; and I consider it a great misfortune to the Western Provinces to have been ruled so much by notions borrowed from Bengal, which necessarily prevail more in the councils of Calcutta than they would with a separate government, stationed near Furruckabad, Agra, Delhi or Meerut. Then in order that the Governor General may really control the other governments, it is necessary that he should not be be responsible for the details of any presidency, especially of that which has more than 50,000,000 out of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000.

868. Do you happen to know what are the powers now vested in the resident at Delhi?—In the Political department he has the same functions as the other political residents, modified of course by local circumstances, and with several political agents (British officers) under him. He has the immediate charge of the King of Delhi, and his family and dependents: he superintends or manages the business arising out of our relations with Runjeet Sing, with the protected Sikh chiefs between the Jumna and the Sutledj, with the adjoining hill country, with Bhurtpoor, and various petty principalities lying to the West of Delhi, and with the princes of Rajpootana. In cases of emergency the military authorities, within the sphere of his authority, must attend to his requisitions; and of course the different political agents under him are required to obey his instructions in regard to all the matters falling within their cognizance. In the Judicial and Revenue departments he possesses the powers of the Sudder Court, and of the Revenue Board within the five divisions of the Delhi territory, the officers in charge of which combine the duties of judge, magistrate and collector, but without any printed code of regulations; and he exercises similar powers, but under the rules of the general regulations, within the districts of Fharunpore and Meerut and their dependencies, which form the upper part of the Doab, (or Two River Country) between the Ganges and Jumna, and are separated from Delhi by the latter.

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For each division, viz. that of Delhi and that of the Doab, there is a commissioner of revenue and circuit intermediate between the resident and the district officers.

869. Would the establishment of authorities, exercising somewhat similar powers but always subordinate to the Governor General, in different parts of the provinces, operate beneficially to the administration of the government or otherwise?—I think he has more power than it is right to trust to one man under any general and permanent system. But in particular places, where there is likelihood of disorder, unless the people are restrained by a strong hand; and where they are too ignorant and undisciplined to be governed or protected by fixed laws, a similar arrangement may be advantageous. In the Delhi territory, however, I do not see any sufficient reason for leaving the people altogether without published laws, though it would be very wrong hastily to extend to them the rules that prevail in other parts of the country.

870. Will you state what are the boards now constituted at Calcutta for conducting public business?—There are two revenue boards. One, called the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, exercises a general direction and control over the several agents who provide the salt and opium, from the sale of which our revenue is derived, and over the other officers employed in the management and protection of those branches of the public resources. They similarly control the officers who are employed in the collection of the customs and town duties, the majority of whom are also collectors of the land revenue; and though they have no power in reference to the land revenue, all the collectors are under them in matters relating to the stamps and excise. For the general control of the business of the Land Revenue department, there is a board, denominated the Sudder Board of Revenue, with commissioners over divisions of three or four districts, who also exercise, under the Nizamut Adawlut, the powers of judges of circuit. When the Governor General went to the Western Provinces he took with him a detachment of the sudder board, to exercise its authority over the affairs of those provinces separately from those of the Lower Provinces, and I believe it is proposed to establish a distinct board in that quarter, as well as a separate sudder court.

871. Is there not also a military and medical board?—Yes, there is a medical board, whose chief duty, I belief, is to superintend the provision and distribution of medical stores, to collect and examine the reports of the medical officers, and to advise government on medical matters; and there is a military board, which acts as a board of ordnance and public works, controlling the supply and distribution of all military stores, the management of all military agencies or manufactories, the construction of buildings, and, in short, superintending and advising the government upon all questions touching the *materiel* of the army; being likewise employed to superintend and control the construction of roads, canals, embankments and buildings in the civil department.

872. Are there boards of those descriptions at the minor presidencies also?—There are medical boards both at Madras and Bombay; and at the former they have a board of revenue and a military board. At Bombay a military board did exist, but was abolished by Sir John Malcolm, and I have not heard that it has been re-established. There never was any revenue board at Bombay. These are all boards employed by the government in its political capacity. At Bengal there is also a board of trade, which manages the provision of the Company's commercial investments, but has nothing to do with the political government of the country; there is no board of trade elsewhere but at Calcutta.

873. Is all the machinery now employed in carrying on the government; the boards of revenue, trade, custom, medical and military, necessary in your opinion, or advantageous to the efficient transaction of the public business in those departments?—I should think generally that a single individual would conduct the duty of the boards more efficiently than a collective body: I would except perhaps the military board, of which one main duty is to prevent expense, and to oppose plans likely to induce expense; and, as far as I understand its functions, I think there is an advantage in their being discharged by more than one person; but I conceive that one military board ought to answer for all India, if the army was one.

874. Is not the divided responsibility of the boards in itself an evil tending rather to the delay than the expedition of public business?—Yes, I think generally boards are efficient just in proportion as their duty is discharged by one man. It may be proper to state that the finance committee at Calcutta discussed that point among others.

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875. Are you aware that the amount of the salaries of the European civil servants in India amounts to the sum of 2,000,000*l.* annually?—It probably amounted to nearly that sum including all civil appointments; but has now, I believe, been considerably reduced by the revision which has taken place lately.

876. The principle of the system of Indian administration was to connect India and England, by giving the English, who govern India, a continual interest in returning home, consequently giving them the means of so returning home by larger salaries than under colonization might be necessary?—Yes, the object has been, I believe, to keep up their connexion with their native country in that way.

877. Would not that object be better answered by giving them retiring pensions at an earlier period?—They now do get retiring pensions after 25 years' service; the amount of which is, however, chiefly paid by a contribution from their own salaries.

878. In point of fact, about 1,000 or 1,100 Englishmen, of high education and good connexions, are receiving from the Indian empire the means of making fortunes and returning to this country?—I think they have generally the means of making fortunes sufficient to enable them to return to this country, but I am sorry to say that they have not generally availed themselves of the means given to them.

879. What is your opinion of that law which prohibits civil servants realizing in India whatever fortunes they may have acquired there?—I think that any restriction on the purchase of land, except such as may be suggested with reference to the actual employment of individuals, is inexpedient. While officers are actually in the service there would be a difficulty in allowing them to acquire land, because the possession of that would subsequently limit the sphere in which they could be employed by the local government, if it were thought, as I think it would be, objectionable that they should exercise authority in districts where they themselves possessed land. Saving those objections, I think the obstructions inexpedient and unnecessary.

880. Would it not be desirable, as far as the prosperity of that country is concerned, that individuals should invest the capital they have acquired there in advantageous commercial and manufacturing speculation there, rather than in remitting it home?—I think it would be advantageous to remove the existing restrictions, but at the same time I should not expect that much capital would be invested in land by the servants of the Company; the natives are willing to give so high a price for land that, to say nothing of climate, I have no idea that it would answer the purpose of an European to buy land in India, unless he wanted it for purposes of manufacture or trade, or had some scheme of improvement in view. But I think the restriction is useless, and, in the degree in which it operates, inexpedient.

881. How many years' purchase is obtained for land in the neighbourhood of Calcutta?—I have understood from many natives that they are very glad to purchase with the prospect of a return of six per cent., and some experienced officers have stated the ordinary rate as high as 20 years' purchase upon the net profit, after paying all the public burthens.

882. If land in India sells at from 15 to 20 years' purchase, and in England from 25 to 30, why do you presume that persons having made money in India, would not, if permitted by law, invest their money in land in India?—I do not think the difference of profit would be a sufficient temptation, except to a few. Most men desire to come home, and the chance of bad health and other contingencies, from which the native is free, would render it an undesirable speculation.

883. What is the general rate of interest of money?—The government pay five per cent. for most of their debts, and the six per cent. debt, which they cannot immediately get rid of, bears a high premium. They are now, I understand, paying off part of one of the five per cent. loans, and endeavouring to raise money at four per cent., at which rate a considerable sum was at one time raised, circumstances having occasioned a glut in the money market. Five per cent. may now be considered established as the government rate. Native bankers, I have understood, charge on accounts current six per cent. The mercantile houses in Calcutta are at present, I believe, giving about eight per cent. The bank of Bengal has of late generally discounted at five or six, requiring perfect security. The cultivators of the land hardly ever, I believe, pay less than two per cent. a month, and often more; and interest varies within wide limits according to credit.

884. With reference to the two millions annually paid in salaries to civil servants in India, you were asked whether that did not enable young men of good education and

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and connexions to make their fortunes there, and remit them to England; from what source, other than from the industry of the natives, do those funds proceed?—A very considerable portion of the fund proceeds from the fertility of the soil, being in fact rent, of which, by the constitution of India, the government is the owner. But of course without industry the land will not yield rent, and in that sense the fund may be said to be produced by the industry of the people. So in regard to almost all taxes; and even the opium revenue, which is a tax not levied from the people of India, but from the consumers of the drug in China.

885. Have you any doubt that the arbitrary rents demanded from the natives have been in many instances regulated rather by the exigencies of the government than by the capability of the soil?—I have no doubt, in many cases, the government demands have been raised higher than they ought to be, and very much in consequence of government being or considering itself to be poor.

886. Are you aware that when Sir Thomas Munro remonstrated with the government at home on the fatal mistake which had been made in making too high an assessment in Madras, he was answered, nevertheless, the government could not afford to lower it?—I believe that answer was made to him, but made I conceive in error.

887. With a view to the principle of government of that country, do you not think that whatever may be the organ of the administration of affairs of India at home, means must be found of reducing the expense of its administration?—I believe the measures now in progress will leave the existing revenue sufficient: but it certainly is highly desirable to reduce every thing which can be reduced consistently with the safety and good government of the country; and more especially I consider it necessary for the good government of the country, that the owners of land should be allowed a share in the rent, that there may be no reasonable ground to doubt whether the government demands exceed the rent or fall short of it.

888. You consider the difference between European and native agency to be as nine to one; and that a native might be got for 100 rupees, to perform the same duty that an European performs for 1,000?—I think 3,000 rupees a year would, on an average, be sufficient for native judges, and I do not think the English judges are overpaid at 30,000. But I believe higher salaries for the natives have been recommended by some of the judicial officers in Bengal.

889. There are instances of natives holding judicial offices to the extent of 600 rupees a month, are there not?—In Bengal I knew only of one officer so paid; the head Moslem officer attached to the Sudder Court, who is called the Cazee ool Cuzat. The native officers at Madras and Bombay are, I believe, more liberally paid, but I do not know the precise amount of their salaries. And referring to the price of labour and of grain in the Bengal provinces, it appears to me that the average of 3,000, admitting of gradations up to 6,000, would be there sufficient for the native judges. The European judges, I should observe, I contemplate as being judges of appeal; and though I should expect from the natives equal talent, and probably more work, I should not expect the same degree of trustworthiness.

890. The last answer has supposed that a court of appeal, consisting of European judges, should at any rate exist; does not the existing system furnish the best means to those who now sit in the judicial courts, of obtaining that knowledge which can alone enable them to decide appeals; and could such knowledge be obtained, unless the parties sitting in the civil courts had previously passed through the judicial course in those inferior branches in the districts?—I do not think that the present system furnishes the information necessary for the purpose. Our officers are generally too ignorant of the people to administer good civil justice. I conceive that a civil servant should not commence his career with the discharge of judicial functions; but should be employed on executive duties, which would make him minutely acquainted with the revenue system of the country, and with the rights and institutions of the people, before he was raised to be a judge of a district.

891. Is it part of your plan that there should be any, and how many, European judges in the provinces?—I think about 41 in the districts.

892. How many now exist in the districts?—There are 52 judges; the proposed plan would give 41: the total civil servants of the higher grades at present 173; I should propose 146.

893. The saving of judges would be 11, and of other servants 27?—Yes; and ultimately I think that fewer European judges would suffice. The authority of natives being gradually extended, and the control of the European judges becoming less and less detailed, much expense might thus be saved. The conduct of the

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natives will, I have no doubt, be found good in proportion as they are well and liberally treated. The Bengal judicial officers are united in saying that the sudder ameens are respectable men, and at Madras the native district judges are equally esteemed.

894. Are there any gradations, or are the judges all of the same rank?—Of the European judges there are three grades, the district judges, the provincial judges, and the judges of the Sudder Court. Of the native judges there are two classes; moonsifs, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district, and sudder ameens, who are established at the same station with the European district judge.

895. There is no judicial officer inferior to the judge in a district?—Not uniformly; but there are magistrates or joint magistrates, who are not civil judges, but exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointment; and the registers generally try and decide causes referred to them by the judge.

896. Does your experience in Bengal enable you to state to the Committee under what circumstances a disability in respect to the property of the natives of India, whether Hindoos or Mussulmans, occurs when they shall have embraced Christianity?—I have never had any case of the kind brought distinctly to me, excepting what are stated in a pamphlet printed at Calcutta by some of the gentlemen engaged in propagating the Gospel in India; but I have communicated with different officers on the subject, and I believe it to be generally recognized as part of the Hindoo law that the right of inheritance is forfeited by conversion to and the observance of another faith.

897. It is the same with the Mahomedan law, is it not?—I apprehend so.

898. In both cases generally, not by conversion to Christianity, but by departure from there original faith; by becoming an outcast in the case of the Hindoo, and an infidel in the case of a Mussulman?—Yes; and in the case of a Hindoo the question would probably turn, not on matters of faith, but on practices supposed to be inconsistent with the retention of caste.

899. Has any mode occurred to you by which, preserving perfectly and entire the toleration of our native subjects, the rights of those who may become Christians, rights connected with civil property, may be preserved to them also?—The question was discussed in Bengal, and is adverted to in the correspondence regarding a legislative council. It was admitted to involve considerable difficulty. Upon the whole, the impression upon my mind was, that a general law should be passed, declaring that no such consequence should follow a departure from hereditary faith, excepting with regard to property (to be defined), in regard to which there might be conditions inconsistent with a change of religion: such, for instance, as the management of various endowments, both Hindoo and Moslem, which could not, consistently with their purposes or the rights of others, be vested in any who had not adhered to the old faith. In the case of Hindoos, too, I should imagine that it would be ordinarily found necessary to leave the family house with those who continued in that faith, without interference of the convert, for many have temples attached to them; and it would, at any rate, I conceive, be impossible that the convert could live with his unconverted relations. To compel a sale would be a hardship and offensive.

900. Your experience has not furnished you perhaps with any practical instance of the evil, or the mode in which the evil was evaded or remedied?—No, I have never had to do practically with any such case.

901. Would you leave to the Hindoo or Mussulman the power of bequeathing property to his descendants on condition of their remaining in the faith of their ancestors?—I think the law of bequest ought to be left as it is. Moslems are limited to the bequest of one-third of their property; and though the Hindoos, under the law as administered in Calcutta, are, I believe, considered to have an absolute right of bequest, I should not interfere to alter the law by a legislative enactment.

902. The Hindoo having the absolute right of bequest, would be very likely to enjoin the continuance of his sons in the faith, as the condition of their inheriting the property?—Still I should not interfere with the right, if it exist.

903. Do you consider that in the case of intestates there will be any objection to a regulation by which the courts should be directed or permitted to divide the property of such person, being a Christian, in the same way that he would divide it if he had remained either a Hindoo or a Mussulman?—No, with the exceptions I have already mentioned.

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904. The Committee understand, that certain regulations have been established in Bengal, by which certain offices were reserved to Hindoos and Mussulmans, with reference to the exclusion of European candidates for such offices, or the half-castes, Indo-Britons; practically has the interpretation of such regulations been to exclude Hindoos and Mussulmans who should become Christians?—I believe it has operated to exclude Christians in districts under the Madras presidency, where the Christian population was considerable. I am not aware of any similar result having occurred practically in Bengal.

905. Are you aware how far the existing ecclesiastical establishment in the Bengal presidency is adequate to the wants of the English population?—On that subject I beg permission to refer the Committee to a report of the Finance Committee which sat in Bengal in 1829-30; it is dated the 30th April 1830. The chief difficulty is to determine how far it is incumbent on the government to provide for the spiritual wants of the population.

906. That being also a question of finance?—We had to consider it chiefly as such; but the late Bishop Turner, I believe, reported to the government fully upon the subject, with reference to the suggestions of the committee.

907. Do you know that in Southern India Christians, both Catholic and Protestant, intermarry with the Hindoo tribes, and continue to keep up caste?—I am not aware that such is the case. I know that in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal presidency, many retain the name of Rajpoots who have become Moslems; and other Hindoo converts to the Mahomedan religion adhere to their notions of caste, and other ancient customs and prejudices; but I do not believe that those of different religions intermarry.

908. Are you aware of any instance in which a Hindoo, from having violated caste in many instances, was declared by the court to have been subject to the penalty of expulsion from his trade irrevocably, in reference to one only of all the offences proved to have been committed by him; that one being the offence of cohabiting with a Mahomedan woman?—I do not remember any such case; indeed, I believe several Hindoos on the Bengal side of India have been guilty of the offence without the penalty following; though probably, if it were brought under the cognizance of their punchayet, or general assembly, expulsion would follow.

909. The case to which reference was made in the question lately put was a case said to have occurred in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in the year 1814; does that or not bring the case to your recollection?—I think I know the party referred to. The family was one of distinction in Behar; but the circumstances have escaped me; they will probably be found in one of the printed reports of decisions passed by that court.

Jovis, 8° *die Martii,* 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Lushington, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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910. DURING how many years were you a servant of the East India Company in India?—I was actually resident 22 years; but altogether I was about 27 years in the Company's service.

911. During how long a portion of that time did you fulfil the duties of Secretary of the General Department at Calcutta?—I was Secretary to the Government in the General Department of Bengal nearly 10 years; two years of that period I was Chief Secretary to the Government, in addition. During the same period also I was about six or eight months Private Secretary to Mr. Adam and to Lord Amherst.

912. Mr. Adam was at that time exercising the functions of Governor-General?—He exercised those functions from the end of January to the beginning of August 1823.

913. Will you state to the Committee, as the result of your experience in India, what you consider to be the advantages or disadvantages of the existing system for educating

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educating the civil servants of the Company?—I think the present system of education at Hertford is defective. The character of the education of the young men is not sufficiently defined; it appears to me that they are treated neither as boys nor as men. I am inclined also to be of opinion, that in consequence of the nature of their appointment, they are apt to presume too much upon their *interest*; they consider themselves too free from responsibility; and I believe that, with some few eminent exceptions, the proficiency in the native languages which the writers ordinarily take with them from Haileybury to Calcutta is imperfect. If the Hertford institution be maintained, its anomalous system should be corrected; it should be considered and governed either as a seminary or a college, not as a nondescript establishment, where the youths are subjected to an ill-defined restraint, vacillating between the coercion of a school and the liberal and manly discipline of an university.

914. Does not that undue reliance upon what you term their interest, emanate in a great degree from the system of nomination under which they are originally appointed?—Yes, that is what I allude to.

915. Do you consider the qualifications established in the system at Haileybury as the best that could be devised, with a view to the formation of the young men for useful civil service in India?—No, I do not think they are.

916. In what respect do you consider those qualifications as defective?—I think that too much time is devoted to an ineffectual attempt to acquire the native languages, which would be much better learnt in India. I would confine the study of the native languages at Haileybury merely to the elementary and grammatical parts, leaving the rest to be acquired at Calcutta, either at the College or in such other way as may hereafter be determined; in fact, I would devote the education in England to the acquisition of the points of education of a gentleman, laying a good classical foundation, according to the existing practice of tuition, and combining with it the study of state polity and general jurisprudence.

917. Do all the young men proceed at present to India with the same certificate of qualification?—As far as I recollect, they all have one form of certificate.

918. Has it been very generally found that the attainments of the young men have corresponded to such certificates?—I think in most cases they have. I have observed in one or two instances, in communication with the officers of the College of Fort William, that the qualifications of the young men did not answer quite so strictly as they should do.

919. Do you mean that on their arrival at the College at Calcutta, it has not been very frequently found necessary for them to begin their education almost *de novo?*—Occasionally with respect to the Oriental languages. Credit is sometimes given to the young men for respectable proficiency in Persian, Bengalee or Hindostanee, when their ignorance of those tongues is but too apparent.

920. What should you consider the most efficient mode of obviating the evils arising out of the system of nomination to writerships at home?—I can answer that point most readily, because I have frequently considered it. I think the best plan would be, to distribute the writerships among the universities and great seminaries of England, Scotland and Ireland, or entrust them to some high tribunal, empowered to bestow them according to a conscientious and uninfluenced estimate of the claims of candidates, whose only title should be their merit, and whose only disqualification, if unobjectionable in a moral point of view, should be their deficiency in the attainments adapted to the stations for which they are destined.

921. To vest them, in short, in some independent authorities; the basis of obtaining such preferment consisting in public competition?—Exactly so. The consequence would be, that we should have the choice of the greater portion of the rising talent of Great Britain; and India would be supplied with functionaries of superior and authenticated ability. I conceive that the character of the service would be very much raised indeed by such an alteration.

922. Do you not conceive that by such a change of system the moral character of the young men so sent out would be materially affected?—I think so. We should have men of a steadier cast, and more alive to the consequences of responsibility.

923. With respect to the age at which young men should proceed to India, is it your opinion that the present age is too high or too low?—I think, on an average, they generally go out at about eighteen. That is a very fair medium to take, but I would rather have them go out older than younger; certainly by going out older, they are more likely to avoid habits of expense.

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924. If the principle of introducing into the civil administration of India more generally native agency were adopted, must it not follow that there would not be so many probationary offices for young Europeans to fill in India as there are now?—Certainly not. When the system is matured, I should conclude that we should not want any young men for assistants or registrars.

925. If then the offices of greater responsibility and control were alone reserved for Europeans, would it not, in your opinion, be desirable that young men should proceed from this country with a view to filling such stations at a somewhat more advanced period of life than at present?—Yes, certainly, supposing they are at once to step into situations of importance; but the difficulty occurs how they are to acquire the necessary experience and local knowledge, without a suitable probationary course of service in India.

926. Does not a young man proceeding to India cut himself off altogether from the different professions, civil and military, of this country?—Yes, he does, unless he returns to England within the age necessary to pursue such professions.

927. Does it not follow from this, that the instances have been very rare of sending back to England young men who have proceeded there, appointed to writerships, however deficient, in point of ability, they might have proved themselves for employment in India?—I think that consideration has operated very strongly with the government.

928. Do you remember any instances of young men being sent back, except for some moral offence?—I do not remember any young man being sent back.

929. What is the principle of promotion of the civil servants of the Company when in India; is it by seniority, or is it by favour of the local government?—In as many cases as possible, regard to seniority is observed. There are some very important situations where it is absolutely necessary to overlook mere seniority, and to select men of marked ability; for instance, the political residencies, the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut and some others; but the claims of seniority are respected as much as possible, so much so as to deprive the Governor-General of a great portion of what would be considered patronage; he scarcely has a selection. I look upon it that the patronage of India, I mean Bengal, which is the only part I am intimately acquainted with, is, generally speaking, dispensed with remarkable equity.

930. If the supply of writers is proportioned at all to the demand for filling up vacancies as they arise in India, it is presumed that the Governor-General has very little room for selection in the servants to be promoted?—Certainly but little.

931. If, on the other hand, a large body of supernumerary young men are sent out to India, would it not entail a very heavy charge upon the finances of the country?—Yes, I should think so.

932. Have you any doubt that there are at present, and under an extended system of native education, would for the future be, a still larger supply of intelligent, informed, and trustworthy natives, adequate to fulfil the duties of nearly all the offices, except the highest in the Revenue and Judicial departments?—Undoubtedly; I have a very high opinion of native talent.

933. Would the introduction of native agency into those departments, and the giving the people of the country reason to know that they were not excluded from those rewards which await European talent and acquirement, in your opinion, tend to strengthen their attachment to British dominion?—I should think there can be no question that it would do so.

934. During the period of your residence in India, did not you interest yourself considerably in the system of native education?—A great deal, as far as my official occupations would allow.

935. Will you state whether of late years much has been accomplished in Bengal in that particular?—Some years back the Company were authorized by an Act of Parliament to appropriate a lac of rupees annually to promote the diffusion of education among the natives, out of the surplus territorial revenues of the Company. For a long time there was no surplus revenue; indeed, I am not quite certain that there is any now: but a few years ago the government began to apportion that annual lac of rupees regularly amongst certain institutions, and I may say, that for the last seven or eight years the government have afforded the most efficient, the most cordial, and the most benevolent support to the education of the natives. They have established a Sanscrit College, with a foundation of 30,000 rupees a year; they have established a Mahomedan College, with the same endowment; and they have assisted very much what we call the Anglo-Indian College, which is a college

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founded by the Hindoos themselves almost expressly for the cultivation of the English language. They have favoured this college very much, by allowing it the use of instruments, books, and other facilities, and permitting several of their own officers to act as examiners, and to aid them in various ways. The examinations of this latter college, I know in one instance, and probably in several instances, have been conducted at the Government-house in the presence of the Governor-General. The Government have revived the colleges of Delhi and Agra, also one at Benares, and they have established schools at Chinsurah, Chunar, Ajmere, and Bhagulpore and other places; they have also appointed a committee of public instruction, who superintend not only the government's own institutions, but afford their aid and countenance to all the schools belonging to natives which may apply to them for aid. The committee are specially instructed to submit from time to time to the Governor-General in Council such measures as may be calculated to improve the education and morals of the people by the introduction of useful knowledge, including the sciences and arts of Europe. The principal civil servants at the presidency belong to the committee, of which a member of council is usually president. The progress of native education is ascertained with great anxiety by the Governors-General. In their speeches to the assemblies of the College of Fort William, notice is always taken of the progress of native education, and learned natives are very much encouraged; I should say on the whole, that a very warm and heart-felt interest has been shown by the government in native education, and that its servants also, as far as possible, have contributed their endeavours to the promotion of that most desirable object.

936. However strong the interest felt by the government in the object of educating the natives of India, are the Committee to understand that one lac of rupees, about 10,000 *l.* sterling, is the only portion of a territorial revenue of about 20,000,000 *l.*, at present devoted to that object?—I suspect so, except some inconsiderable additions; they occasionally give a few hundred rupees a month to other institutions for native education.

937. You have mentioned that the natives themselves established an Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta with a view principally of acquiring and disseminating the English language; is not that, in your opinion, a strong proof of the eagerness of the natives to acquire the English language?—It is a very strong proof; and that is not the only proof, because they have constantly shown a great anxiety to acquire the English language.

938. Are the Committee to understand from you, that in the establishments hitherto existing for the purpose of promoting native education, the acquirement of the English language has been universally adopted as an essential object?—The Sanscrit College was originally instituted principally for the cultivation of that language, but an English class was afterwards added. In the Mahomedan College the study of Arabic and Mahomedan law is chiefly cultivated; but they also have an English class.

939. Do you not think that by opening employment in India to such natives only as should have made some progress in the acquisition of the English language, a great stimulus would be given to the natives generally to acquire it?—Yes, I think so.

940. Even at present, small as is the portion of natives in the civil administration of their own country, do they not, in many instances, prefer the English language to the Sanscrit, and other foreign Oriental languages?—I think the younger class do. There has been a very great interest indeed excited among the rising generation in favour of the English language.

941. You are aware that the proceedings of the courts of justice in India are universally carried on through the medium of a foreign language, namely, the Persian; do you think it might be possible gradually to introduce the English language into the details of the administration of the courts of justice?—I cannot see any objection to that, because the Persian language is as much a foreign language to a Hindoo as English is. The Bengal government, however, have gone far towards settling that point, by promulgating their intention gradually and eventually to render the English language the medium of transacting public business throughout the country.

942. Do you consider that the giving to the natives systematically an enlightened education, affords the best chance of the advancement of the Christian religion in India?—It is the only rational foundation. While encouraging, to every prudential degree, the dissemination of useful knowledge among our Indian subjects, every

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every government under which I have served, has enjoined the most scrupulous adherence to the long-avowed and indispensable condition of not interfering directly with the religious opinions of the natives, an injunction which has pointedly and wisely been reiterated by the Court of Directors. A disposition having of late been manifested in certain quarters to depart from that judicious and just course of policy, it seems expedient that our obligations, as declared by Act of Parliament, to respect the religious prejudices of the people, should be reviewed, and their observance authoritatively inculcated, for if we disregard our solemn engagements to our native subjects, we must calculate on their bitter disaffection.

943. Have you had occasion personally to observe any instances in which the extension of education has had the consequence of affecting the religious feelings of the natives?—I have not had any personal observation of the fact; but I apprehend it certainly does exist very strongly. I have great reason to suppose, that at least one in ten of those Hindoos at the presidency who have at all given their attention to reading, scoff at and have abandoned the follies of idolatry, and become deists. I had not much intercourse with the natives myself in India.

944. Has any progress been made in the Bengal presidency in the conversion of the natives to Christianity?—I am afraid very little; there have been to my knowledge one or two remarkable instances, however, of sincere conversion, and many more are claimed. The cause of Christianity will not be promoted in India by premature, injudicious or fanatical attempts at proselytism. The experience of late years has shown (I mention it with sorrow) that the direct and permanent conversion of adult Hindoos or Mahomedans (especially the former) is extremely rare; it only remains therefore to seek the propagation of Christianity by the slow process of instructing the rising generation. The progress must indeed be gradual, but the results will be solidly beneficial. Any efforts to force such results, by open interference with the religious observances of our native subjects, might, without advancing the great cause in view, produce consequences the most injurious. Such proceedings might tend to our expulsion from the country in the midst of our career of usefulness, and cast back the objects of our care into their ancient ignorance. We must patiently persevere in the course which has already produced a large harvest of improvement. It is true that the consequences of our teaching the natives the value and extent of their power will lead to their asserting it, and to the subversion of our rule; but this consummation is not likely to occur, till the light of knowledge has spread widely and beyond the risk of extinction, bringing with it the secure establishment of Christianity. The change of dominion will then, it is to be hoped, be effected without convulsion; we shall retire gracefully; gratitude will succeed to resistance; and instead of our being execrated as reckless tyrants, our memory will be revered as belonging to enlightened benefactors.

945. In what light are such converts held by their countrymen in Bengal?—Greatly depreciated. They cease to associate with them; they will not eat in their company, and, in fact, despise them.

946. You stated that you had a high opinion of the native talent; have you also a sufficiently high opinion of their trustworthiness, to consider that native agency generally might be employed in India?—Generally speaking, I have not a very high opinion of their trustworthiness; but I think it is because when they have been in situations of trust, they have never been adequately remunerated; but if they were liberally paid and properly educated, I do not see why the Bengalee should not be as trustworthy as the European. I can adduce one instance within my own knowledge, which, I think, showed great trustworthiness on the part of the natives: it rather concerns myself personally, but perhaps I shall be excused for mentioning it. After I had been in India about 11 years, I was obliged to go home for my health. As I had been in the Political Secretary's office during the whole of that period, except when I was in college, I had long ceased to give any attention to the native languages, except for mere colloquial purposes. I returned to India after an absence of nearly four years, and of course was thrown out of my situation in the Secretary's-office. It was necessary to take some employment or other, and it was also necessary to take the first that was offered (I would not have accepted a judicial one, from conscientious motives), and I was appointed acting collector of Burdwan, the revenues of which were about 450,000 *l.* a year. When I took charge of that collectorship, I was almost wholly ignorant of my duty, and had to depend for advice on the head clerk, a Bengalee, but who understood English perfectly. I remained there six months, and of course endeavoured to qualify myself as well as I could, and also showed

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as much pretence of supervision as it was possible for me, under such a state of inexperience, to evince. I was then summoned to Calcutta to officiate as political secretary to government, and was enabled to render up my accounts, and to *escape* from the collectorship (for I can use no other word) without complaint or defalcation, owing in a great measure to the integrity or moderation of the principal native officers.

947. The term "Collector" would imply to an Englishman a mere receipt of money; will you give the Committee some notion of the extent of duties which devolve upon an individual filling that office?—The principal duty of a collector is to receive the revenue, and to preside in what we call summary suits; that is, suits that require early decision between the ryot and the landlord. I believe these are appealable to some other court, but I cannot speak much about revenue matters, as six months, 15 years ago, were all the experience I had on those points.

948. Does the collector combine any other functions?—Not that I recollect.

949. Does any method suggest itself to you, in which the government could give encouragement to the village schools, however trifling the amount might be in each case, which would considerably facilitate the acquisition of English by a large portion of the population?—The most effectual mode of aiding them would be to assist in providing them with competent masters, a measure not very easy of accomplishment, as a considerable prejudice exists on the part of the Hindoos against becoming teachers for hire; but this prejudice has of late been weakened.

950. You said that the natives had shown a great anxiety to obtain a knowledge of the English language; can you state whether many of them have made any proficiency in the language?—They have made very remarkable proficiency in the English language. Some of the students, who have completed their education in the Hindoo College and other institutions, are in the habit of holding debating societies, where they discuss topics of considerable importance in the English language, and read lectures and essays of their own composition, upon various literary and scientific subjects. At one of the meetings above mentioned, the question for discussion was, "Whether posthumous fame be a rational principle of human action or not." It is true that the debate soon branched off into a consideration of the possibility and probability of human perfection, but the orators spoke with remarkable fluency, quoting Gibbon, Hume, Reid, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Shakspeare, Milton, &c. The forms of similar meetings in England were imitated, and the chairman having inquired the reason of the secretary's absence, a loud cry of "Persecution!" was raised, and it was explained that he was prevented from attending by his father, who was afraid that his principles of paganism should be corrupted, in consequence of the other members being deists. Thus has the beginning of a most wonderful change been worked among a race, who for a long time were considered as sunk in a hopeless state of ignorance and the blindest idolatry. I should have mentioned before, that one of the young Hindoos in question being called upon at the police to swear, as usual, on the waters of the Ganges, declined, averring that he should just as soon swear by the waters of the Nile.

951. Have you known of a native of Calcutta, a Hindoo of education, publishing a work, turning into ridicule the idolatry and superstitions of the Hindoo religion. The question refers to a work published in the year 1820?—I do not remember it.

952. Are you aware that any of the young men at Calcutta have established a periodical work in the English language?—I cannot speak with certainty; but I think I have heard it mentioned.

953. Were you present at any of the debates you have mentioned?—No; but I am in correspondence with persons who have sent me authentic information on that subject.

954. What subordinate offices had you filled in India previous to your appointment to the collectorship of Burdwan?—On my leaving college I was appointed assistant in the Governor-General's office. That office consisted of eight or ten junior civil servants employed under the Marquess Wellesley solely in the duty of transcription, but of a strictly confidential nature. Afterwards, upon the dissolution of that office, I was appointed assistant to the secretary in the Political department; I then became deputy secretary in the same office, and was obliged to return to England for my health in 1812. Upon my return, I was appointed to the acting collectorship of Burdwan, and then became secretary.

955. It was not, then, by virtue of seniority that you became collector of Burdwan?—I was entitled to a collectorship by my standing.

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956. Will you explain to the Committee what you mean by being entitled to a collectorship by your standing?—Unless in consequence of notorious incapacity, a civil servant is, after six or seven years, supposed eligible to a collectorship.

957 Is it usual for writers to be appointed to situations without any reference whatever to their capability or their adaptation to the offices to which they are appointed?—Yes, because they possess very little peculiar qualification when they first leave the college, some young men who have made very great proficiency are generally selected for the political residencies

958 Did not the government of Bengal in 1823 state to the Court of Directors that the supply of civil servants, from temporary causes, was inadequate to the demand?—I think they did

959 Did not the local governments in consequence appoint one or two individuals, not of the regular civil servants, to offices commonly held by covenanted servants?—I do not remember any particular instance of it, but it does not follow that the fact may not have existed, because I was only cognizant of the affairs of my own department

960 Do you conceive that the present mode of administering the public departments in Calcutta, through the agency of Boards, is attended with advantage to the public service?—Certainly not with advantage, I think it is attended with great inconvenience and great delay. Instead of having Boards, it would be much better to have one responsible efficient person The consequence of a Board, in many cases is, that you have one able man who does the work, and you have an inferior person, or a person of tolerable attainments, just to fill up the number to make the quorum

961 From the distance to which many of those who administer the government in India in the provinces are removed from the seat of government, must it not happen that the government of the residency can have but an imperfect control over their proceedings?—Certainly

962 In what way does it appear to you that it would be desirable to amend the system of the administration of the government in India itself, with a view to give it greater vigour and unity of action?—That is a most momentous and important question, which I feel great difficulty in answering.

963 Does it appear to you that by the appointment of lieutenant-governors, vested with considerable powers, but always subordinate to the Governor-General, a greater degree of vigour and uniformity of action might be given to the executive administration of the country?—Yes, I think so, and the Governor-General would be greatly relieved by such appointments, nor do I think, upon the whole, it will be the cause of great additional expense, because other appointments might be dispensed with

964 Under such a system, might not, for instance, the expense of the governments at Bombay and Madras be very materially reduced?—I think they might, certainly I conceive that instead of having governments with councils, &c, you might have lieutenant-governors there also, by which an immense expense would be saved.

965 What additional powers do you think it would be expedient to give to such officers, beyond those now exercised by the present provincial authorities?—The lieutenant-governors, supposing that system to prevail over all British India, would require very extensive powers, territorial, judicial and political, which should enable them to act without reference to the paramount authority, except on the most important occasions It would simplify the business a great deal, and would save the time of the Governor-General At present, the Governor-General is overwhelmed with business, and it is impossible for him to attend to every detail submitted to him Of course there might be some efficient plan of responsibility arranged for the lieutenant-governors, but I do not profess to say what it could be just now I am only speaking in reply to the question, as to the general alteration which I think might be expediently introduced.

966. Should you think it advisable that the Governor-General should be detached from the local administration at Calcutta?—I would confine the attention of the Governor-General to the most important points, he has far too much to do I think that the members of Council might perform a great part of the business upon their own responsibility, I even think the secretaries to government might take their share in the executive also, upon responsibility, without making a reference upon every trifle, as they have to do now, to either the Governor-General or the members of Council The consequence is, that as the Governor-General now must devote the greatest part of his time and attention to political matters, other subjects

necessarily receive but a very crude degree of his consideration. It is physically impossible for any man to discharge all the duties which he, as Governor-General, professes to perform.

967. Can you suggest any mode by which it appears to you that the present immensely voluminous correspondence between India and this country might be abridged?—If the home authorities would dispense with so much detail as they require at present. We are expected now to send home a copy of every paper, however trifling, which comes before Council, and not only one copy, but copies in duplicate to the Court of Directors, and I believe in duplicate also to the Board of Control. I would send home transcripts of important papers, and indexes containing the heads of others which are not of great importance, and which might be furnished when required. A good index would keep the home authorities advised of the contents of the Indian records.

968. Is not the tendency of the executive government being discharged through the means of Councils or of Boards, to increase unnecessarily the amount of public writing?—I think it does increase the amount of public writing; but the members of Council are extremely useful to the Governor-General; they arrange for him the most material points of correspondenee in judicial and territorial matters, and relieve him from a load of detail; but they could relieve him still more if they were allowed to decide upon many of those matters upon their own responsibility. As for the Boards, as I said before, I think they had better be abolished, and one responsible person be substituted.

969. The power of making regulations by the government of India, the Committee understand, is at present vested solely in the Governor in Council?—Yes.

970. Does it appear to you that any better tribunal might be constituted in India for so important a purpose?—Not having given my attention to that subject, I am not prepared to speak upon it.

971. Does it occur to you that, in matters so vitally affecting the feelings and wants of the natives, it might be possible to introduce into such legislative councils a person of native talent and experience?—I think it would be consistent for me to return the same answer to this question, that I have not considered the subject.

972. What was the state of the press in Calcutta at the period of your residence there; and what do you understand it to be at the present time?—The press in Calcutta was for a long time under a censorship; at last, in the time of Lord Hastings, an Anglo-Indian editor discovered that he could not be legally sent out of the country for press offences; the consequence was, that he set the government at defiance, and refused to adopt the erasures of the chief secretary, who was the censor of the press. The government then, making a merit of compulsion, adopted a set of regulations, by which they required that the proceedings of the public press should be conducted, and took off the censorship; and those regulations were for a time, as far as I recollect, very fairly adhered to. At last a gentleman established a newspaper, called the Calcutta Journal, which soon became extremely popular, and which was excellently conducted, I mean as to ability. The editor certainly created in India a great taste for literature, and for the prosecution of enlightened pursuits: but, unfortunately, he thought it necessary to infringe the Regulations, which produced remonstrances from the government. To those remonstrances, as far as I recollect, he generally returned respectful answers, and the next day repeated his infractions. The government, pursuing their system of weakness, continued to remonstrate with the editor. I am not certain whether I am correct as to dates now, but about this time an address was presented from certain individuals at Madras to Lord Hastings, congratulating him, and complimenting him upon having taken off the restrictions upon the press, which restrictions were in existence at that time. Lord Hastings was extremely pleased with this address; and in his reply dilated upon the advantages of a free press, and the credit which reflected upon a liberal government from allowing its measures to be publicly discussed. Whilst he was receiving those compliments, as Governor-General, he was authorizing remonstrances and threats to the editor of the Calcutta Journal, as Governor-General in Council; and latterly, whenever the editor received one of those letters of remonstrance, from the chief secretary, he of course threw into the teeth of the Governor-General those liberal expressions in his speech; the consequence was, that Lord Hastings felt himself committed; and though he acknowledged the necessity of curbing and coercing the editor of the Calcutta Journal to the very utmost, yet he was in a dilemma, and he deferred each hour the infliction of severe punishment until he left the country. The editor in

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in question continued, after Lord Hastings's departure, to defy the government: one of the usual warnings, but I believe in a little stronger terms, was conveyed to the editor, upon the part of the then Governor-General in Council, Mr. Adam. He continued, and having reflected upon some act of the government, the consequence was, that he was ordered to quit the country. Afterwards another individual incurred the same fate, during the government of Lord Amherst. After a time, the Regulations being loosely drawn up, and easy to be misconstrued by such as wished it, the government applied to the Supreme Court for a bye-law, which should reach all native editors, Anglo-Indians and Bengalese; and a bye-law was in consequence enacted, which put the press under severe regulation, and made the editors liable to very strong penalties; I think they went so far as to confiscate the press and the materials, and also involved a fine upon each copy of the newspapers published which was considered offensive. Such was the state of things when I left India. I understand since, that Lord William Bentinck has allowed a system of the press totally licentious and free; by licentious, I mean that he has given it full license.

973. What were the offences, generally speaking, imputed to the publications of the editor of the Calcutta Journal?—Generally calling in question the acts of the government, so far as I recollect.

974. Do you recollect any specific instance of having excited natives to rebellion, or the soldiers to mutiny, or any offences of that description, tending to put the government in peril?—No.

975. Do you know what were the consequences to the editor of the Calcutta Journal of his summary deportation?—The consequence was that he suffered very severely in his fortune.

976. You stated that the government applied to the Supreme Court for a bye-law; will you be so good as to explain to the Committee what you mean by the government applying to the Supreme Court for a bye-law?—The Supreme Court, in conjunction with the government, are entitled, according to law, to enact certain laws for what is called the better government of the town of Calcutta and its vicinity, or some such expression.

977. Will you state what is the difference between a regulation and a bye-law?—A bye-law simply applies to Calcutta and its vicinity; a regulation is one of general extension to all the courts in the interior, and is either strictly judicial or territorial.

978. Do you mean that a bye-law would have no effect beyond the Mahratta Ditch?—I think not.

979. Is it necessary that such bye-laws should have their origin in the Supreme Court?—As far as I recollect, the government proposes the bye-law to the Supreme Court, which registers it or not as a legal enactment, after hearing objections to it, according to fixed forms.

980. Is that bye-law still in force, or has it since been repealed?—I suppose it is in force.

981. Are you aware whether it has in any instance been acted upon?—I do not remember.

982. Are not the civil servants of the Company generally at present precluded from taking any part in the press of India?—They are debarred by the orders of the Court of Directors from being proprietors or editors.

983. Is there any interdiction against their being writers in periodical journals already established?—No, I do not think it extends to that.

984. Does the power of the government under this bye-law extend equally to the native as to the European press?—Yes, it was intended to extend the control to the editors of native newspapers which had lately risen up.

985. At the period of passing this bye-law, does it come within your knowledge how many of the judges in Calcutta were present upon the bench?—As far as I recollect, there was only one, Sir Francis M'Naughten.

986. Was a similar bye-law applied for to the bench at Bombay?—I do not know.

987. Are you not aware that the bench at Bombay refused to sanction any such regulation?—I do not remember the circumstance.*

988. Is it your opinion that the encouragement of native journals might be made the means of conveying information highly beneficial to the natives of India?—Unquestionably; but I would exercise a very close supervision over them, for fear they should be the means of doing mischief to the native army; in fact, the native

army is the only body which is to be considered now-a-days with regard to the press. I think the press may continue just as free and just as licentious as Indian politicians may desire, so long as the infection does not spread to the native army. Whilst we have the native army staunch, it does not much signify what newspaper squabbles take place at the presidencies. When Earl Minto was Governor-General, he was so alarmed at certain publications which proceeded from the missionary press at Serampore, directed against the religious prejudices of the natives, that he required the press to be removed to Calcutta, though the editors were living under the protection of the Danish government It is mentioned by Sir John Malcolm, in his History of India (1826), that for 35 years a most active circulation of inflammatory papers, in the shape of letters, proclamations and prophecies, has been made to the native troops, causing a deep impression; but owing to the difficulty of multiplying copies, the emissaries of sedition did not do much harm. Surely they should be debarred the facilities of a press, under the very eye of government, in aid of their designs! If the native army be once tainted, the empire which we have taken so many years to consolidate may be lost to us in one day; and therefore I think it is of the highest importance that the native journals should be carefully scrutinized, and my opinion is that this salutary supervision was rather too much neglected in former days. I cannot speak of course as to the last five years.

989. In what languages are the present newspapers written?—In Bengalee and Persian. I believe there was one in Hindostanee. The Persian papers are accompanied by a Hindostanee version.

990. Are those languages that the sepoys generally understand?—The sepoys generally speak Hindostanee, but of course they soon pick up a knowledge of Bengalee, when quartered in the Lower Provinces. I have heard that some of the native officers understand Persian, and even English.

991. Have you understood that any ill consequences have been attributed to the existing relaxation of the press at Calcutta, so far as it has gone?—Yes.

992. Can you state in what respect?—I am bound to answer frankly. The subordination in the civil service was affected in a few instances, and I think it had a still stronger influence upon a portion of the officers of the Company's army.

993. Do you know whether the present government of India have expressed themselves as sensible of any such ill consequences to their government?—No; I am not aware of it.

994. Does not the condition of the press at Madras at this time differ materially from its condition at Calcutta or Bombay?—Yes; I understand the censorship still exists at Madras.

995. Does it not appear to you that there should be some uniform system adopted with regard to it, throughout all the presidencies generally?—Yes; I would remove the censorship, because it is hateful to everybody; the very name disgusts people; in fact, we have gone through the ordeal, and as I said before, as long as the native army is not affected, it does not signify.

996. Does the state of society in Calcutta at present admit of trying offences of the press by the intervention of juries?—I should be sorry to throw any imputation, upon a considerable body of men, but I should not like to have a press cause before any jury in Calcutta.

997. Of what classes and descriptions of persons would such juries be composed? —Principally of European shopkeepers, and of Anglo-Indians.

998. Do you mean to the exclusion of all the civil servants of the Company?—Yes; the civil servants never sit upon juries, except when specially summoned.

999. Are they precluded from so doing by any Regulation?—No; they are not precluded.

1000. Has any experiment been made of submitting to such tribunals offences touching the press?—Yes; there was one case where the editor of the Calcutta Journal was tried for a libel upon the secretaries to government, and the secretaries were cast. At that time disputes about the freedom of the press were extremely rife, and it was very difficult to get an unbiassed set of men as a jury. The power of venue, as in England, did not exist; we were obliged to submit to a jury who certainly thought warmly upon the subject, and taken from a class of persons who generally gave their opinion most decidedly against any interference with the liberty of the press.

1001. In your opinion, can the present system of licensing individuals who proceed to reside in India be conveniently or advantageously relaxed?—Yes I think so.

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1002. Do you consider that in the event of the absence of all restrictions upon individuals resorting to India, any very formidable influx of needy adventurers need be apprehended?—No, I think not of needy adventurers, certainly. I do not see how they would get out.

1003. If they should get out, does India afford a possible means of subsistence to either the mere agricultural peasant or the lowest description of artizan?—I do not think that the mere agricultural peasant could compete for three months with the ryot of the country, for many reasons: on account of the cheapness with which the ryot can live, and also in consequence of the climate. It is impossible that any European could personally engage in agricultural pursuits in the climate of India; and as for the common-rate artizans, the natives of India are remarkably good workmen, and excellent imitators of patterns, and therefore I think it would be only the superior-rate artizans who could expect to succeed.

1004. Should you conceive it for the advantage of that country to encourage the resort to India of individuals possessing more or less of capital?—Yes, I think so.

1005. Are you aware of any benefit that arises from their prohibition to possess or occupy any lands in the interior?—I do not see why they should not be permitted to possess lands in the interior, provided the natives are guarded against their possible oppression.

1006. In what manner should you propose so to guard the natives?—I would make the Europeans in question amenable to the Company's courts, and the less that the Supreme Court is allowed to interfere the better.

1007. An apprehension has been expressed by some natives, in a recent petition to the House of Commons, lest by the permission of Europeans to settle in the interior they should be exposed to persecution, against which they should have no other redress than by proceeding to the presidency; are the Committee to conclude from your answer to the last question, that you see no difficulty in rendering the jurisdiction of the native provincial courts such as an European might safely be made amenable to?—I think that the complaints adverted to would be obviated, and might be remedied unexceptionably in the manner alluded to.

1008. Would it not be the direct interest of any European embarking capital in manufacturing or commercial speculation in India, to cultivate the good opinion and to secure to himself the co-operation of the natives?—It would seem to be but common good policy to do so.

1009. This then being his interest, and the protection afforded to him by the courts of justice being so improved as you propose, do any dangers occur to you as likely to result from an unrestrained admission?—I think that the class of persons who would go out to India, that is, persons with some small degree of capital, because we have excluded the lowest class, would generally be people of respectability, who would have a knowledge of their own interests, and I do not see the slightest objection to their being allowed to go into the interior, under the restrictions adverted to.

1010. Should you say that any jealousy exists, generally speaking, in the minds of the natives as to the settlement of Europeans among them?—Yes; in their ignorance, they are naturally apprehensive of it. They have had perhaps a few persons settled among them who may have treated them with roughness and violence. I allude to the class of indigo planters; but on the whole, they have generally treated the natives with mildness.

1011. Are you of opinion, that in the event of free access being permitted to Europeans it would be necessary to furnish the existing government of India with any summary powers with respect to the residence of individuals?—I think the Governor-General can scarcely be made too powerful; emergencies might arise where the exercise of summary power would be necessary, therefore I would leave him the power of sending Europeans to England, although I think it might be accompanied with certain explanations and modifications. I think that a great deal of secret mischief may be done by an ill-intentioned man, without coming within the jurisdiction of a court of justice.

1012. You would therefore leave to the Governor-General a power of summary deportation; should you propose to do so with or without his assigning a cause for so doing, and giving the individual an opportunity of disproving, if he could, the accusations against him?—I would certainly give him an opportunity of disproving the accusations, if he could; but I think the procedure should be summary, and not be clogged by an appeal to the Supreme Court, or any other court of judicature in India.

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1013. Would there be any danger, in your opinion, of the existence of such an arbitrary power disinclining men of capital from embarking under such a system?—I think not, because every well-disposed man, and every reasonable man, has no cause to fear the infliction of such a punishment as that. A man who goes to India just to prosecute his pursuits peaceably, and not to trouble the government or other people with political dissentions or intrigues, is not likely to come under the visitation of this power; and another reason also is this, that such eagle-eyed scrutiny would be exerted over the exercise of such a power, that a Governor-General would take care to have good grounds for using it. It is also my opinion, although it may be disputed, that that power has never been unjustly exerted. I am sure myself, that if I were to proceed to India with 50 lacs of rupees, embarked in speculations of an anxious nature, I should not be afraid of trusting to the justice of the government; I should not be afraid of being deported.

1014. Where is the power that exercises this eagle-eyed scrutiny in India?—At home.

1015. You have intimated that some modifications might be desirable; what is the nature of the modifications you allude to?—I would make the procedure a little more formal as to accusation and trial, more for the satisfaction of general opinion than from any idea that the government in preceding instances have acted with harshness or injustice, because in every case I am aware of at Calcutta, there was a manifest infringement of the articles under which the individual came to Calcutta; he was bound by those articles to conform to the existing regulations of the Company's government, which he did not choose to conform to.

1016. Do you contemplate the probability of cases arising in which it would be attended with public danger to postpone the infliction of such a penalty until sanctioned by authorities at home?—I think, in the case of a political offence, it would be prejudicial to the safety of the state certainly.

1017. Do you think that it might not meet the exigency of almost any case that you could imagine, that until such sanction should have been received the individual should be placed under more or less of personal restraint?—I think in most cases it might certainly, but at the same time that individual, in a small society, as Calcutta still is, would be doing a great deal of mischief by remaining upon the spot for many months.

1018. Have you not known many Europeans of the poorer classes in Calcutta in a state of destitution, and objects of charity?—Yes, a good many.

1019. Have not you known any beneficial effects in respect to the administration of justice and police result from the existence of the press in India?—I do not remember any at this moment.

1820. Are you aware that so long ago as in the time of Mr. Hastings, when the press was free, he had no difficulty in obtaining verdicts from juries against editors in cases of libel?—My memory does not serve me as to that point.

1021. Should you not attribute the circumstance you have mentioned, of the strong indisposition of the juries to convict in cases of political libel, to the peculiar excitement of the time, in consequence of the controversy upon the subject that was then going on?—Yes, certainly, mens' minds were very much excited then.

1022. Has any class of the native population shown much interest in this question about the liberty of the press?—I think they have, apparently; but I suspect that they have been only instigated by Europeans in the first instance, otherwise they would have been perfectly indifferent to it.

1023. You said that so long as the native army was not affected by the press, you apprehended no danger from the liberty of it; would you therefore apprehend any danger from the entire liberty of the European press, merely subject to the common resort of the courts of law?—Yes, I should, because by degrees the poison of the European press might be communicated to the native army by means of translation and other modes. We have known very active emissaries, for instance, before the massacre of Vellore, going about with papers venting sedition and mutiny. Should Great Britain be engaged in European war, the freedom of the press would require to be considered in a new point of view, as relating to the facilities which newspapers may afford for communicating intelligence to the enemy.

1024. Have you been in the habit of reading any of the native journals?—No, I have not; I have heard their substance sometimes mentioned.

1025. Do they resemble English newspapers?—As far as I recollect, there were some few heads of intelligence that were interesting to the natives, and a good deal about literature.

1026. Was

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1026 Was there anything in the way of political disquisition?—Not much, so far as I recollect; but that will soon follow, if it has not obtained yet.

1027 Have the native newspapers found their way into the interior?—Not many hitherto, I believe.

1028. For example, at Benares and Dacca, Delhi, and the more considerable places?—I know they have reached Delhi; I cannot speak positively as to other places.

1029 Does your experience during the period you were secretary to the government in Bengal, enable you to say how far the present machinery for conducting the government in India, both in India and at home, has led to great delays in the administration of public affairs?—I think it has led to great delay in frequent instances. Familiarly speaking, I think we calculated about two years in getting an answer from the Court of Directors on general subjects.

1030. Have you known any instances in which the determination of public matters of importance has very greatly exceeded that period?—There is none in my recollection at this moment

1031. Can you suggest to the Committee any means by which the transaction of the public business of India might be conducted with more expedition and promptitude, due regard being had to its efficiency?—Yes, I think so, by having one authority instead of two at home.

1032. You think that a single organ for administering the affairs of India at home would be preferable to a double one, as now existing?—I should think so, undoubtedly.

1033. How soon does a merchant in India receive a reply from his agent in London?—Generally within a twelvemonth, sometimes much earlier.

1034 Have you considered the present ecclesiastical establishment in India as adequate to its purposes?—Yes, I think so.

1035. You speak from your knowledge of Bengal?—Yes, the ecclesiastical department was under my office as secretary to the government. The number of chaplains was, I consider, adequate for Bengal. It would have been desirable to have more, so that a larger number of Europeans might have access to public worship. I mean those scattered at small stations. But the apportionment of chaplains is not to be considered with reference to the extent of our territory, but to the number of Christians who are to benefit by their ministrations, and the government cannot in reason be required to incur a large outlay for the accommodation of a few individuals, who do not contribute towards defraying the charge. Every station where there was any considerable number of Europeans quartered or resident, had a chaplain located, the Company had built several churches where they were called for, and were building more, only they wished to incur the expense gradually. I think that the number of chaplains is as great, if the complement be kept up, (because some are absent on furlough and on account of sickness,) as can reasonably be expected, the government paying all the expenses.

1036 What is your opinion as to the expediency of augmenting the number of bishops?—Having the misfortune to differ on this point with many excellent persons, I should distrust my own judgment, but the conviction presses most strongly on my mind that such augmentation is quite unnecessary. My reason is this, that I think the duties and labours of the bishop have been exaggerated, and that the archdeacons at the several presidencies have very little to do. I conceive that their functions might be very much increased. I was assured by Doctor Loring, the first archdeacon, that he had very little to do. The more particular charge of the ecclesiastical interests at the different presidencies might be safely intrusted with increased powers to the several archdeacons, who might (or should) control the subordinate clergy, and transact affairs connected with their department, without the imposing title of bishop, under ulterior appeal in important cases to their diocesan. It would scarcely be denied that the archdeacons are competent to visit the congregations of native Christians. With respect to the alleged hardship of the visitation, in any other branch of the service, the option of taking a voyage to sea, or up the river, or making an excursion in tents, or even a long journey in a palanquin, at a proper season, would be hailed as a boon by the healthy, and as a means of renovation by the sick. Therefore, I cannot understand why so much stress has been laid upon the infliction, as it has been called, of the bishop going upon his visitation.

1037. Are there any duties of ordination to be performed by the bishop in India?—There are, but in my experience they are of very rare occurrence. Then again,

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again, as to the labour of the bishop, exclusive of the alleged toil of the visitation, he is allowed a secretary and a chaplain. This secretary both Bishop Middleton and Bishop Heber allowed to practise as an attorney in the Supreme Court, and consequently lost a great part of his assistance. The chaplains too of these prelates were generally detached on some other service, therefore the bishop was deprived, or rather deprived himself, of that aid which he was destined to receive. He certainly has, I believe, a very voluminous correspondence, but then he has deprived himself of persons who might draw up a number of letters for him, or at any rate transcribe them; and both Bishop Middleton and Bishop Heber were in the habit of copying their letters to the government with their own hands. Then again, great stress has been laid upon the danger to which persons at the time of life at which bishops usually resort to India, are exposed from the climate. My opinion is, that this inference is totally erroneous and opposed by experience, and that persons at a mature age have just as good a chance of health in India, as younger ones. With respect to the remarkable and lamented mortality among the bishops, I would observe, that Bishop Middleton lived eight years in India. The immediate cause of his death was, that he went out in an open carriage rather too early, and allowed the sun to strike upon his head. Fever ensued, but in consequence of his peculiar constitution, it was found very difficult to subdue the disorder; so that it cannot be said that his death was produced by the ordinary effects of the climate. Bishop Heber unfortunately committed the great imprudence of plunging into a cold bath after being exhausted by fatigue, and allowing the stimulus of exercise to subside, which error caused apoplexy, to which he had a constitutional tendency. Bishop James, I have heard from clergymen who knew him, was by no means a healthy man in England. It has been stated in a memoir of the life of Bishop Turner, that he had for many years suffered under an internal complaint in England, for which he looked to relief in a change of climate; so that the sun of India, however noxious, cannot be justly accused of accelerating that prelate's end. I think, therefore, that the climate of India may be acquitted of the death of those four bishops to a very great extent, and that it will be apparent that a clergyman in accepting the episcopal dignity of Calcutta, entering on the enjoyment of high influence and consideration, cheered by the prospect of extensive usefulness, receiving a fair stipend, and looking to a liberal pension, does not confer, as has been insinuated, an extraordinary favour on mankind by exposing himself to an almost certain premature death. I shall rejoice accordingly, if my exposition shall in any degree contribute to enlarge the sphere of selection for the high and revered station in question. If further proof were required, I might assert that India has not been inimical to the lives of chief justices: Sir John Anstruther came home after a long residence; Sir Henry Russell returned after a long residence, and is at this moment alive, I believe; there is also Sir Edward East; and Sir Charles Gray, the fourth chief justice, is about to come home, his term having expired; Judges M'Naughten, Burroughs, and Buller are now in England. Then, on the other hand, it may be said that Sir Henry Blossett and Sir Christopher Puller died in India. Sir Henry Blossett went out in a dying state, from a schirrous stomach, and survived but a few weeks. Sir Christopher Puller, it was notorious, was subject to a confirmed determination of blood to the head; and in the fever supervening upon this most unfavourable predisposition, he was for some time attended by a physician practically inexperienced in tropical disorders.

1038. What objection should you see, independent of the question of expense, to there being more than one bishop in so extensive a country, for the purpose of ordination and other purposes?—It certainly appears to me to be unnecessary, because the ordinations occur very rarely, and the few persons to be ordained can come to the bishop.

1039. Is there not this objection to there being but one bishop in India, that a great part of his time is necessarily consumed in travelling from place to place in so extensive a diocese?—He cannot travel far without coming to some place which it is desirable for him to visit; and he can always arrange as to his correspondence, which I suppose can be conducted without inconvenience. It should be recollected, the bishop is only bound to go on his visitation once in three years.

1040. Might it not be very desirable that there should be a second bishop in India, who should be able, upon the vacancy of the office, to consecrate one of the clergy upon the spot, so that he might enter at once upon the functions of the office, which might save the necessity of a journey to England?—That might be convenient, but it would not be desirable as an uniform practice to appoint a clergyman

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man on the spot to the vacant bishopric; and if you make a second bishop, you must give him the allowances to enable him to keep up the dignity of his station. Besides, there would be a division of rule, perhaps; in fact, in the present infancy of the establishment it does not appear to me to be necessary. I think the archdeacons could perform the functions just as well, and the Company or the government would be saved many thousands of pounds a year, both in salary and in pension. At all events, the public finances should not be burthened with the expense of two additional bishops; but if the Christian community in India should urge the appointment of a more numerous hierarchy, they might reasonably be required to contribute to its maintenance.

1041. What objection do you see to the archdeacons being enabled to perform the functions of the bishop with the same salary that they now receive?—The government can by Act of Parliament delegate to them certain functions of the bishop, while the episcopal station is in abeyance; and I can see no objection to their powers being extended even while the bishop is in the discharge of his own functions, provided they continue, as before, subordinate to the bishop, receive no additional allowances, and do not assume the prelatical title. The establishment of chaplains is too small to justify any increase of dignitaries. It appears quite disproportionate to have a bishop for 35 chaplains in Bengal, a bishop for 30 at Madras, and a bishop for 25 at Bombay.

1042. Of the Europeans in India, is there any considerable proportion presbyterians?—Yes, a good many at the presidency.

1043. What sort of proportion of the Europeans in Calcutta do you think?—There are a good many Scotchmen at the presidencies, and they are generally presbyterians; they have a church of their own, for which the government send out and pay a chaplain.

1044. Have they not a presbyterian establishment at each of the presidencies?—Yes.

1045. Are there many Catholics among the Europeans?—Very few, except among the European soldiers, the majority of whom are generally Irish; they are allowed access to a Catholic priest. The government pay the salary of a Catholic priest at one or two stations.

Veneris, 16° *die Martii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

James Sutherland, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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1046. WHEN did you return from India?—In April last.

1047. From Calcutta?—Yes.

1048. How were you occupied principally during your residence in Calcutta?—Chiefly in connexion with the press.

1049. During what period were you connected with the press?—I was for some time in the year 1818, again in 1823, and subsequently for the last four or five years of my residence.

1050. Were you yourself editor of any paper published there?—I was editor of several publications, and for the last three years editor of a daily journal, the Bengal Hurkura or Messenger.

1051. When was it first established?—I cannot tell at this moment; it was a great many years ago.

1052. How many English newspapers are published in Calcutta?—I have a list of the papers published in the beginning of the year 1831, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will put in.

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The PRESS of INDIA in the beginning of the Year 1831.

CALCUTTA.

		Publisher.
	ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS:	
Daily	The Bengal Hurkura and Chronicle	Samuel Smith & Co.
	The John Bull	Geo. Pritchard.
	The India Gazette	J. B. Scott & Co.
Tri-weekly editions of the daily papers of the same name	The India Gazette	J. B. Scott & Co.
	The Bengal Chronicle	Samuel Smith & Co.
Twice a week	The Government Gazette	G. H. Hutman.
	The Bengal Herald	Samuel Smith & Co.
	The Calcutta Literary Gazette	Ditto.
	The Oriental Observer	Geo. Pritchard.
	NATIVE NEWSPAPERS:	
	The Janri Jehan Numa	Hurryhar Datt.
	The Summachar Chunduca	Bhowanichum Bannerjee.
	The Sunbad Tuneer Nassuk	Kistnomohun Doss.
	The Bunga Doot	Bholonauth Seen.
	The Sunbad Coumoody	Gobind Chatterjee.
Monthly Publications:		
The Calcutta Magazine		Samuel Smith & Co.
The Gleanings of Science		W. Thacker & Co.
The Kaleidoscope		J. J. Fleury.
The Christian Intelligencer		Church Mission Press.
Quarterly:		
The Bengal Army List		Samuel Smith & Co.
The Army List H. M. Forces in India		Ditto.
The Calcutta Quarterly Register		J. B. Scott & Co.
Yearly:		
The Bengal Annual		Samuel Smith & Co.
The Bengal Souvenir		Ditto.
The Bengal Almanack		Ditto.
The Companion, and Appendix to Do.		Ditto.
The Bengal Directory		Ditto.
The Calcutta Directory		J. B. Scott & Co.

With the exception of the Bengal Hurkura press, at which alone no less than 14 periodicals, daily, tri-weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual, are published, (including four political and literary journals,) all the presses at which the other publications enumerated above are published, and several others, undertake general printing, and there are printed several Advertisers, Price Currents, &c., and occasionally books and pamphlets.

1053. Are you aware whether any other English journal has been published since you left Calcutta?—There have been several since I left Calcutta, journals published in English; one is called The Reformer, conducted by a native, and published by natives; The East Indian, conducted by a gentleman of the class of Anglo-Indians; The Enquirer; and also, I believe, The Hesperus.

1054. Whom do you understand by the Anglo-Indians?—Generally the children of British fathers by Asiatic mothers, and all Christians who are not British-born or aboriginal.

1055. Whom do you understand by the term half-caste, as familiarly used in India for the last 60 years?—The same classes.

1056. Applying them equally to the descendants of Portuguese, Dutch and French, as well as of English parents?—Applying to all who are not aboriginal or European. I would desire to place it on record that I consider the word half-caste as offensive and improper.

1057. Do you possess any documents by which could be shown to the Committee, or can you from recollection state to the Committee, the numbers of each of the

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papers published at Calcutta in the native languages simply, or in the native and English languages?—I have not any accurate information as to the circulation of the native papers, but I can give a good idea as to that of the English newspapers. About 3,000 is the circulation of the English papers.

1058. In what language are the native journals published?—All Bengalee, with one exception, which is a Persian paper. There was formerly an Hindostanee paper.

1059. Including the tri-weekly as well as the daily papers?—Yes; the number includes the entire circulation, but it is rather a low estimate.

1060. Can you state what number of newspapers or periodicals are published at the other two presidencies?—There are three English newspapers published at Madras: The Government Gazette, The Madras Gazette, and The Madras Courier.

1061. At Bombay?—At Bombay two: the Bombay Gazette, and the Courier.

1062. Is there any native paper at Bombay?—There is, I believe, a Gujerattee paper.

1063. At Prince of Wales Island or Singapore?—There is a newspaper at Singapore, and one also at Malacca. At Penang, the Gazette, I believe, has ceased.

1064. At Canton?—At Canton there are now two.

1065. Have you seen the official return that has been published of the newspapers in India?—I have seen such a return copied into the newspapers only.

1066. Did it appear to you to be accurate as far as it went?—No, it was inaccurate in many particulars. In the return of papers for 1830 there are many inaccuracies.

1067. Have you the means of stating what portion of the papers, whether native and English, or English only, are subscribed for by natives, and what portion by Europeans?—I have no certain means of answering that question; but my impression is, that the number of natives who subscribe to papers published by Europeans in English is extremely limited.

1068. With respect to papers published in the native language, do you mean that the circulation in that case is confined to the natives exclusively?—Almost exclusively.

1069. Can you state what portion of the 3,000 papers are subscribed for by natives?—That number totally excluded natives.

1070. That is totally excluding the native press?—Yes.

1071. Under what Regulation practically is the Calcutta press at this time? How is the press at present conducted?—Every paper is published under a license from Government, revocable at pleasure, with or without inquiry or notice.

1072. Do you mean with or without assigning reasons?—Yes, with or without assigning reasons.

1073. Has this Regulation ever been acted upon; and if so, at what period?—It was first acted on in the case of the Calcutta Journal in the year 1823; that paper having been suppressed under that Regulation.

1074. Was it acted on in any other instance you are aware of?—In another case, that of the Calcutta Chronicle in the year 1827.

1075. Can you state from your own personal knowledge the particulars of these two acts of suppression?—Yes. I have no copy of the official correspondence in the first case, but I was attached to the paper at the time. I recollect that it was ostensibly suppressed for the insertion of a pamphlet of the Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope, published in England, on a free press in India.

1076. Were they suppressed with or without any reasons assigned?—The reason assigned in the first case, to the best of my recollection, was the republication of the pamphlet in question; I beg to state, however, that I speak entirely on this point from memory, I have no document by me at present to refer to.

1077. Were you connected yourself with either of the publications at the time of the suppression?—With both.

1078. What was the reason in the case of the Calcutta Chronicle?—I have a copy of the official correspondence in the case of the suppression of the Calcutta Chronicle, but no specific reason was assigned; the general tenor was stated to be objectionable.

1079. I think it was stated by you in the case of the Calcutta Journal, the reason assigned was the republication of the pamphlet of Colonel Stanhope?—Yes, I think that was the principal reason assigned; the official letter may have referred to other publications.

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1080. Will you explain what you mean by *assign*? Do you mean formally notified by the Government to the proprietors?—I mean it was adverted to in the letter suppressing the paper.

1081. Do you recollect whether that was the sole ground stated in the letter?—I do not at this moment distinctly recollect.

1082. But it was your own impression at the time that that was the real cause of its suppression?—Not that it was the real cause. My own impression was, that the law itself had been made with the express view of putting down that paper.

1083. How long previously to the suppression had that Regulation been made?—It came into operation a few months previously.

1084. Was that prior or subsequent to Mr. Buckingham's transmission?—Subsequent to Mr. Buckingham's transmission.

1085. With respect to the suppression of the Calcutta Chronicle, was it ever ascertained on what grounds that suppression took place?—The government, although respectfully solicited to state the grounds, refused to do so; but it was privately stated to have been suppressed for a paragraph, of which I have a copy here; the substance of the paragraph contained a suggestion, that if the government should prosecute a certain firm in Calcutta with a view of making them the "scapegoats," as it was called, in the case of the Stamp Act, that the community should indemnify them for the loss likely to be entailed on them thereby.

1086. Have you a copy of the official correspondence?—Yes, I have.

[*The Witness delivered in the same, which is as follows:*]

"To Mr. *William Adam* and Mr. *Villiers Holcroft*, Proprietors of the Calcutta Chronicle.

"General Department:

"Gentlemen, Council Chamber, 31st May 1827.

"The general tenor of the contents of the Calcutta Chronicle having been for some time past highly disrespectful to the Government and to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that paper of the 29th instant in particular, comprising several paragraphs in direct violation of the Regulations regarding the press, I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Vice-President in Council has resolved that the license granted to you on the 25th January last for the printing and publishing of the Calcutta Chronicle be cancelled, and it is hereby cancelled accordingly from the present date.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"*C. Lushington*,
"Chief Secretary to the Government."

"*Charles Lushington*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government.

"Sir, "Calcutta, 31st May 1827.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that the licence of the Calcutta Chronicle is cancelled by the Right honourable the Vice-President in Council.

"As his Lordship in Council has not seen fit to indicate the particular articles or paragraphs that have brought upon me this heavy expression of his displeasure, I am at a loss to know wherein my offence consists, what are the violations of the Press Regulations to which his Lordship refers, or in what respects the general tenor of the paper has been considered as highly disrespectful to the Government, and to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

"I beg to call to the recollection of his Lordship in Council, that the rules attached to the Press Regulation are expressly declared to impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering, in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community. With profound deference to his Lordship in Council, I beg to state, that in offering my sentiments relative to matters affecting the

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the interests of the community, I am not conscious of having transgressed the bounds here prescribed.

"I beg respectfully to submit, for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, that in every former case of suppression several previous admonitions have been given, whereas in the present case, although I am informed that the general tenor of the contents of the Calcutta Chronicle has been considered for some time past highly disrespectful, yet the withdrawal of the licence is sudden and unexpected, and has not been preceded by any authoritative warning, to which it would have been at once my duty, my interest, and my inclination to attend.

"Knowing the difficulties and dangers that beset the path of an Indian editor, I was originally induced to allow my name to be sent in to Government in that character with extreme unwillingness, which was vanquished chiefly by the hope of being instrumental in saving from destruction the property of a poor man, vested in a paper that had incurred the displeasure of Government in that case, and subsequently encouraged me to embark property on my own account in a similar concern. I venture to hope that an engagement thus commenced for the benefit of another will not be terminated by the fiat of his Lordship in Council, to my great loss, without any premonition for my guard and guidance.

"I have only to add, that should his Lordship in Council be pleased to extend to me the same consideration which has been bestowed upon others in similar circumstances, it will be my earnest endeavour to avoid whatever may appear likely to be deemed a violation of the Press Regulations.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) "*W. Adam*,
"Sole Proprietor of the Calcutta Chronicle."

"To Mr. *William Adam*.

"General Department:

"Sir, Council Chambers, 1st June 1827.

"Your letter of yesterday's date having been laid before Government, I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Vice-President in Council does not think it necessary to make any more specific reference to the objectionable passages contained in the Calcutta Chronicle of the 29th ultimo than was done in my communication of yesterday.

"2. I am desired to add, that the remainder of your letter requires no other reply than that the warnings publicly given to other editors were sufficient for your information, and that Government does not see fit to accede to your application for permission to continue the publication of the Calcutta Chronicle.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) "*C. Lushington*,
"Chief Secretary to Government."

1087. Do you mean that no previous communication had taken place between the Government and the editor prior to this?—None whatever.

1088. In the absence of any declaration on the part of the secretary of the Government as to what were the objectionable paragraphs contained in the paper, what was your own impression as to what those paragraphs were?—I found it extremely difficult to form any idea on the subject, from the variety of matter which was introduced into one day's paper; a great variety of topics being discussed in each number renders it impossible.

1089. Your attention was recalled to a particular number?—The number of the 29th May; I think it was in that number that the paragraph which I have mentioned appeared, and which was afterwards privately pointed out as the paragraph that gave offence to the Government.

1090. You stated that it was privately intimated to you afterwards what the objectionable passage was; do you mean that it was intimated to you by a private friend?—Yes, by a private friend.

1091. Not from authority?—No, not from authority.

1092. You, in fact, then never had reason to know what were the grounds of the suppression?—Nothing beyond that private intimation.

1093. The last letter of the chief secretary adverts to warnings publicly given to other editors, which he conceives would be sufficient for your information; what was the nature of those public warnings?—They had called the attention of other editors to certain articles which had been deemed offensive by the Government.

1094. Where

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1094. Where and to whom were those warnings given?—In Calcutta, given to the editor of the Bengal Chronicle.

1095. Publicly?—Officially.

1096. To whom were they addressed?—To the proprietor.

1097. What was his name?—Monte de Rosario.

1098. Were not those warnings matters of public notoriety?—They were published in the newspapers of the day.

1099. Had they any effect on the editor of the paper in making him more cautious in his publications?—That paper never was suppressed.

1100. Then may it be inferred that they had that effect on the paper?—It is difficult to say, because a change in the Government occasioned in several instances a change in the policy towards the papers.

1101. Was the Government changed at this period?—It was.

1102. In the case of Mr. Buckingham, were any warnings given to him officially?—Yes, several.

1103. Was his conduct altered in consequence of them?—I believe so. In consideration of his own interest he must have endeavoured to frame his conduct according to the wishes of the Government, but that he did not succeed is apparent, inasmuch as he was first transmitted, and the paper subsequently suppressed.

1104. Is it within your knowledge at what date the present Regulations affecting the press at Calcutta were made; are they coeval with the supreme authority of the English in Bengal?—By no means; the Regulations under which it is now conducted were enacted in 1823.

1105. Was not the press always under some restrictions ever since the English authority was established in India?—No, it was not; in the time of Warren Hastings it was as free as it is now in England.

1106. On the occasion of the suppression of the two papers in question, was there any loss of property sustained by the proprietors?—In the first a very enormous loss.

1107. At how much do you estimate that loss?—I should say it had not been overrated at 40,000 *l.*

1108. How do you estimate that; was it divided into shares?—It was divided into 400 shares, 200 of which were offered for sale, and upwards of 90 of them readily sold at that valuation prior to Mr. Buckingham's transmission.

1109. The Calcutta Chronicle was only a three-times-a-week paper; what was the loss on the suppression of that paper?—I should say, on a low valuation, 1,000 *l.*; it had only been established four months.

1110. How many persons have been transmitted from India during your residence there for offences against the press?—Two from Calcutta and one from Bombay.

1111. Is the case of Bombay that which ultimately came before a court of law in this country?—Yes; Mr. Fair.

1112. To what extent then, under the Regulations, does the liberty of the press practically exist in Calcutta?—It entirely depends on the views of the Government for the time being, whatever those may be. Under the administration of Lord William Bentinck, a very great latitude is allowed to it; it is virtually as free as it is here in fact.

1113. How did it stand during the time of his immediate predecessor, Lord Amherst?—In the early part of Lord Amherst's administration it was extremely limited; indeed Lord Amherst transmitted one editor, and suppressed the Calcutta Journal; but in the latter part of his administration his Lordship never interfered with the press at all while he was on the spot.

1114. Does not his policy with respect to the press seem to have undergone some change during his administration?—Yes, some considerable change.

1115. During the absence of Lord Amherst in the Upper Provinces was there any change perceivable in the liberty of the press?—It was during his Lordship's absence that the Calcutta Chronicle was suppressed; there was an immediate change on his Lordship's departure.

1116. Did anything transpire publicly to mark his Lordship's sense of that suppression one way or other?—Not at all.

1117. What were the general objects of discussion in the English newspapers at Calcutta?—Revenue, police, judicature, colonization; but also a very large infusion of strictly European politics.

1118. Had the editors numerous correspondents, and if so, of what class did they consist?—A great many; chiefly Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and some natives also.

1119. Are

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1119. Are not the civil servants prohibited from engaging actively in the papers at Calcutta?—There was some order of the kind published some years ago, but they still do correspond very largely with the press, both civil and military servants of the Company.

1120. What was the circulation of the Bengal Hurkura when you left that country?—In all its editions it circulated upwards of 1,500.

1121. That is to say, in its tri-weekly editions?—The three editions circulated upwards of 1,500; that of the daily alone was 800.

1122. Of whom did your subscribers consist; were there any natives among them? —Very few natives.

1123. What is the price of the daily paper at Calcutta?—About 7 *d.* sterling.

1124. Is there any stamp duty?—None. There is a postage charged.

1125. What was the monthly subscription?—The monthly subscription is eight rupees, or 64 rupees by the year, if paid in advance.

1126. Are the expenses of paper and printing heavier there than they are in England?—Considerably.

1127. From what cause does that arise?—We have to import our paper, ink, types, presses, &c. from England.

1128. What was formerly the price of newspapers at Calcutta, do you know?—Formerly, I believe, they were all weekly journals; the price was then four rupees a month.

1129. By what means was the price reduced?—By active competition, in which Mr. Buckingham took the lead.

1130. What class of persons do you employ as printers and compositors?—Portuguese of the country and Hindoos.

1131. Native Christians?—No, Portuguese and Hindoos.

1132. Are they expert in their business?—Very expert.

1133. The Hindoos, pray how do they perform their parts?—When it is considered that many of them do not read English at all, with surprising expertness.

1134. What number of persons in all are employed on the Hurkura press?—Probably 50 or 60 in the publication of the newspapers alone; I have no means of knowing accurately.

1135. Of the native press, what are the topics that are principally discussed?—They now discuss questions of government, jurisprudence, revenue and police; and religion some of them discuss very largely.

1136. Of your 800 subscribers, what number may have been resident in Calcutta?—More than half.

1137. What impediment is there to the circulation of the newspapers in the provinces?—The postage.

1138. Is the postage as heavy now as it was formerly?—Lord William Bentinck has made a very considerable reduction in it; formerly it was charged nearly as a letter postage, now there are two fixed rates; two annas to all places within a certain limit, and four annas to all places beyond that limit.

1139. What was the largest amount paid to Government by that postage?—One journal paid by contract to the Government 3,000 sicca rupees a month, or 300 *l.*, under the old system.

1140. Has the reduction in the postage increased the sale of the newspapers?—Considerably. That of the Hurkura has increased: I am not sure that it has been so with the other newspapers.

1141. To what extent?—Probably 200 or 300.

1142. Has the reduction produced any defalcation in the revenue?—I imagine not, because it was agreed that the proprietors of newspapers should be responsible for such defalcation, if any occurred, and no claim has been made upon them, therefore I suppose there is no defalcation.

1143. Do you know what amount is derived from that source for the conveyance of newspapers?—I should think one-tenth of the whole post-office revenue, about 70,000 rupees.

1144. By the year?—Yes.

1145. Is there the same rate of postage at Madras and the Bombay presidencies as at Bengal?—No, the old rates are retained, and they are very heavy.

1146. Can you speak to what they are?—The postage of a paper from Madras to Calcutta, for example, is one rupee 14 annas; one rupee seven annas from Madras to Gangam, and seven annas from Gangam to Calcutta. Under the present Regulations the postage from Gangam to Calcutta would be only four annas.

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1147. The Madras rate of postage would appear to be more than double than that of Bengal?—A great deal more.

1148. During your connection with the periodical press have you known any instance in which writings have been charged as having a tendency to promote sedition or revolt among the native troops?—I am not aware of any instance of the kind.

1149. What benefit do you suppose to have arisen from the free discussion of the press in Bengal?—I think it has acted as a check on the conduct of public functionaries, and occasionally led to very useful investigations.

1150. What reason have you for supposing that it operates as a salutary control on any of the functionaries at Bengal?—I imagine they all stand in awe of that public constituted by the Europeans, in the service and out of the service, a large body of Anglo-Indians, and a number of intelligent natives in Calcutta.

1151. Has the press on any occasion within your experience been rendered available for the defence of public functionaries when attacked?—Very frequently; they have frequently availed themselves of it against attacks made on them through the same channel.

1152. Do any particular instances of this nature occur to you?—I cannot at this moment recal any particular instance. I remember one instance in which a gentleman in the civil service was charged with having compelled a rich native to lend him his boat. The Sudder or Supreme Company's Court of Calcutta wrote to request the name of the author of this attack, which was given to them, and an investigation ensued, by which, I believe, the conduct of that servant was exculpated.

1153. Since the relaxation of the press in Bengal under Lord William Bentinck have you heard any allegation of specific mischief in any instance having arisen to the Government from that relaxation?—I recollect none, except in a rival paper; perhaps, in discussion with rival papers, they endeavoured to make out that the relaxation of the press was dangerous to the Government; but I know of no specific instance that can be produced.

1154. When you spoke of the relaxation of the restrictions on the press on the part of the existing Governor General, do you mean the Committee to understand that the same power of transmission from India which has been exercised in former instances is not at this moment held over the press and its conductors exactly as before?—Precisely the same state of law exists.

1155. Then what do you understand by the term relaxation under the later government of Lord William Bentinck?—I mean, practically, that his Lordship has never interfered with the press, and that it has been privately understood he never will do so.

1156. You have stated in your own experience in India you have known three instances in which persons were transmitted from India?—Yes.

1157. Does your experience, or does your knowledge historically, enable you to state to the Committee any, and how many, further instances at any preceding period? —I am not aware of more instances historically recorded of transmission for offences of the press.

1158. Then in the course of all that you know, personally and historically, you can state to the Committee only four instances in which this power of restricting the press by transmitting from India the conductor of a periodical work has been enforced by the British Government in any of the presidencies?—Only four instances in which the press has been restricted by that means.

1159. In one of those instances which you have specified, the case of Mr. Fair at Bombay, the party applied to a court of law in England to receive compensation for the injury sustained by him in consequence of such transmission; can you state to the Committee what was the result of such trial?—To the best of my recollection, Mr. Fair was too late in bringing on his case; there was a technical objection taken; I think he was defeated on that ground.

1160. Can you state to the Committee generally at what period the press was restricted for the first time to the class of restrictions under which it is now subjected in Bengal?—In point of fact, it is under two restrictions at this juncture; the one the law of transmission, the first enactment of which I do not positively recollect, but it was long prior to the date of the present Charter; the second was enacted in 1823.

1161. What was the second class of restrictions to which in your last answer you have referred?—The licensing regulation of the late Mr. Adam, as Governor General.

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1162. Reference has been made to the case of Mr. Fair; upon what ground was he transmitted from Bombay?—For an alleged misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

1163. Was the paper he edited his own property?—It was in part, if not entirely, the property of one of the secretaries to Government, Mr. Warden.

1164. What took place with respect to him?—Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, one of the King's judges, conceiving the Government to be responsible for this misrepresentation, inasmuch as the paper was the property of one of their principal confidential servants, complained of it, on which the Government called on Mr. Fair to make an apology, and on his refusing to do so he was transmitted to England *via* China.

1165. Under what Government Regulations is the press at Bombay conducted?—There is no Regulation for the press at Bombay, but it is restrained by the terror of the law of transmission, I apprehend, applicable to Englishmen.

1166. Do the same Regulations that exist at Calcutta exist at Bombay?—No; the same Regulation was proposed at Bombay, but the judges unanimously rejected is as "repugnant to the laws of the realm," in the words of the Act of Parliament.

1167. Was that decision not in contradiction to a decision of the Privy Council?—It was; but the judges of the court did not conceive themselves bound by the decision of the Privy Council.

1168. When the Regulation was registered at Calcutta do you know how many judges were on the bench?—Only one, Sir Francis M'Naughten, a puisne judge.

1169. Were you present in court yourself at the time?—I was, and reported the whole proceeding.

1170. What took place on that occasion?—Counsel were heard againt the Regulation on the part of the proprietors of several journals there, and also on the part of some enlightened natives on behalf of their countrymen; but the judge stated in the course of his judgment that he had previously promised the Government to sanction some such Regulation.

1171. The Regulation refers to the licensing and not to the power of transmission?—To the licensing.

1172. Who were the judges at Bombay who refused to register the Regulation of the Government?—Sir Edward West, chief justice, Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, and Sir Ralph Rice.

1173. Did the other judges at Calcutta dissent from the opinion of Sir Francis M'Naughten?—There were no other judges at the time, he was alone on the bench.

1174. What are the Regulations respecting the press at Madras?—It is under a rigorous censorship.

1175. Who is the censor?—Generally one of the secretaries to Government; I believe, the Chief Secretary.

1176. Is the censorship usually acted upon?—Constantly. There have been repeated instances of articles rejected in the Madras papers having been sent up to Calcutta, and published there.

1177. What is the form adopted as between the publisher and the censor?—The paper is sent to him in proof, and he strikes out anything that he disapproves of, either original or select.

1178. Have you known instances of considerable omissions in consequence?—Several. The first I recollect is that of the proceedings of a meeting assembled to address the Marquis of Hastings in 1818; the censor forbade them to be published, and they were sent up to the Calcutta Journal and inserted in it.

1179. The Marquis of Hastings being Governor General?—Yes. The first instance in which I ever heard of it was a letter of the late Princess Charlotte, written on her death-bed to her mother.

1180. Does the censorship extend to European politics as well as Indian matter?—Even to Parliamentary debates.

1181. Can you produce any examples of rejected articles rejected by the censor at Madras, which have been forwarded to you at Calcutta for publication?—Yes, I have one here, inserted in the Bengal Hurkura of the 29th of July 1820.

1182. In the event of an omission being made by the censor, how is the vacuum filled up?—Generally by lines of stars or asterisks.

1183. Then the Committee is to understand that, excepting only the power of deportation, which is common to each of the three presidencies, the presidencies

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are practically under Regulations each distinct from the other?—Yes, each distinct from the other.

1184. The censorship depending altogether on the judgment and discretion of the individual filling the office of Secretary to the Government, it is presumed that great variations and fluctuations would take place as to the manner in which the duties of the censorship are from time to time discharged?—Very great; they must depend on the views of the person exercising it for the time being.

1185. What Regulations, according to your view, would it be expedient to make for the press, due regard being had to the safety of the British empire in India?—I see no reason why the press in India should not be left as perfectly free, subject to the control of the laws, as it is in Great Britain itself; on the contrary, I think that freedom is attended with even less danger, if possible, in India than in Great Britain.

1186. State to the Committee the grounds on which you form that opinion?—I conceive that the press for the present, and for a very long time to come, can only operate on the minds of the English, Anglo-Indians, and the natives very considerably enlightened; that if the Government desire to have the good opinion of such men, which I presume to be cherished by all public functionaries, the natives in general in India would enjoy the advantages of a free press without being aware of the instrument by which they are benefited, or even capable at present of understanding it. I would appeal also in support of that opinion to the fact recorded in Indian history, that in the time of Warren Hastings, certainly the most critical period of our empire in India, the press laboured under no other restrictions than the law of England, which was found amply sufficient to check its licentiousness. I have had an opportunity of referring to the earliest paper published in Bengal, and it was violent, and even scurrilous in the extreme, in its attacks on public men; but the law in that case was found sufficient to suppress it, by subjecting the editor to numerous and heavy fines.

1187. Were the fines enforced by prosecutions for libel?—By prosecutions for libel in the Supreme Court, and the verdicts of juries.

1188. Do you think that writings of such a description would be tolerated in the present state of society in India?—No such writings as those contained in the earliest paper published in Bengal would now be tolerated one day, according to the present taste of the community in India.

1189. Was it the enforcement of the English law of libel that was found sufficient to put it down?—Yes, the English law of libel.

1190. Did not Mr. Hastings obtain various verdicts from successive juries?—He obtained various verdicts against Mr. Hickey, the proprietor of that paper alluded to, Hickey's Gazette; and when that Governor left Bengal, he held a bond of Mr. Hickey's, which he generously cancelled on leaving the country, a bond for these fines, amounting to 3,000 *l.*

1191. Has not the circle from which juries might be taken considerably enlarged in Calcutta since the time of Mr. Hastings?—Very much in all classes.

1192. What difficulty, in your opinion, exists in jury trials for offences of the press at Calcutta?—I know of none. I have heard of fears expressed by legal men that there might be a difficulty of obtaining verdicts under the existing system.

1193. Do you mean that you have heard apprehensions expressed of an indisposition in the classes of whom jurors are composed?—Yes.

1194. With respect to the system or to British dominion?—To the system alone, certainly not to the British power; that would be a very unreasonable supposition.

1195. Were the verdicts which were gained by Warren Hastings for attacks on his political character?—For attacks on his public and private character, and on that of the naval commander-in-chief.

1196. Not for political articles, not for articles on Indian politics?—Yes, for strictures on his public conduct, and on that of the naval commander-in-chief, and so on.

1197. Would you find a strict resemblance either as to the society or as to British dominion between the present time and the time of Warren Hastings?—On the contrary, no resemblance whatever; the advantages are all in favour of the latter period.

1198. No natives at that time read English newspapers?—Very few, I imagine, then.

1199. There was no considerable class of what are called Anglo-Indians?—Not many.

1200. Therefore

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1200. Therefore the newspapers printed in English were principally read by the servants of the Company?—Principally by the servants of the Company.

1201. Was there at that time any very great class of commercial persons unconnected with the East India Company?—No, certainly very few; the monopoly effectually prevented that.

1202. Under what restrictions is the native press conducted at Calcutta?—Precisely the same as the English press, with the exception of the law of transmission, applicable to Englishmen alone, or British-born subjects.

1203. How is it in Madras?—The native papers?

1204. Yes?—There are no native papers.

1205. Do you know whether the Regulations are the same for the Bengal papers in Calcutta and in the provinces?—In the provinces the penalties are more severe, amounting to confiscation of the types and presses in some cases.

1206. For breach of Regulation?—Yes.

1207. Then there are papers printed in the provinces of Bengal?—I am not positively aware of the fact; I have heard that there is one, and I know there is a press at Cawnpore, but I cannot say that there are native papers published there.

1208. In the event of the paper being published after the Government has notified the cancelling of the licence, what is the result?—The fine of 400 rupees for each publication, levied by summary process by the magistrates of Calcutta, which magistrates hold their appointments at the pleasure of the Government.

1209. Now what will be the state of the native press of Bombay?—Perfectly free I should say.

1210. More than the English press?—Yes. I would observe, of late there has been a very great latitude of discussion permitted in Bombay; I have seen very recently a discussion about the princess of Kittoor, who died under confinement by the Company's authorities.

1211. You have seen that case freely canvassed?—Yes.

1212. In the event of the financial accounts of India being published for information as they are now in England, do you conceive it would excite interest, and be productive of discussion or otherwise?—It would excite very great interest, and lead to many useful suggestions.

1213. Since your first acquaintance with the natives of Calcutta, has English education made any progress?—Very great progress indeed.

1214. Does there appear to be a growing disposition to approximate to English manners?—Very great; and the number who speak English has wonderfully increased.

1215. Would that apply more to the rising generation?—To the young men, and the rising generation more: it is indicated in the institution of literary societies, and the increase of native schools for teaching English.

1216. You refer to schools instituted by the natives themselves for that purpose?—Yes.

1217. Do you consider that this has led to make any impression among any of them in the superstitions of their religion?—I conceive that very few of the great number of the well-educated Hindoos any longer adhere to the superstitions of their countrymen in former days, whatever they may find it convenient publicly to profess.

1218. Do you allude to your residence at Calcutta principally?—Yes.

1219. Are those persons of respectability or of the lower classes?—Educated and respectable persons, persons much in habits of association with Europeans; at Benares also the natives presented Lord William Bentinck with an address of thanks on his abolition of the rite of suttee.

1220. To what do you ascribe this growing change in the character of the natives?—In the first instance, to the opening of the trade, which has led to a vast increase of European association, which has produced that improvement that, I believe, it has been remarked to have done everywhere else. In the instance of China, it was observed that the people of Canton were infinitely more intelligent than the inhabitants of the interior, where there had been no intercourse with Europeans.

1221. Is it your opinion that the increase of this intercourse, and the extension of education, are the most probable means of effecting ultimately any degree of conversion among the natives, among the Hindoos?—I should say the only probable means.

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1222. Are there any native literary societies established at Calcutta?—There are several, I believe; I attended only one.

1223. What class of persons resort to them?—Respectable Hindoos; young men principally.

1224. At the meeting you state yourself to have attended, what question was discussed?—A very able paper on the British constitution, written by a Hindoo, was read, and some discussion ensued on it in English.

1225. Do the Hindoos of Calcutta prefer the English literature to the Sanscrit?—Most decidedly. I have been in company with fourteen or fifteen of the youths educated at the College, and their conversation turned entirely on the merits of English literature, on the poetry of Pope, Dryden, and other writers; they have all a great ambition to learn the English language, and to acquire a knowledge of English literature.

1226. Are you of opinion that means might be taken for disseminating much more largely the English language throughout India?—Yes, I think means might be taken, by the introduction of that language as the language of the courts in the interior. I think also that the sepoys in our army might be taught to speak English, and I have heard Lord William Bentinck is attempting something of the kind.

1227. What opinion do you entertain of the capacity of the Hindoos?—I think they have great natural capacity.

1228. Should you say they are trustworthy?—I think those who are educated and those who have the advantage of European intercourse, are as trustworthy as any men in the world. With regard to those who are not educated and have not the benefit of that intercourse, they labour under the disadvantage of a superstition which inculcates falsehood as a virtue sometimes.

1229. Is there any improvement which strikes you as easy to be made in the native schools of India in teaching the English language?—No, I am not aware of any, except that a great number of translations into English of elementary works, on the physical and useful sciences in particular, might be an advantage.

1230. Could Government at a small expense increase the facilities of the natives acquiring English in the schools?—I imagine they might at a very trifling expense; for I believe the natives themselves are generally disposed to assist in the effort to instruct the rising generation.

1231. Would that be sufficient without the assistance of the Government?—It would require the encouragement and assistance of Government also.

1232. Are the Indo-Britons a numerous class at Calcutta; at what do you estimate their number?—There are a very great number congregated at Calcutta; but I consider the estimate which has been formed is very greatly overrated; I cannot conceive the number can exceed 5,000 or 6,000.

1233. Is the number increasing?—It is increasing.

1234. Do you think a little more extended intercourse with India would be likely to increase the number in Madras of the Anglo-Indians?—I should think it would. I should say that the shades of distinction, however, would decline: in the case of a European marrying an Anglo-Indian lady, for example, the shades of distinction would be almost lost; their children could not be distinguished from those whose parents were both Europeans.

1235. What degree of English education do they possess, and what capacity have you observed them to enjoy, for the transaction of public business?—There are very many clever men among them, and they are found extremely useful and skilful in the public offices, in which they are chiefly employed.

1236. Have you personally known any of them well educated?—Several extremely well educated; but they feel the disadvantage which they labour under; the exclusion from civil and military employment, and the first society, is felt as invidious.

1237. Have you any doubt of the policy of maintaining that distinction?—I should say it is very impolitic; I consider that it is sowing the seeds of disaffection among a body otherwise extremely well disposed to the British power.

1238. Have they also latterly instituted any societies in Calcutta?—They have several societies.

1239. Have you attended any of them?—I have attended one or two of them; the discussions were of a literary nature; I do not at this moment recollect the particular subjects.

1240. Did you attend them out of curiosity, or for the purpose of making use of them in the course of publication?—Purely from the desire to observe the nature of

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of the discussions. I have heard some very good speaking, some very eloquent speaking, at some of those meetings.

1241. Do you consider them as being impatient at being excluded from civil offices of trust or responsibility?—I think they begin to feel their situation.

1242. Have you any idea of any danger resulting to the British interests by opening to them offices of trust and emolument?—On the contrary, I should think the British Government would derive advantage from that more liberal policy.

1243. If a covenanted European civil servant received 3,000 rupees a month, how much would remunerate an Anglo-Indian of the same capacity and fitness, how much would remunerate him for the same office?—I conceive he would think himself very handsomely remunerated at one third.

1244. What would be considered by a native of the same capacity and fitness as a sufficient remuneration under similar circumstances?—I think generally one half of what would content an Anglo-Indian would satisfy a native.

1245. Do you happen to know whether there is not on its way home a petition from the Anglo-Indians with regard to their exclusion from office?—I understand there is such a petition. There has been another meeting held on the subject.

1246. Do you consider the English gentlemen filling the offices of Magistrates and Commissioners of Courts of Request at Calcutta superior in point of talent and acquirements to the average of the covenanted servants holding judicial offices; and if so, can you state to the Committee what is their comparative rate of remuneration?—I should say, they were at least fully equal in point of talent and acquirement to any of the Company's servants, judicial or revenue. With regard to the remuneration to gentlemen in those situations, it is as follows: the salary of the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests and the Magistrates varies from about 800 to 1,400 rupees per month. I believe, however, that there has been recently a reduction in these salaries.

Martis, 20° die Martii, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

James Sutherland, Esquire, called in; and further Examined.

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1247. I BELIEVE you wish to give some further explanation?—The point I beg to explain is, that although the warnings mentioned as given to the editors of the Calcutta newspapers, were, without the sanction and authority of the government, inserted in the journals of the day, they did not and could not form any intelligible guide for the conduct of the editors in regard to future discussions. The case of the suppression of the Calcutta Chronicle was exactly in point. On that occasion the government referred to previous warnings, and were supposed to allude to those given to the proprietor of the Bengal Chronicle. One of those warnings was called forth by some comments on the constitution of the Privy Council in England; the other by some jocular remarks on a despatch relative to the island of Shahpooree, in the river Naaf. In the case of the Calcutta Chronicle neither of those topics, to the best of my knowledge and belief, had ever been touched on at all, certainly not in the number of the 29th May, to which the government made particular reference. I mean to say, therefore, that they could have formed no guide, no warning to the editor of the Calcutta Chronicle. That is the explanation I wish to give. There is one other point on which I wish to add a few words. I stated that Lord William Bentinck had never interfered with the press generally; I have since recollected that he did, on one occasion, by a circular addressed to the editors, prohibit any discussion on the subject of the reply of the Court of Directors to the memorials of the Bengal officers respecting the half-batta reduction, which circular the editors obeyed.

1248. Is that the only point?—I do not at this moment recollect any other.

1249. And with that injunction the editors complied?—Yes, implicitly.

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Peter Auber, Esquire, called in; and further Examined.

1250. IN your examination of the 14th of February last you stated, "that the number of despatches sent up for approval to the Board from 1793 to 1813 was 3,958, and from 1814 to 1830, 7,978." Are you aware that the most important of those despatches originated with the India Board?—I am not aware that the most important did originate with the Board; I do not know what may be termed the most important despatches; there are despatches which come solely within the cognizance of the Secret Committee, and there are the other despatches which come under the review of the Court of Directors at large. The former are unquestionably important on many points, especially with regard to the principles of maintaining our relations with the native states of India, and frequently as to the proceedings anterior to war, and also as connected with the treaties which may be concluded with those native powers.

1251. This answer has reference to the importance of the subject of the despatches; what proportion of the despatches numerically can have been said to have originated with the India Board?—As far as the despatches from the Secret Committee are concerned, I think, from 1784 to the present period, there may have been about 450 or 460 from that Committee to India.

1252. What part has been taken by the India Directors with respect to the proportion of such secret despatches?—I believe it has been represented that the origination of the secret despatches rests entirely with the Board of Commissioners, whereas the Act does not prescribe either party as specially invested with that duty; it declares that whatever are sent down to the Secret Committee by the Board of Commissioners shall be sent out by the Committee, who have no power of remonstrating against such despatch; but there is nothing to preclude the Secret Committee, that I am aware of, from proposing any despatch in the Secret department.

1253. Are we to understand practically there is no prohibition of the Secret Committee proposing despatches in the Secret department; have the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee never, in point of fact, originated secret despatches?—Anterior to 1813, and during the whole proceeding of the Mysore war, and those of the Mahratta war, in the years 1802, 1803 and 1804, and likewise the expedition against the Cape, Manilla, the Moluccas, the French islands and Java, various despatches were proposed by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and some also lately.

1254. Is there any provision by which despatches generally shall be held to originate with the Court of Directors?—The Act of Parliament, I think, provides so certainly by implication, that the Court of Directors are to originate despatches, for in the event of their not preparing replies to despatches to India, the Board may direct the Court to frame such despatches on any subject the Board shall see fit connected with civil, military or revenue subjects, as connected with the government of India.

1255. Are we to understand, in your judgment, the originating power rests with the Court of Directors, and that of supervision and direction with the Board of Commissioners?—Perhaps I might put the Committee in possession of the proceedings which gave rise to the enactment as it now stands, with regard both to the despatches from the Secret Committee, and the originating of despatches by the Court of Directors. The Secret Committee was first established in 1784; when the Act which first instituted that committee was proposed by Mr. Pitt, communications were frequently held with the Court of Directors on the subject. Among the clauses that came under consideration was section 15 of the Bill: as it originally stood, that section vested the Board with the power of issuing secret orders to the government in India on any subject relating to the civil and military government, as well as respecting peace or war, withholding the knowledge of the same from the Court of Directors, as well as of the replies that might be received from India, as the Board might see fit. The Court of Directors were of opinion, that to the extent stated in the clause, the powers therein given would at one blow annihilate the Company's government. The Court were ready to recommend to the general Court of Proprietors to consent to vest powers in his Majesty's Ministers to issue secret orders, such orders being first communicated and afterwards transmitted through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, concerning the levying of war or making of peace, or negotiation respecting war and peace, to the several

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governments or presidencies in India, and binding those presidencies to obey the same in like manner as if they had been issued by the Court; but beyond this they could not conceive a case in which such power would be useful, and many in which it would be improper and dangerous. In consequence of such representation the provisions were altered as they now stand.

1256. Where do you find the representation made by the Court?—In the records of the East India Company. With regard to the public despatches, section 13 of the Act of 1784, as it originally stood, left it to the Board to transmit, whenever they might see fit, to the Court of Directors, drafts of despatches, without waiting for any copies of despatches intended to be sent by the Court of Directors. The Court were of opinion, that whilst the government of the possessions in India remained vested in the Company, and administered in their name, under any degree of control whatsoever, the power to originate orders and instructions could not be vested in any other class of men consistently with the principles of such a government, or without at once annihilating the executive power of the Company, and that the power thereby given would not only tend to destroy the principle before mentioned, and tend to introduce a doubt which of the two bodies would stand responsible for delay or negligence, but might become highly dangerous in times of political contest and unsteady administration, when it might be very inexpedient that new men just vested with the power of controlling the most important acts of the Company should decide on materials digested, and without the aid of those reasons and explanations which a previous discussion by men of experience must ever afford, rather than be led to commit the credit of their Board by precipitate orders, which once issued would not be easily given up; and moreover it did not appear that any use whatever could arise from that power, because it would still be necessary that both the Board of Control and the Court should deliberate on every measure, and no time therefore would be saved by originating the orders in one branch rather than another. The Court were very ready to concur in any regulation which might enforce the despatch of business, and tend to prevent negligence or inefficiency in its own provisions, but whilst the government remained vested in the Company, the power so given appeared at once destructive and useless. The Court therefore gave it as their decided opinion that the clause should be altered by making the same to take place only whenever the Court of Directors should omit to forward to the Board their intended despatches on any subject within 14 days after requisition made by the Board. The Act was altered, and now stands nearly in those terms.

1257. The great bulk then of despatches connected with the government of India originates with the Court of Directors, and the power and supervision of those despatches rests with the India Board?—Clearly so. I may state, in order to show it more clearly, that from 1814 to 1831, comprising a period of 17 years, there were 7,978 drafts, instead of 7,962, as stated in my former examination, (Question 156) prepared for India in the various departments. Of this number 690 were altered by the Board. The Court, under the power which is conferred upon them by the Act, made representations to the Board of Commissioners, upon 109 of those 690 drafts, and the Board consented to modifications, more or less, in 76 of those 109 cases. With regard to the importance of the despatches I beg to state, that the Political department comprises almost every subject which is or has been treated of in the Secret department, such as the policy to be observed towards the several native states in India. There is also the Judicial department, another very extensive and important part of the correspondence; the Revenue likewise, and I may especially point out the Financial department, which since the year 1822 has been prepared by Mr. Melvill, the auditor, in a manner which clearly exhibits the state of the Indian finances, and shows the extent and importance of that branch of the correspondence; and I am not aware that any entire despatch in these several departments, during the 17 years, has been prepared by the Board of Commissioners. The Board have directed despatches to be prepared to the number, I believe, of 49 or 50; I may not be quite correct, but I believe that is about the number. The Board on the occasion, in 1814, of the military arrangements, comprised in one letter what was proposed by the Court of Directors to be communicated in three several letters. On many occasions important alterations have been made by the Board, but no actual origination that I am aware of.

1258. There have been differences between the India Board and the Court of Directors on certain points of policy connected with the Indian administration, as, for instance, to the encouragement given to native princes to maintain troops after

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the European method; can you give me any information on this subject?—I believe the Board and the Court have entertained some difference of opinion with regard to the policy of training the troops of native princes after the European mode; but the Board have ultimately taken the same view with the Court, and rather condemned that policy, or at least they have concurred in despatches which condemn it.

1259. Can you state any, and what objections have been entertained at different times by the Court, with respect to the employment, or rather the retention in India of half-pay officers in the service, such service being the service of native princes?—I think it was in the year 1819 or 1820, after the conclusion of the Mahratta war, when a considerable reduction took place in His Majesty's regiments in India, that Lord Hastings permitted several half-pay officers of such regiments to remain in India. Those officers having found their way into the service of the native states, the Board of Commissioners called the Court's attention to the subject, upon which despatches were prepared by the Court, prohibiting that practice. I may refer to the Court's letter of the 19th June 1823 to the Board of Commissioners, upon the subject of some alterations made in the draft proposed by the Court relative to this subject; orders had originally been sent out in the Secret department, but the subject of those orders was afterwards treated of in the public records. The Court observed, "if there be one thing more indispensable than another to good government, it is the taking due precaution that those who are entrusted with power shall be duly responsible for the exercise of it, and although this responsibility will not always exclude bad government, bad government is inseparable from the absence of it. In proportion as power is great and liable to abuses, should be the efficiency of the checks imposed upon it. Hence it has wisely been deemed necessary not only to subject those who are entrusted with military power to severer laws than are generally found sufficient to restrain the unarmed class of society, but to keep the military force completely subordinate to the civil authority. But in the case in question, all precaution is neglected under circumstances which render more than ordinary precaution necessary. The European officers in the service of the Nizam and the Nagpore Rajah are vested with power, civil as well as military. They not only discipline and command the corps to which they are severally attached, but they are entrusted with the administration of revenue and police, and in both capacities appear to the Court to be equally exempt from responsibility. The governments of Hydrabad and Nagpore have been actually superseded by the British residents, whose authority, however great in other respects, does not legally extend to those officers; and even did the government retain their efficiency, it is not within the competency of the British Indian government to render British subjects amenable to their laws. Setting aside, too, the anomaly in the constitution of a military force of which the troops would be subject to one law and the officers to another, the Court are doubtful whether the Company's articles of war contain any provision applicable to offences committed by British officers when employed in the service of a foreign prince. There are a number of individuals, many of them very young men, entrusted with most extraordinary powers, placed in circumstances of strong temptation to abuse those powers, and subject to little or no responsibility for the exercise of them. The Court are far from wishing to exaggerate the probable evils of such an arrangement, but a solemn sense of duty does not permit them to suppress their apprehensions, that it will be attended with practical abuses most calamitous to the countries which may be the theatre of them, and injurious little less to the reputation of the government which does not prevent them, than to the character of the immediate actors in them."

1260. You have stated two instances in which differences of opinion had originally existed between the Court and the Board of Control, but in which ultimately the Board took the same view as the Court?—I do not mean altogether the same view; I mean in some degree approaching the view of the Court.

1261. Does not your experience enable you to furnish us with a great variety of instances in which points of controversy have arisen, the result of which was, that the Court were under the necessity of forwarding despatches to India in a sense directly opposed to that which they themselves had entertained?—Most clearly. Perhaps my previous answer, which stated the number of 698, I think, as altered by the Board, will show that it was only on 109 drafts that the Court made any representation, and that the Board consented to modifications in 76 of such drafts.

1262. It has been stated that there is considerable delay in the Indian correspondence, and that such delay has been caused by the existence of two Boards; can you

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you state to the Committee whether, in your opinion, such delay be or be not attributable to the existence of two such Boards?—I am quite aware that it is thought considerable delay has taken place in the Indian correspondence. I find that a Return has been called for by the Committee of the number of letters received from India, the dates of such letters, and the dates when the answers were prepared here to such letters. I may take the opportunity of stating, that such Return will by no means give the information which I apprehend it to be the desire of the Committee to obtain. It is essential, in order to show the despatch or delay that may have taken place in the replies, that the date of the receipt of such despatches in this country should be stated, because it frequently happens that a letter may bear date in January or February, which letter is sometimes nine months on the voyage, and sometimes it is only four.

1263. The Return we inquire after states the date at which the letter was received?—I beg pardon; not the date at which they are received, but the period at which they bear date in India; not the period they were received here.

1264. Can you state any instance in which such delay has arisen from the system of previous communication, which was adverted to on a former occasion?—I have taken out one or two instances, simply with reference to previous communications, and in order to show the rapidity with which answers have been returned to letters of importance. A despatch in the Political department, from Bengal, dated 14th of February 1829, was received in June 1829; it related to the contemplated temporary removal of the supreme government from Calcutta to the North-west Provinces of India. That letter was answered in 16 days from its receipt, the previous communication having remained at the Board five days only. There was one also as to the Tennasserim provinces.

1265. In this Return the letter bears date on the 14th of February 1829; and opposite to that the dates of the answers to that letter are, the 13th of July 1829, the 1st of February 1830, and the 17th of August 1831; you state that it was answered in 16 days?—The letter to which I refer is dated the 14th of February 1829, and was received on the 17th of June.

1266. That is a very different account of the correspondence from what the Return gives?—That Return is signed by the Examiner of Indian Correspondence; it was brought down to me, as all returns are, to be forwarded through my department, and it occurred to me, on looking at it, that it would by no means afford the Committee that information which I presumed they required, which is, to see the rapidity or delay with which replies are sent to letters from India. I do not know how far the letters alluded to by the Committee may have reference to what I am now stating, but the fact is, that the despatch dated the 14th of February 1829, which had reference to the temporary removal of the supreme government from Calcutta to the North-west Provinces, was received here on the 17th of June 1829, and was answered on the 3d of July; the other letters may have contained some further explanations with regard to it.

1267. You admit it is in reference to the same letter, so that the period would be from the 24th of February 1829, down to the 24th of August 1831?—There may be an error in the Return; but the principle, namely, the removal of the government, was answered on the first date to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention.

1268. It appears then, in the Return we now have, that in answer to the letter of the 14th of February, three different replies were given at various periods, the first being on the 3d of July 1829, and the last being on the 24th of August 1831?—The only answer of which I am aware, and of which I am speaking, was dated the 3d of July.

1269. Will you just explain how this has arisen?—I beg leave to state, that that Return was not prepared in my department. I have taken out one or two instances from the records, for the purpose of satisfying the Committee that, when the subject has been considered of sufficient importance to require an immediate answer, great rapidity instead of delay has been observed in preparing such answer. With regard to the two other letters referred to, I cannot give any other explanation without referring to the records. I apprehend that in the answer I am now referring to the whole principle is treated of with respect to the transfer of the government; that is, the Court's disapproval of the measure, and in fact, the illegality of it.

1270. In point of fact, in cases in which delay has arisen, do you or do you not conceive there are any counterbalancing circumstances attending such delay, which

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may be placed as an advantage against it?—If I might offer any opinion with regard to the general subject, it appears to me that the maintenance of the mode in which the correspondence is now answered is justly considered to be of great importance. No despatch from India which requires an immediate reply is left unanswered for any length of time. There are other important points upon which, in previous communication as well as in the original preparation by the Court of Directors, considerable delay has taken place; but I consider that the opportunity which that delay affords to both authorities of discussing and reviewing the several subjects which are contained and treated of in those despatches, amply compensates for the delay which has occurred. I shall perhaps better inform the Committee by reading part of a letter which was written by the Chair to Lord Ellenborough on the 27th of August 1829, when his Lordship pressed for some arrangement which might facilitate the correspondence with India. The Court observes, "Were the Indian government, as at present constituted, (comprehending under that term the established authorities in this country as well as in India) to be characterized by a single word, it might with no impropriety be denominated a government of checks. Now whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will generally be in proportion to the number and efficiency of the checks. The correspondence between the Court of Directors and the governments of India is conducted with a comprehensiveness and in a detail quite unexampled; every, the minutest proceeding of the local governments, including the whole correspondence respecting it which passes between them and their subordinate functionaries, is placed on record, and complete copies of the Indian records are sent annually to England for the use of the home authorities. The despatches from India are indexes to those records, or what a table of contents is to a book, not merely communicating on matters of high interest, or soliciting instructions on important measures in contemplation, but containing summary narratives of all the proceedings of the respective governments, with particular references to the correspondence and consultations thereon, whether in the Political, Revenue, Judicial, Military, Financial, Ecclesiastical or Miscellaneous departments. In the ordinary course of Indian administration much must always be left to the discretion of the local governments; and unless upon questions of general policy and personal cases, it rarely occurs that instructions from hence can reach India before the time for acting upon them is gone by. This is a necessary consequence of the great distance between the two countries, the rapid succession of events in India, which are seldom long foreseen, even by those who are on the spot, and the importance of the ruling authorities there acting with promptitude and decision, and adopting their measures, on their own responsibility, to the varying exigencies of the hour. These circumstances unavoidably regulate, but do not exclude the controlling authority of the Court of Directors. Without defeating the intentions of Parliament, they point out the best and indeed the only mode in which these intentions can be practically fulfilled. Although, with the exceptions above adverted to, a specific line of conduct cannot often be prescribed to the Indian governments, yet it seems to indicate any other rather than a state of irresponsibility that the proceedings of those governments are reported with fidelity, examined with care, and commented upon with freedom by the home authorities; nor can the judgment passed by the Court be deemed useless whilst, though they have immediate reference to past transactions, they serve ultimately as rules for the future guidance of their servants abroad. The knowledge, on the part of the local governments, that their proceedings will always undergo this revision, operates as a salutary check upon its conduct in India, and the practice of replying to letters from thence, paragraph by paragraph, is a security against habitual remissness or accidental oversight on the part of the Court, or their servants at home. From a perusal of the Indian records, the Court also obtain an insight into the conduct and qualification of their servants, when enables them to judge of their respective merits, and to make a proper selection of members of Council."

1271. It has been stated, "the Court of Directors have a power, without the sanction of the Board, to recall a Governor or any one of their servants; but the Board, on the other hand, have an absolute power of framing the despatch in which the decision of the Court is conveyed to India; and I believe it is not an exaggeration to say, that the Court having, for reasons assigned, recalled a Governor, the Board converted those reasons, which of course were criminatory, into paragraphs commendatory, or at least excusatory, the despatch nevertheless necessarily terminating in the recall of the individual." Can you give an instance in which such power

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power has been exercised?—I believe the instance adverted to was that which occurred in 1807, of the recall of the then Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, and that is the only instance of direct recall which I am aware the Court of Directors have ever made. I can state the terms in which the Court proposed to communicate it. The Court had sent up to the Board a draft, which contained their sentiments in the form of a resolution. The Board have invariably rejected a draft so framed, because they very justly state that they are thereby precluded, if they adopt such resolutions, from making any alteration in the draft. The draft, as proposed by the Court, stood as follows:—"Resolved, that although the zeal and integrity of the present Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, are deserving of the Court's approbation, yet when they consider the unhappy events which have lately taken place at Vellore, and also other parts of his Lordship's administration which have come before them, the Court are of opinion that it is expedient, for the restoration of confidence in the Company's government, that Lord William Bentinck should be removed, and he is hereby removed accordingly." The Board altered it in the following terms: "Though the zeal and integrity of our present Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, are deserving of our approbation, yet being of opinion that circumstances which have recently come under our consideration render it expedient, for the interest of our service, that a new arrangement of our government of Fort St. George should take place without delay, we have felt ourselves under the necessity of determining that his Lordship should be removed; and we do hereby direct that Lord William Bentinck be removed accordingly."

1272. The instance which you have quoted is the only instance in your experience of the affairs of the Company to which the statement recited in the last question could have reference?—I know of no other.

1273. Have you any recollection of a despatch signed by 23 Directors, censuring the conduct of a Governor-General, which was withheld by authority of the Board?—I believe it was in the year 1805, and had reference to the policy pursued by the Bengal government in 1803 and 1804, which draft was cancelled by the Board.

1274. It has been stated that, "the Board have no control over the communications made by the Court to any persons in this country; the Court may, therefore, write a letter in London, communicating a view of a subject, or of the case of an individual, and may then be obliged, or may even have been previously obliged, to take a totally different view of the case in a despatch sent to India." Can you state any instance in point in reference to such recital?—I am aware of only one instance, which took place in 1821, and in which the Court's decision in the case of an officer in the Bengal establishment, who was in this country, was made known to him before the draft which had reference to his conduct, and which necessarily would go to India, had been approved by the Board; but since that period I am not aware of any other, the Court having invariably abstained from communicating any decision whatever to parties when such decision was in any way subject to the approbation of the Board, unless that approbation had been received.

1275. You stated in your former examination that the references were 50,146; are we then to understand that the only instances in which such a case as that in the recital occurred, is the instance to which you have now referred in the case of the Bengal officer?—Most unquestionably; perhaps I may state that the 50,000 references alluded to were not all matters in which the Board would necessarily have a control.

1276. It has been stated, "that the Board is restrained from taking part in the appointments to office; I should say, however, that the Governor-General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the three Commanders-in-Chief cannot be appointed by the Company without the approbation of the King. The warrant of approbation is countersigned by the President, who is therefore the responsible minister on such occasions. This approbation has been repeatedly refused." Beginning with the administration of India; beginning from 1784, carrying it down to 1831, will you state the instances which have occurred in which on the part of His Majesty's Government the President of the India Board has refused the warrant of approbation to the great offices appointed by the East India Company, as recited by this question?—Beginning with the Governors General, and then going down from 1784 to the present period of Governors-General, Governors of Madras and Bombay and Commanders-in-Chief, the total number of appointments which have been made are 70, and there have been only three disapprovals on the part of the Crown; but

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but it is important to apprise the Committee that the King was not vested with the power of negativing the appointment by the Court until 1813, therefore the exercise of that power must have reference to a period subsequent to 1813; and since that time there have been 24 appointments of Governors General, Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, and only three were disapproved by the Crown. Those three consisted, one of the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who was appointed by the Court of Directors, and was a Company's officer; His Majesty was not pleased to confirm that nomination. The two other instances were those of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm; the Court proposing that Mr. Elphinstone should be removed from Bombay to Madras, and that Sir John Malcolm should be appointed to Bombay, Mr. Canning having in 1818 brought the services of Sir John Malcolm to the special notice of the Court of Directors for the government of Bombay, if they chose to appoint him. When the Court proposed, as I have stated, to appoint him successor to Sir Thomas Munro in 1824, His Majesty's refusal was received; but the Court afterwards nominated him to succeed Mr. Elphinstone at Bombay, and His Majesty's approval of that appointment was then given; so that, in fact, the negative passed upon the appointments of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm only affected the transfer of the former, and caused a delay in the appointment of Sir John Malcolm to Bombay.

1277. In point of fact, is there a single instance of a Governor General of India, appointed by the East India Company, having been refused by the President?—I am not aware of one.

1278. In point of fact, is there a single instance of a Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Company having been refused by the President?—I am not aware there is an instance, with the exception of that to which I have adverted; but perhaps I should state that the Court of Directors, being fully aware of the individual who is to be appointed to the command of His Majesty's troops in India, generally appoint such officer to command the Company's troops, on an understanding with His Majesty's Ministers that the nomination will be confirmed by the King.

1279. Can you, without any breach of official confidence, state any circumstances that took place in the year 1806 in respect to the appointment of the Governor General of India between the months of February and June in that year. You are not to answer this question unless you choose?—I can have no difficulty in answering the question. The appointment of a Governor General to India at the period alluded to gave rise to a long correspondence with the then President of the Board, Lord Minto. It will put the Committee in possession of the views of His Majesty's Ministers at that time, with regard to the power the Court possessed of nominating their Governors, if I read an extract from that correspondence. Lord Minto, in reply to the letter of the Chairs, in which they objected on the part of the Court to the nobleman who was proposed to them, wrote, "It is with perfect satisfaction therefore that I subscribe entirely to the unquestionable doctrine concerning the right and powers which relate to the appointment of all officers, civil and military, including the Governor General, as it is laid down in para. 4, 5 and 6 of your letter. The appointment is undoubtedly vested in the Court of Directors by the clearest provisions of the law, and so far from disputing, I am prepared to second you in asserting and maintaining that doctrine. At the same time the powers of revocation are vested, by provisions equally clear, both in the Crown and in the Court of Directors. I subscribe also to the other important truth contained in the 6th para., viz. 'That in the selection of persons to fill those high stations (of Governor General and Governors) it has been usual with the Court to have an understanding with Administration, and to consult their opinions and wishes;' nor can I feel any inclination to controvert the concluding lines in that paragraph, 'That the Court have also, to a certain extent, exercised their own judgment, and a choice, not objectionable to either party, has consequently been made.'

"In these great outlines of strict legal powers, and of a due and discreet exercise of them, we are, I trust, and I am happy in this opportunity of declaring so, entirely and cordially agreed.

"On that account, indeed, I am the more unwilling to pass by entirely without notice a passage in para. 14, which appears to me capable of bearing a construction which I am persuaded the Court did not intend, but if it does not clearly pronounce, it may at least be thought to convey, the imputation of Government, having proposed to arrogate the absolute appointment of the Governor-General without the interposition of any discretion of the East India Company.

"It would perhaps be enough to disclaim, in the name of the King's servants, and in the most distinct manner, the illegal design brought into view by this passage. But I may be allowed on this occasion to express some regret at finding in that paper even the trace and shadow of an injurious allegation, altogether unwarranted by any part of the proceedings to which it has been applied."

Mr. Canning in 1818 wrote to the Chair on the choice of a Governor for Bombay: "The more usual practice *for the Court is to look for their Governors* rather among persons of eminence in this country than among the servants of the Company."

1280. You have stated three instances since the year 1813 in which the approbation of the Board of Control to the appointment proposed by the Court of Directors has been formally withheld; do you entertain any doubt that in other instances the communication which took place between the Chair and the President of the India Board has been a different appointment from that which had been originally contemplated by the Court?—As far as public proceedings go, I can only speak to what is on record; but I have a perfect knowledge that there are instances in which individuals have been proposed by the Chair; and I know also, that there have been many instances, or some instances, in which individuals have been proposed by the Board in the same manner, to which neither party would consent, and that the principle laid down in the letter from Lord Minto has been the principle acted upon; viz. that there should be an understanding between the two authorities before the nomination is publicly brought forward: if, on the other hand, the nomination should be publicly brought forward in the way it has been here shown, the Court would, I have little doubt, decidedly negative the proposal.

1281. In the instance you have referred to in the year 1806, was not the result of what passed between the Court and the President of the Board of Control at that period the substitution of the name of one nobleman suggested by the India Board for the name of another nobleman, whose name had not proved agreeable to the Court?—I believe I may confidently assert, that Lord Minto was prevailed upon himself to take it by the Chairs.

1282. Do you conceive that Lord Minto's description of the relation in which the India Board and the Board of Control stood in 1806, is equally applicable to the relation in which they stand towards one another now, with regard to Indian patronage?—I am quite sure of it, with the exception of this, that the King has the power of negativing appointments now which His Majesty had not then.

1283. From the view of the working system connected with this nomination, is the government of India, in your opinion, practically vested in the Court of Directors, or in the India Board?—In presuming to offer my own opinion, I will attempt also to fortify it by the opinions of those who have taken a prominent part in Indian affairs. It appears to me that the government of India has never been altered so far as regards the body in whom the actual government of India is reposed. Previously to the year 1784, the government of India vested, as I conceive it does now, with the Court of Directors, who were then subject on various points to the supervision by His Majesty's Secretary of State, as they are now to the Board. It may be important to show what the views were at the various periods of Parliamentary inquiry with regard to the East India Company and their executive body. In 1772, when a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Company's affairs, and which inquiry led to the Act of 1773, the Chairman of that Committee, who was Colonel Burgoyne, said, "I shall perhaps be told that the object and end of my inquiry is to throw the whole affairs of the Company into the hands of the Crown, from which the death-blow to the Constitution is most to be apprehended. I have no such purpose. If the Legislature has not power and wisdom so to model and regulate the sovereignty of the state in India, or so to delegate its powers as to prevent the influence of the Crown in England, let it never be attempted."

Mr. Burke, on the same occasion, says, "Their authority I would not have diminished in India by any severe animadversions. Let the people of Bengal be not taught to despise them by finding their authority limited and circumscribed. It is enough that we provide for the good government of that country for the future, when they have so widely extended our empire and commerce, when they have so greatly augmented our naval power."

In 1773, when Lord North was about to bring forward his regulating Acct, he said, "The point to which I shall confine myself at present is the territorial possessions;

sessions; and I think it necessary, in this part of the affair, to drop all examination or declaration of the right which the Crown has to these possessions; since, from the motion which I have read, there is no want of such examination, as the territories are left, under certain conditions, entirely in the Company. I think they ought to be left for ever in the Company. I am fully and clearly of that opinion; if not from right, at least from policy. But this depends upon their conduct. If they in future govern them no better than they have hitherto done, my opinion will be very different."

In 1783, in order to show the minuteness with which the examination had been entered into by the Committees of the House of Commons at that period, Mr. Fox, when about to submit his views on Indian affairs, in allusion to the Committees' Reports, said, "they contained a body of information so complete, that perhaps the like had never been laid before Parliament."

It was with this information that Parliament legislated in establishing the Board of Commissioners; which measure did not, I conceive, take away the government of India from the East India Company, but placed their administration of that government under the control of a branch of the Executive Government of this country.

In 1793 Mr. Dundas says, "If the mode at present adopted for the government of India is to be examined on any principles of general theory, it may be liable to many criticisms; but it has been proved by experience to answer the purpose of a successful and prosperous administration of our Indian affairs. And, under these circumstances, it seems much wiser to found on the basis of established systems, than to substitute in their room the most plausible untried theories."

In 1800, when the subject regarding the private trade with India was brought forward, Mr. Dundas said, "That a direct interference by Government in the affairs of India is necessary for their stability and uniformity, I am more and more convinced; but that the ostensible form of government, with all its consequent extent and detail of patronage, must remain as it now is, I am persuaded will never be called in question by any but those who may be disposed to sacrifice the freedom and security of our constitution to their own personal aggrandizement and ill-directed ambition."

In 1808, before the negotiation commenced for the renewal of the last Charter, Mr. Dundas said, "He had not yet heard or read any arguments against the continuance of the system under which the British possessions in India were governed, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the practical benefits which had been derived from it in their increased and increasing prosperity, and the general security and happiness of their inhabitants. It was possible that the same effects might have been produced under a government immediately dependent upon the Crown; but for the attainment of those objects the experiment was at least unnecessary; and it might be attended with dangers to the constitution of this country which, if they could be avoided, it would be unwise to encounter. Any alteration, therefore, which might be suggested in that part of the system would probably be only in its details."

And again: "He assured the Court, that it would be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government to suggest to Parliament such *a system* only as should be conformable to the principles on which the Regulations of 1784 and 1793 were founded, as would secure to this kingdom all the benefit that could practically be derived from its trade with our possessions in India; and to the natives of those countries a *government* and an administration of law suited to their customs, habits, and prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which should also be strong and efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the Executive Government at home, or increasing to any dangerous extent the influence of the Crown."

In the year 1813, it was stated by Lord Castlereagh, when moving that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the petition of the Company for a renewal of their exclusive privilege, "That if he and his colleagues had conceived that the arrangements they should propose would shake a system which had unquestionably answered *all the great purposes of government*, they would have hesitated before they had suggested them; but his proposition would not only abstain from touching the principle of that system, but would render it more applicable to the times."

And on the 4th of June 1813, the Committee of the whole House resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that as long as the *government* of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company."

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From what I have taken the liberty of pointing out to the Committee, it appears to me that the government does certainly rest with the Court of Directors, under the direction, control and supervision of the Board of Commissioners; and perhaps I might, with reference to the various subjects which arise out of the trust reposed in the Court of Directors at the present moment, add, that if the originating of the despatches to India, with the exception of the principal part of those that are in the Secret department; if originating all the appointments in this country for the service, civil and military, in India; if the appointment of the highest functionaries in India; if the transaction of all the various duties of the civil and military officers, and others attached to the several establishments; if the power of deciding upon all personal cases, of course such as are adverted to in the despatches to India being subject to the review of the Board; if the provision and management of all the funds necessary for the political outlay in this country; if all the arrangements consequent on the recruiting of the Company's European regiments, the embarkation, transfer and return of troops connected with His Majesty's regiments to India; if all questions as to prize money and the various details connected with so extensive a government, which it is scarcely necessary to notice here, in the shipping and commercial departments, and the correspondence with the departments of His Majesty's Government, constitutes the government of India, I presume it must be considered as resting with the Court of Directors, subject, as I have before said, to the correcting (to use Mr. Canning's own term) the correcting, restraining and approving Board.

1284. It has been stated, "That previously to this arrangement of 1807, the functions of the Board were performed in a much less satisfactory manner, and that neither the President nor the members, still less the permanent officers of the Board, had any detailed knowledge of what was going on in the several departments in India, or took any concern in matters which did not excite the attention of Parliament or the public." Can you state anything from personal experience or documentary evidence in relation to the recital of the preamble of this question?—From personal experience I cannot, but from documentary evidence I should say, that the Board of Commissioners from its first establishment—

1285. Mention the name of the first Commissioner?—I hardly recollect the name, but it is a singular fact, that the reference to the records anterior to 1807 will show that the Board of Commissioners took the most minute interest, and exercised a supervision on every matter falling within their province. There is one particular circumstance occurs to my recollection: when the subject of the decennial settlement in India was under discussion, I think it was in 1792, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas devoted ten days in communication with the Chairs upon the important subject. On that occasion they spoke so highly of the present Lord Teignmouth, then Mr. Shore, that the Court of Directors appointed him Governor General of India in succession to Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Burke at that period happened to be at Bath; he was engaged in conducting the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, and expostulated with the Court for having made the appointment of an individual who he considered in some measure mixed up with the proceedings of Mr. Hastings. The Chairman of the Court of Directors, then Mr., afterwards Sir Francis Baring, wrote to Mr. Burke, stating, that it was in consideration of the high character, probity and honour of Mr. Shore, that the Court had appointed him, and the Court adhered to that appointment.

1286. It has been stated that the views of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control have been different in respect to the employment of natives in India; do you or do you not consider that the Board have manifested a stronger desire than the Court for the employment of natives?—I think it is due to the Board of Commissioners to state, that they have undoubtedly pressed for the more immediate employment of natives in various offices than in the opinion of the Court of Directors has been wise or expedient; but the Court of Directors are as anxious as anybody can be to promote the same objects, only less precipitately. There is a despatch before the Committee, dated on the 23d of July 1824, in which the Court of Directors thus expressed themselves: "But whatever may be the urgency for increasing your European civil establishment, and to whatever extent it may be found necessary to carry that increase, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without again inculcating that which we have endeavoured to impress upon you on various occasions in the course of the last ten years, namely, the advantage and necessity of a more extensive employment of native agency in the Judicial department of the service. The Regulations

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lations passed by you with this object, in the beginning of 1821, have our cordial approbation; and we were greatly pleased with the valuable Memorandum which was then submitted to you by your Chief Secretary, Mr. Bayley, explanatory of the policy which had influenced the framing of those Regulations. But though, under the provisions then made, the powers of moonsifs and sudder aumeens were increased, and their number may be increased indefinitely, we apprehend, from the large arrear of undecided causes stated in Mr. Adam's Minute to be depending in some of the Zillah Courts, that both the number and powers of those functionaries are still inadequate. It has frequently been objected to the employment of the natives of India in judicial offices, that they cannot be safely trusted with the administration of justice. To this objection it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say, that they are already so trusted. But our principal reason for noticing the objection is, that we may impart to you our decided conviction, that when we place the natives of India in situations of trust and confidence, we are bound, under every consideration of justice and policy, to grant them adequate allowances. We have no right to calculate on their resisting temptations to which the generality of mankind in the same circumstances would yield; but if we show a disposition to confide in them, and liberally to reward meritorious service, and to hold out promotion to such as may distinguish themselves by integrity and ability, we do not despair of improving their characters, both morally and intellectually, and of rendering them the instruments of much good. It will be gaining a most important point if we can substitute a well regulated and responsible agency for that unauthorized and pernicious influence, which there is reason to fear that the native officers of the adawluts are in the habit now of too frequently exercising over the proceedings of those courts. The experiment, however, of employing native agency in the administration of justice has been tried with success on a larger scale in the Madras provinces, where it has greatly relieved the zillah courts from a pressure of business, to the expeditious despatch of which they had been found unequal, besides having, as we believe, been attended with other important benefits; and we have derived much satisfaction from observing a spreading conviction of its utility. When the revenues of a state are more than sufficient to defray the necessary expenses incurred on account of its government and defence, the people are entitled to look for relief from part of their burthens; and you will besides have seen from our recent despatches in the Military and Financial departments, that according to the best view which we can take of the actual state of our affairs, it is not such as to exempt you from the strictest attention to economy in every department of your administration." The Board have undoubtedly pressed more strongly than the Court, subsequently to the Act of 1813, for the employment of natives. The Court are disposed to adopt the same principle gradually; but they still refrain from going to the extent to which propositions have been made for conferring certain offices on the natives of India. The measures of Sir Thomas Munro on that subject have been alluded to in the letter just read as to the employment of natives. There is a Minute, which was placed on record by Sir Thomas Munro, which has reference to the preciptancy of some of our measures in 1824. "Our experience is too short to judge what rules are best calculated for this purpose. It is only within the last 30 years that we have here begun to acquire any practical knowledge. A longer period must probably elapse before we can ascertain what is best. Such a period is as nothing in the existence of a people; but we act as if this were as limited as the life of an individual." With regard to precipitation he has this observation: "One great error in this country, during a long course of years, has been too much *precipitation* in attempting to *better* the *condition of the people*, with hardly any knowledge of the means by which it was to be accomplished, and indeed without seeming to think that any other than good intentions were necessary. It is a dangerous system of government, in a country of which our knowledge is very imperfect, to be constantly urged by the desire of settling everything permanently, to do everything *in a hurry* and in *consequence* wrong; and in our zeal for permanency, to put the remedy out of our reach. The ruling vice of our government is innovation, and its innovation has been so little guided by a knowledge of the people, that although made after what was thought by us to be mature discussion, it must appear to them as little better than the result of mere caprice. We have in our anxiety to make every thing as English as possible, in a country which resembles England in nothing, attempted to create at once, throughout extensive provinces, a kind of landed property which had never existed in them."

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1287. What is the highest salary given to a native in the administration of justice?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

1288. Can you state what the average is?—I cannot. The return could easily be made; I think there are now some returns before the Committee relative to that subject.

1289. You stated in your examination the other day "the Secret Committee is appointed for the purpose of sending out orders, with reference to political matters that are connected with war or peace, or treaties and negotiations with the native states in India:" Have despatches relating to purely financial and commercial subjects ever gone through the Secret Committee of India?—Certainly.

1290. Upon such subjects as the transmission of bullion, and the nature and amount of the Company's investments?—Unquestionably.

1291. Are such despatches at any subsequent period communicated by the Committee of Secrecy to the Committee of Correspondence?—The subject of no despatch in the Secret department, without the permission of the Board of Commissioners, can be communicated to the Committee of Correspondence. No despatch which has been forwarded to India in the Secret department can be communicated to any party without the permission of the Board, no matter whether it originated with the Court of Directors, or is sent down from the Commissioners.

1292. Do those orders of a purely commercial nature remain concealed from the knowledge of the Court of Directors?—I may perhaps draw this distinction between communicating this despatch *totidem verbis*, and communicating the subject of the despatch generally; but when any large measure, either war against a native state, or the carrying forward an expedition against any of the Eastern islands, has been in contemplation, and the finances of India at those periods exceedingly pressed upon or requiring aid from this country, the Secret Committee, in communication with the Board of Commissioners, have taken upon themselves to provide the funds essential for the prosecution of those measures, without communicating the same to the Court at that time; but the very effects which would necessarily result to the Company's financial concerns would subsequently show that there had been such a transaction, and therefore ultimately the fact would be known.

1293. The case which you have instanced is one of a mixed nature, of finances and politics; I am anxious to know whether there have been any cases purely commercial in which despatches have been sent to India by the Secret Committee?—I have great doubt whether any despatch purely commercial, without having reference to the state of the Company's finances, or without being connected with some political proceeding, has been sent out to India by the Secret Committee: there is a Secret Commercial Committee, in addition to the Secret Political Committee, and the subjects which are treated of by them in their despatches are wholly commercial; and are not laid before the Court of Directors till the conclusion of the official year in the month of April.

1294. Does that Secret Committee correspond with the Board of Control in the same manner as the other Secret Committee does?—Every despatch from the Secret Commercial Committee is communicated to the Board of Commissioners.

1295. How is the Secret Commercial Committee constituted?—It is constituted under a bye-law, which has the effect of an Act of Parliament on the Court of Directors, if there is no Parliamentary provision which supersedes it. The Committee is chosen by the Court, who nominate the chairman, the deputy chairman, and the senior member of each of the three committees.

1296. The description of investment, whether indigo, silk or otherwise, you consider as purely commercial matter?—Certainly.

1297. But an order to send bullion either connected with the government of this country or with the Indian debt, you consider to be of a mixed nature, partly political and partly commercial?—It would come under the Financial department, and either be carried to the credit of Commerce or Territory, as the case might be.

1298. And might pass through the Secret Committee?—It might pass through the Secret Committee, with the sanction of the Board of Commissioners; but as I have before observed, no despatch could be sent to India in any way without their knowledge.

1299. But the entire trade of the Company with India being now for remittance, does not the Secret Committee possess, in fact, a power of interfering with almost the whole of the commercial and financial transactions of India, and of engrossing the direction of it in its own hands if it so please?—I apprehend we must suppose the

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Board of Commissioners and Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to concur together in a measure of that kind, which is most improbable.

1300. There are no orders which they might not frame as they pleased?—It would be a most tremendous responsibility, if they were to frame and send out any orders which did not strictly fall within the limits of their appointment.

1301. And you consider the limits of those are sufficiently defined for that practical purpose?—I do. There is no desire that I am aware of to keep matters in the Secret department. One instance, in which it was proposed lately to treat of the affairs of a certain state in the Secret department, was opposed by the Court of Directors, who made a representation against some portion of a despatch regarding a state in the western part of India, which had been prepared in the Public department, being struck out by the Board, on the ground that it was their intention to include it in the Secret department. The Court expostulated against it, but the Court have no power to control the Secret Committee.

1302. It has been stated, that the division of the Directors among the committees is regulated entirely by seniority; has it happened that within your knowledge at any time the Directors composing the Committee of Correspondence have all been members of a particular profession; all nautical men for instance?—Clearly not since the year 1794. I am not aware of there being at any time a greater number than three nautical, or perhaps four nautical members, and that in very few years.

1303. Any statement to that effect would perhaps in your judgment not be sustained?—Most certainly not. Some explanation may be necessary to put you into possession of the reasons which weighed with the Court of Directors, in electing the committees as they now stand. Those committees, as I have already stated, were formed in 1785, in consequence of the Act of 1784, and in some measure in communication with the Board of Commissioners. Under the roof of the India House is comprised all the departments which are necessary for carrying on the whole of the affairs entrusted to the Company; and may be compared in a smaller degree certainly (although still a very large one of itself), to what is performed in the several departments of the state.

1304. I thought you were going to state, that in the East India House there were departments analogous to those of the state of England generally; what part does the Committee of Correspondence bear reference to?—In the corresponding branch you may compare it with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. With regard to the Military department, I should say that it comprises what is done in a great measure at the Horse-guards and the War-office. The Financial department, being political and commercial, embraces the various points that are attached, or which are conducted by the Treasury of this country; and the Commercial department, and the Committee of Shipping, what in some degree is carried on by the Navy Board and the Board of Trade. It may be necessary to state, that the shipping concerns of the Company, the members of which profession are particularly alluded to, long formed a very important branch of the Company's affairs, and was conducted under a variety of Acts of Parliament; in point of fact the Court were bound by legislative provisions in all their shipping transactions. The Committee of Correspondence is entrusted with the issuing of all orders connected with the despatch, rendezvous and sailing of the several fleets to and from India; and during the period between 1793 and 1814, they were in frequent communication with the Admiralty for convoy, &c. At an early period of the war the naval force of the country was frequently inadequate to afford convoy sufficient for the protection of the vast interests involved in the safety of the Company's fleets; and such was the importance attached to the size and character of the Company's ships, that in 1795 the Company transferred, at the instance of Government, eight of their large ships for the service of the public.

1305. Military service?—For political service.

1306. Not commercial service?—Not commercial. They transferred eight of their commercial ships for the military purposes of Government; they likewise, in 1795, released the owners of 14 of their ships from their engagements, to aid the public service in the transport of troops to the West Indies; and so late as the year 1805, at the instance of the Admiralty, the Court of Directors gave up two of their ships for the service of Government. These circumstances will show that the Court of Directors has necessarily contained a proportion of professional members nautical men. Of those gentlemen there was the Honourable W. T. Elphinstone, one of the most able Directors, having filled the chair twice or three times;

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Mr. Marjoribanks the same; Mr. Lindsay has filled it once, and Mr. Loch has lately retired from it. I believe it will be scarcely found that any gentlemen have been more efficient in conducting the Company's affairs, or who have possessed more knowledge of them, than those gentlemen, and they acquired it by progressively passing through the several committees.

1307. Has not the size of the ships and their equipments been the same since the peace as they were in the war?—In consequence of the opening of the India trade, the Company, as far as the India shipping is concerned, have totally abandoned it. Their China ships are in part sent circuitously by Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, as troops and stores may have been required to be transported, and as the commercial concerns of the Company in their consignments ultimately to China, have rendered necessary.

1308. Those ships carry the same number of guns and men as in the time of war?—They do not carry the same number of guns, but I believe the number of men is the same. The Court have latterly been in the habit of employing what are termed dismantled ships, which have gone a considerable number of voyages, but are let at a lower rate of freight, in consequence of their being found in a less superior manner.

1309. Are they not altogether got up on a scale of expense which no individual merchant, or any set of merchants, would think consistent with prudent or advantageous commercial speculations?—If you look at the Company's shipping at the present moment, and compare it with the private trade, viz. the shipping that is now sailing to and from India, the charges on account of the Company's China ships is considerably larger; but I doubt very much, upon the out-turn of the whole concern in the long run, whether it will be found, that when the services they have performed, the cargoes they bring, and the security and safety altogether of that class of ships are considered, they much exceed the cost of the private traders. It is an important point to bear in mind, that from the opening of the trade to the present time peace has existed; but I should confidently predict, that if we were to be at war again with any naval power, the India trade (and supposing the China trade to be thrown open it would be still worse, for the Indian Archipelago presents the means of resort for privateers, and rendezvous for an enemy,) the loss to the commercial interests of this country would be very great, for anything like a sufficient convoy or security to that commerce could not possibly be afforded. The commerce would be materially diminished, to the great detriment, I should say of the country and of the revenue, looking at what has occurred in a state of war even with the Company's shipping in former times.

1310. With reference to the formation of the committees of the Court of Directors, have you ever known a barrister a member of the Shipping Committee, and the commander of a ship a member of the Law Committee?—Yes, there is at the present time.

1311. Within your experience has it not happened that the greater portion of men of experience and high reputation in India belonging to the Court of Directors have not become members of the Committee of Correspondence?—No, I should say not.

1312. Do you mean to say that many individuals of great weight and character have not, within your remembrance, been excluded from the Committee by the operation of the rule?—That there may have been some I have no doubt; but I should say, taking the whole series of events as they have occurred with regard to the Court of Directors, most of the members who have held high stations in India have sooner or later reached the Committee of Correspondence; and, as I took the liberty of stating before, they have, and every Director has, to all intents and purposes, the same power of interference in the Company's affairs, and of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all that goes on, except that of sitting and deliberating in the Committee of Correspondence.

1313. But is it understood that they do take part in the proceedings of the Court?—I am quite sure that the very dissents which these gentlemen have recorded on the minutes of the Court's proceedings, which are sent up to the Board, show that they do very fully enter into, discuss, and interfere with the various matters connected with the correspondence of India.

1314. It has been stated, that the Board has also a power of directing permission to be given by the Court to any individual to go to India, and they are not required in this case to state their reasons; has the power of the Board, in so directing permission

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mission to be given by the Court to parties to proceed to India, been exercised in over-ruling the decision of the Court in respect to the same parties?—The return is now before the Committee of the number of individuals who have applied, being 1,547 since 1814.

1315. Of that number of applications so made, how many have been granted by the Court of Directors?—One thousand two hundred and fifty-three

1316. How many have been refused by the Court of Directors?—Two hundred and ninety-four.

1317. How many of the 294 so refused by the Court of Directors have subsequently, under the permission of the India Board, proceeded to India?—Seventy-one.

1318. Then, in point of fact, the decision of the Court of Directors has been confirmed in the case of 223 of the parties who have previously been refused by that Court; that is to say, in three out of four cases the decision of the Court has been confirmed by the Board?—Clearly so.

1319. What is the principle upon which the Court of Directors has proceeded in these matters?—When any party desires to proceed to India, his application is preferred to the Court, and laid before the first Court after its receipt, when it is referred to the Committee of Correspondence, who judge of the grounds set forth, for a compliance with the application. If any good reasons whatever are shown, either to join any mercantile house from whom the applicant may have received an invitation, or that he has any goods to take to India, or that, in fact, he has any substantial reason whatever for proceeding thither other than mere speculation, I am not aware that the Committee ever refuses to recommend to the Court to acquiesce, or that the Court refuses permission.

1320. What are we to understand by the phrase in your last answer, "other than mere speculation"?—I should say, if an individual had made an application, stating that he was desirous of proceeding to India, and his application contained no specific object, the Court would call upon him to state for what purpose he wishes to proceed, and if it should be represented that it was to seek employment, the Court I think would consider it speculation and refuse permission.

1321. Do the Court of Directors take cognizance of parties who may apply for permission to accompany the Governor-General, Commanders-in-Chief and other great functionaries; and if so, what is the cognizance so taken by the Court?—The Court of Directors never hesitate in permitting any portion of their family, or such attendants as they may think fit to apply for, accompanying them to India; but if any request is made for parties to accompany them where there is no ostensible prospect either of employment, or for any other apparent purpose, the Court of Directors, I apprehend, would object to it; but it is so well understood generally by the personages who have been appointed to those high stations, what the practice of the Court has been, that I do not think any application has been made to which the Court have felt it necessary to object.

1322. The reluctance to which you advert as being sufficient to render needless any applications to overcome it, was founded, it is to be presumed, on some previous experience of the evil effects of the more general introduction into India of strangers so accompanying functionaries of high rank?—I think instances have occurred in which objections have been privately taken to such parties proceeding to India, from a perfect persuasion that it could only be with a view of placing the individual in some situation, or some employment not ostensibly avowed when the application was made.

1323. Can you state any instance in recent times in which a public functionary proceeding to India afterwards quartered on Indian employment an individual not previously connected with the service of the King, or with the service of the Company?—I am certain, and in fact the public records exhibit a most lengthened correspondence and course of proceeding regarding an individual who accompanied a Governor-General to India in the year 1813. In the judgment of the Court of Directors, and in that of the Board of Commissioners also, very serious injuries were considered to have arisen to a native ally of the British Government from such permission, and at this moment the circumstances and claims arising out of the event, form matter of correspondence and discussion between the authorities in this country and those in India.

1324. And you conceive the reluctance entertained by the Court of Directors to permit Europeans to accompany their high functionaries on proceeding to India has been attended with advantage both to the Company and to the native princes, by

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by limiting the introduction of those who might exercise an undue influence in the affairs of India, an irresponsible and undue influence?—Certainly. I may take the liberty of stating, that when the Board was established in 1784, they very shortly afterwards expressed themselves adverse to the resort of individuals to India without any apparent prospect of employment. The evil was so strongly felt, that the Board in 1786 proposed to Parliament an Act imposing further restrictions than those contained in the Act of 1784; and the Board have also of late years expressed their disapprobation of leave being given to an individual who had been in India being allowed to return thither, simply on the ground that he had been there, as originally he had proceeded without authority.

1325. Do not the treaties with the native princes invariably contain an article providing that no European shall reside in that state without permission of the native prince?—I cannot very accurately answer that question, but I have little doubt it is so.

1326. It has been stated, that in the event of the administration of the Indian empire being no longer in the Court of Directors, and of the patronage now vested in the Court of Directors being transferred elsewhere, that the constitutional jealousy which has been often felt and expressed as to the transfer of such patronage to the Crown, might be relieved by its being transferred to a body utterly independent of the Crown; as for instance, independently of general competition, which has also been suggested, to such bodies as public schools or institutions, by way of reward to the pupils, to societies, to public functionaries, such as sheriffs of counties, or privy councillors: does any and what objection occur to you in respect to such distribution of such patronage?—Assuming from what we find on record that the objections which were stated in 1784 to leaving that patronage in the Crown, still exist, I do not consider that the proposed change which you have now stated would at all do away those objections which led to the patronage being reposed in the Court of Directors. It appears to me that the necessary quantum of patronage must be decided upon by the body who has to administer the affairs of India; and as it has been suggested that a secretary of state for India might be appointed, the duty of deciding on the quantum of patronage, comprising the civil and military as well as the appointments of Governors, and in fact every species of patronage, would necessarily devolve upon such secretary of state. At present there is a check as to quantity; for if the Court of Directors propose that so many writers and so many cadets be appointed, the Board may say, as they have said, "We do not think so many necessary:" in the contemplated change I see no such provision. Hence the advantage of the check as it at present stands. Suppose the number to be sent out henceforth, on the most moderate computation as compared with what has hitherto been made, (with the exception of this last year when there was no civil patronage whatever,) to be twenty writerships in the year. The cadetships I will take at fifty. This secretary of state would then have the power of naming the parties upon whom this patronage should be conferred. He might decide that some particular corporation in which he might have an interest, or in which some friend of his in the Administration might have an interest, should have one of those nominations, (and the fewer the number the more valuable each appointment would become,) so with regard to the sheriff or any individual, one having a particular influence in a particular county or borough, might have one of these nominations conferred upon him for the purpose of rendering service in the support and maintenance of such Administration, or in that of its supporters, by influencing those who might have the privilege of voting for the Members of Parliament. Hence the very evils which it has been the great care of the Legislature to guard against, would I think be more generally and more powerfully and widely diffused than almost under any other plan.

1327. It has been stated, that the average salary of the civil servants of the East India Company in their Indian possessions is about 2,000 *l.* a year; do you consider then that the addition to the patronage of the Crown of 20 appointments, leading to such salaries, and of 50 appointments in the army, would throw a weight into the scale of the Crown, which would be open to the same objections formerly entertained and expressed with respect to such transfer?—I could have very little doubt of it, and when it has been attempted to be shown what the value of the patronage is to the Directors at the present moment, that patronage must be considered to be very valuable, and of course would be a most important instrument in the hands of any minister, which he might use, as indeed the records of Parliament show it has been used, for Parliamentary purposes.

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1328. It has also been suggested, that it might be made a most appropriate reward to civil or military officers who have distinguished themselves, that their children should receive writerships and cadetships; can you state, in point of fact, how far the civil and military servants of the Company do in the present course of things receive already civil and military appointments for their children?—In consequence of what passed at my previous examination, and the questions put to me, I have referred to the writers appointed for the last five years, those at the college and those by the London Board. I will first state the classes from whence they have been taken generally; three were sons of noblemen, from the college, eight were baronet's sons, 14 were the sons of clergymen, eight were Director's sons, 30 were the sons of the Company's civil servants, 22 were sons of officers in the Company's army, 42 were sons of persons in the Company's naval service, 27 were sons of persons in His Majesty's service, army or navy, 110 were the sons of merchants, bankers, professional men, and private gentlemen, making from the college an aggregate of 226. By the London Board there were 79 appointed, seven were the sons of clergymen, 10 were the sons of persons who were officers in His Majesty's service, both army and navy, 16 were the sons of persons in the Company's civil service, 10 were the sons of persons in the Company's army and navy, and 36 were the sons of bankers, professional men, merchants, and private gentlemen.

1329. Have you any means of knowing what number of applications have been made to the Court of Directors by the public generally for appointments?—I think since the year 1813 the public applications made for appointments are 720. I think there have been about 240 public applications for appointments to India.

1330. You have stated that in the event contemplated in the question put to you, there would then be no check as to the regulation of the amount of patronage; you have stated further, that you consider at present such a check is to be found in the existence of the Board of Control: will you state what in your opinion is the objection to the amount of the supply of civil servants, to be sent out from this country, depending on the requisition of the Governor-General?—The objection that would present itself to my mind is to be found on the records of the Company, and in the Court's letter, which I took the liberty of reading, dated in July 1824, which had reference to the employment of the natives; that letter, in great part, grew out of the requisition of the Bengal government for the appointment of 80 writers; it was not complied with, although the application was made in very strong terms, and the government pointed out their inability to carry on the public service unless some were sent out; I can therefore easily imagine, that the government in India would not be at all backward in demanding a greater portion of servants than the authorities here, as at present constituted, would think fit to appoint. A requisition was likewise made from Bombay for an increase of writers.

1331. I believe the application you refer to from the Bengal government arose out of a particular emergency?—It arose out of what they considered an emergency, but which the authorities in this country did not view in the same light.

1332. Why should you suppose that if a due responsibility were to devolve on the Governor-General in reference to this matter, he would not exercise upon this as upon all other points of his government a due discretion?—Great responsibility does undoubtedly rest upon the Governor-General, and he has the power of doing a variety of acts connected with his government on his own responsibility; and among them is that of determining the number of servants he may require. Supposing you were to leave with him the power of fixing the number, and that the same was to be taken as the guide, it is quite clear that one Governor-General has erred on that point to an enormous extent; and I can therefore conceive no check that can be imposed on the Governor-General which can prove so effectual as the present check.

1333. Can it ever be for the interest of a Governor-General to have any considerable number of unemployed civil servants residing in India?—One can only speak from experience: if he made the requisition he would find employment for them.

1334. On the other hand, is it not directly for the interest of those who have the appointments to make at home to increase the number of such servants?—So far as patronage is concerned, I should unquestionably say it is; and hence I think a very wholesome check has been and will continue to be put by the Board of Commissioners, in the event of any proposition being made for which the Board

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may consider that there is not sufficient grounds; that is one of the checks which I consider most important in the present system.

1335. Do you consider that the Board of Control can have as good means of knowing what supply of this description would be requisite, as the Governor-General in India himself?—I should say, looking at the minute manner in which the authorities at home are informed on all points connected with the government of India, and which I consider to be another most important feature in the present system, they are as well informed as the Governor-General himself, and as capable of judging as to the number.

1336. Are you aware that the Court of Directors, in the letter which you have alluded to from Bengal, reproved the Governor-General for his having named a European to a civil office usually held by a covenanted servant, he not being a covenanted servant?—I do not immediately recollect the case, but I am quite sure they would reprove him if it were so discovered.

1337. Were not some appointments made, under the emergency of that period, of uncovenanted servants, in default of there being a sufficient number of covenanted servants?—I really do not myself know that circumstances of that kind have occurred. I may take the liberty of stating, that under the Act of 1813, Parliament was pleased to legislate that no appointment to the service should take place, but of individuals who had gone through the East India college; and the joint control of the college was at that time vested in the Board as well as in the Court, and as the Board and the Court must have been aware of the events taking place in India, it is to be presumed that they made such a number of appointments as the exigencies of the service required: such indeed ultimately proved to be the fact, especially on the western part of India.

1338. Are we to understand, in the event of the nomination of the writers being made by the universities and public schools, and bodies of that description, you nevertheless are of opinion that those appointments would be liable to the influence of the Government of the day?—In the first place, as I have before stated, the number to be fixed upon must rest with the secretary of state or minister, be he whom he may, that has the home government of India. If the patronage is to be given to any university, the individuals who are there will of course have the power of conferring it on the parties who may be resident there, unless it is to be done by public competition. You would then know nothing of the parties who would go out; and as human nature is pretty much the same at colleges as elsewhere, I see no good reason to suppose that favoritism would not take place there. I do not see why the individuals at the university should be free from that which operates on others.

1339. I presume always that it would be an appointment in consequence of public examination; do you apprehend the public examiners of those bodies would be liable to favoritism as to the merits of the several candidates?—I should consider the boon as a very large one, and I am not prepared to believe it would be even then free from favoritism. It would be an extraordinary change with respect to the appropriation of India patronage, and I really do not see why all species of patronage should not be dealt with in the same way, if such a change as to that for India is to be made; but I confess I do not myself see any good ground or reason for such changes, either of one or the other.

1340. Can you point out any material objection to the general administration being henceforth in one body?—You mean, I presume, in this country.

1341. As distinct from the two bodies?—I think you would lose the whole of those wholesome checks, if I may be permitted so to call them, which Parliament has devised for the administration of an enormous empire, the concerns of which will always be secondary to European politics; and, therefore, it is exceedingly important to have one body with whom the affairs of the Indian governments should be of primary consideration, whilst at the same time the acts of such body should be controlled, as those of the Court of Directors are at present, by a branch of the executive government of the country.

1342. We have had in evidence before us the list of the proprietors; the classification of the proprietors of East India stock: from that list, and from your own experience of the parties described therein, do you consider that it constitutes a body well qualified, or otherwise, to judge of the fitness of a Director to govern 100,000,000 of the people of India?—I think, with the exception of the members of the two universities, that there is no body of men who possess more intellect, who possess greater means, or who stand higher perhaps in society generally in the

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classes to which they belong, comprising, as that body does, many noblemen and many members of Parliament. I should say, that a body of 1,500 men, composed as the body of proprietors is at this moment, is by far superior to any body that I know of under the existing system for the election of members of Parliament, or who may exist under any future system that may be adopted; and the proprietors have exercised the power of election by returning individuals to the Court of Directors who have been members of the Legislature, and who in fact have taken part in making those very laws under which the Company's affairs are carried on and conducted.

1343. In what respect do you consider the qualifications of the proprietors of this stock to be superior to those of the proprietors of Bank stock or Long Annuities?—When I am asked with regard to the superiority in point of intellect, I should say, that in the choice of the Directors of Bank stock or similar stock there is little, comparatively nothing, to call forth any exercise of judgment; but with regard to the affairs of the East India Company, you have to judge of the fitness of a gentleman to take part in the government of a great empire, and to manage the concerns of the Company, and it has been the case that the qualifications of some gentlemen have been so strongly felt, (I may name the late Mr. Grant, also Mr. Edmonstone, now a Director, who was formerly Vice-President,) that when they came forward they were supported by great majorities, in consequence of the knowledge they were thought to possess of Indian affairs. I consider they are placed in a very different situation, and they are called on to exercise their elective franchise in a very different manner from other bodies.

1344. Do you consider that individuals become proprietors of India stock from other considerations than those of the mere profit or loss attending the investment of money in such stock as a commercial speculation?—I could name some possessing India stock who became proprietors without altogether considering the interest they would get by that stock; but superadded to that there are strong inducements for them to become proprietors.

1345. Will you state what other considerations actuate any man who has capital, to invest or lay it out in India stock than in any other public stock?—In the first place I consider that the interest which India stock has given and does give is better; that is a pecuniary reason. With regard to others, it arises from long connexion with India, and from a desire to take part in Indian affairs and in the discussion at the General Courts at the East India House, where points arise in which they feel an interest from having previously been in India; also to promote the election of their friends, and in the hope of participating in the patronage in some measure.

1346. In point of fact, gentlemen coming from India often become proprietors of India stock in order to keep up a legitimate mode of manifesting the interest which they take in the affairs of the country which they have left?—I have no doubt of it.

1347. The duties exercised by the proprietors of the stock are much more abridged under the present system than they formerly were?—Clearly they are abridged. Formerly they interfered with appointments, and with regard to every measure for the prosecution of the servants for malversation, &c.

1348. They are confined now to the selection of the Directors?—There is no subject which they cannot take up, and I may mention the very subject of the affair at Hydrabad. On those transactions the Court of Proprietors expressed their opinion most fully; they have also conferred grants of money and votes of thanks upon some of their distinguished servants.

1349. Without entering into the question as to the expediency of the formation of a legislative council in Bengal, by the acts of which the whole continent of British India is to be governed, that being matter of opinion, can you state that which is matter of fact, namely, what is the amount of Regulations numerically passed by the different local governments of India since the renewal of the last Charter; what proportion they bear to the state of the law in England during the same period?—The subject of a legislative council having attracted the attention of the public, I have in some measure considered the question, and I wished to ascertain what the great difficulties were which were imposed on the government as it at present exists, arising out of the extent of the Regulations, or the duty which the enacting of those Regulations imposed on it, because as they are justly considered of great importance, the greater the number of Regulations the greater of course would be the labour and the responsibility on the part of the

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government. The power of enacting Regulations was first conferred on the government by Act of Parliament in 1781. Mr. Burke himself brought in that Act, but the government in India had before exercised the power. The Act of 1781 empowered the authorities at home to disapprove of those Regulations if they saw fit. In 1793, they were formed into a code, and from 1793 to 1830, there appears to have been 741 Regulations passed in Bengal, averaging about 20 every year. At Madras, there have been 213 Regulations passed, averaging not quite six annually; and at Bombay, there have been 223 Regulations, averaging six. It has been stated as one of the reasons why Parliament should be relieved from the labour of legislating for India (a right which I can scarcely conceive it will ever abandon) that the labour would be too great; but when I find that the general and public Acts of Parliament passed since 1793 to 1830 are 5,019, and that the local Acts, which are to be judicially noticed, are 4,622, making an aggregate of 9,641, besides the private Acts, which amounted to 2,677; but taking those Acts which are to be judicially noticed, and the local Acts which have reference to the inclosure of commons, the stopping up of pathways, &c. &c., all of which would be conceived important in India, and in truth they are in some measure parallel with some of the Regulations passed there; I consider that the labour thrown on the government of this country, by continuing the system as it is at present, really cannot be advanced as an argument for the proposed change, were there no other reasons to be urged against it.

1350. Do the Regulations comprehend the whole of the laws for the administration of India?—There are three classes of Regulations. The first are the Rules, Ordinances and Regulations passed by the Government, under the 37th section of the Act of 13 Geo. 3, for the good order and government of the settlement of Fort William. Such Regulations are not valid until registered by the Supreme Court. They are then to be sent to England, and exhibited at the India House. Within 60 days from their being so exhibited, any party may appeal against them. The King may likewise disallow such Regulations within two years from the making of such Regulations. The number of those Rules, Ordinances and Regulations may have amounted to about 130 or 150 since 1773. The other Regulations are those which relate to the internal government of India, and are Rules and Regulations for the provinces. They were first recognized by the Act of 21 Geo. 3. I have brought with me a book which will put the Committee in possession of the manner in which those Regulations are classified; and by reference any existing Regulation may be most easily traced. It is the work of Mr. Augustus Prinsep, of the Bengal civil service. One on somewhat similar principle has been compiled at Madras by Mr. A. D. Campbell, of that service. The third class of Regulations has reference to the imposition of taxes and duties by the Governor, and they are not valid until approved by the Court and Board of Commissioners.

1351. Is it your opinion that the number of new Regulations passed since the last Charter, not having amounted on an average to 32 a year, would be a sufficient justification for not providing the most efficient and most satisfactory council that could be devised for the purpose of making laws for the people of India?—By no means; but the question involves a very large subject. So far as my individual opinion goes, I can have no hesitation in offering it; but it would require some time to enter on the different points connected with the subject. I am decidedly of opinion that it is incumbent on the authorities of this country to provide in the best and most efficient manner for the good administration of India, and especially for giving to the natives of India the most clear, comprehensive, and simple form of judicial administration; but I am not prepared, from the consideration which I have ventured to give the subject, to concur in the opinions of those gentlemen who have stated theirs in favour of a legislative council, and who, I am quite sure, from their character, standing and knowledge, must have infinitely greater weight than any opinion I may give on the subject. The legislating for India has been a matter that has engaged the attention of the authorities in this country, and of Parliament, from a very early period of our government in India. The Supreme Courts were originally instituted for the purpose of rather protecting the natives; but it was soon found that the powers they exercised were most injurious to the natives. Those powers were circumscribed by subsequent enactments, a very few years afterwards. The discussions which passed between the Supreme Court at Bombay and the Government of that presidency, appear to me to have given rise to the various questions connected with the influence and power which the Supreme Courts have a right to exercise over the natives of India, and to the proposition for a legislative

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a legislative council for India. In the papers which are put forward in support of the institution of a legislative council, the judges on the one hand support the establishment of the Supreme Court, unless a very material change indeed takes place, whilst, on the other hand, members of the government contend that the Government itself must be supreme, and that the remedy might be applied, as far as the acting courts are concerned, by strictly defining their powers over the natives of India generally. The Government complain of the powers of the Supreme Court not being pointed out, and Sir Charles Metcalfe adverts to the fact that a native of the Himalaya mountains may be brought down to the stifling heat of Calcutta, who, at the same time, may be utterly ignorant of the existence, and much more so, if possible, of the powers or operation of the Supreme Court. Mr. Mackenzie, I believe, has suggested that a registry should take place of the parties who should be liable to the Supreme Court; and in fact a variety of suggestions which have been offered might be enumerated, whilst the remedies pointed out are not less various. The first question is, whether the Supreme Court is to remain as at present constituted? if so, it appears to me the most eligible course would be to define clearly its powers, which I think might be extremely well done in this country, with the aid of gentlemen conversant with India and the practice of the Supreme Court. The other point for consideration is the internal administration of justice for India.

Jovis, 22° die Martii, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Turner Macan*, called in; and Examined.

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1352. IN what service are you?—The King's military service, in the 16th Lancers.

1353. For how many years were you in India?—Twenty-three years actual residence.

1354. During that period did you discharge also any civil functions in India?—For the last 12 years of my residence in India, I held the situation of Persian interpreter to three successive Commanders-in-chief, Lord Hastings, Sir Edward Paget, and Lord Combermere. It cannot be called a civil function, it has always been held by a military officer.

1355. Did the duties of that situation necessarily bring you in contact with the civil servants of the Company?—With the exception of the Persian secretary to government, the residents at native courts, and political agents, the duties of that situation did not bring me in official contact with the civil servants of the Company, but it brought me in contact with the natives of India, both in correspondence and in personal intercourse.

1356. Were you conversant with any other Oriental languages than the Persian?—The Persian, Arabic and Hindostanee are the languages I am conversant in, but most so in the Persian.

1357. Have you had occasion to observe the amount of qualification in Oriental languages with which young men generally have proceeded from this country to India?—Having resided for the greater part of the last 12 years in Calcutta, and having accompanied the Commanders-in-chief in their tours of the Upper Provinces, I became acquainted with the Oriental qualifications of most of the writers appointed to that presidency and zemindary. The amount of their knowledge in that department has been very trifling, I mean the amount brought from England.

1358. In what manner has it been attempted to supply that defect on their arrival in India?—By a College founded by Lord Wellesley in Calcutta.

1359. Is it your opinion that the system adopted at that College was well calculated to the end of grounding the young civil servants rapidly and efficiently in the Oriental languages?—The system pursued up to the period that Lord William Bentinck took charge of the government was not calculated to insure rapid progress in any Oriental language, though if the student was inclined to study, it afforded every facility to his doing so, but did not oblige and enforce it. The College at Calcutta has been a source of more debt than knowledge in the civil service, and has been an expensive establishment for the end proposed. For some time after its foundation, it was not uncommon for writers to remain in College for two and three years, during which period the government lost all use of their services.

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1360. They were also at considerable expense in maintaining them?—They were drones to the government, and I should say at an annual expense for each individual of 600 *l.* or 700 *l.*, nor was it found that the length of time they remained added to their qualifications as Oriental scholars. The College of Calcutta I have mentioned as being a source of great debt. Situated in a luxurious capital, where there is every temptation to idleness and extravagance, and great facility in raising money, it has tended in a great degree to induce expense far beyond the means of the writers; and as a proof of this, I will only mention, that a few years back, when an estimate was taken of the debts of the civil servants, which they were called on to divulge, and which I believe they did tolerably fairly, the amount was, as nearly as I can recollect, about a million and a half sterling.

1361. State the numbers and the period that it embraced?—The entire number of the civil servants on the establishment could not have been above 450. The debt was confined comparatively to few. I know not the number; and I believe much of it to have originated in college extravagance. It was not uncommon in former times for young men to leave college with a debt of from 50,000 to a lac of rupees, on which they were generally paying an interest of 10 per cent., with an insurance on their lives possibly amounting to five per cent. more. This was if they borrowed it from agents; but it sometimes was borrowed from natives, who lent it not so much for the sake of the interest, but with the hopes of profiting by their patronage when appointed to official situations; and in this manner a civil servant lost much of his independence. For the first 10 years of his employment in civil administration, he was seldom able to pay even the interest of this debt, which accumulated with fearful rapidity; and many civil servants, after a residence in India of 28 or 30 years, after having held high official situations with a salary of perhaps 40,000 rupees a year for 10 years or upwards, have been unable to shake off the embarrassments occasioned by college extravagance.

1362. Those individuals, then, appear to have anticipated the fruits of that preferment to which they considered their writerships as having given them the right?—The debts were originally contracted in the reckless extravagance of youth, without any consideration of the future, but for the gratification of the present moment. The assembling of young men in a capital like Calcutta, where there is a temptation to every extravagance, and where a great facility exists, or rather did exist, of raising money, induced the extravagance I have spoken of.

1363. Do you attribute nothing of this recklessness to the nature of their appointment, which holds out to them an almost certain expectation of lucrative employment?—Undoubtedly much is to be attributed to this cause. To show that the extravagance is founded upon the anticipation of lucrative employment, I need only mention, that young men in the military service, who have not even one half of the allowance of a writer upon their arrival, and have more to do with it, have not got in debt, and could not if they had wished borrow even one tenth of the money that has been profusely lavished on writers; so that the lender as well as the borrower has anticipated the effects of lucrative employment.

1364. In your time do you remember many instances of young men having been sent back to England from want of due qualification for preferment?—I cannot recall one instance.

1365. Should you say from your experience that the young men so appointed possessed more than the average qualifications for civil appointments that you would find among an equal number of young men taken from this country at random?—I think, considering the age at which they have been sent out, their qualifications have generally appeared to me to be far above mediocrity; and if the regulated tests for those who are admitted into the service without having been at the East India College in England, are strictly enforced, it will always ensure a sufficiently high degree of education. I think the age at which they go to India, with reference to the important duties they are almost immediately called upon to perform, is not sufficient; they are too young. The age of 20 would be better than 18. Formerly, when a young man after his arrival remained two or three years in college, a case not uncommon, this objection (if due attention had been paid to his further instruction) would not have had so much force. Generally speaking, the civil servants, I should say, are men of considerable capacity for business and great assiduity; but I think, when their previous education is considered, and the important duties they are called on to perform (duties connected with the philosophy of legislation in all its branches, and calculated to call forth latent talent wherever it exists), they have not generally shown so much ability as might have been expected.

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1366. Do you consider the amount of requisite qualification in this country as being too high or too low?—I think, for their age, the amount is neither too high nor too low; but I would wish the tests to be strictly enforced.

1367. Should you propose to substitute any other tests of qualification for those at present resorted to?—Not unless they went out at a more advanced age, say at 20, in which case I would make some knowledge of jurisprudence a necessary qualification.

1368. Would you require any test of the knowledge of Oriental languages?—Yes; I would require a knowledge of the general principles of the Persian and Hindostanee languages; in fact, the test that is now in force.

1369. Supposing them so grounded, by what mode of disposing of them after their arrival in India, should you imagine they would best arrive at the utmost degree of proficiency in the languages?—The judicious regulations and alterations made by Lord William Bentinck in the College at Calcutta, seem to claim for that college a trial of its success. I am of opinion, that under its present able secretary, and under the present enlightened Governor, the College of Calcutta will be found to answer all rational expectation, and that the students will acquire in a short time sufficient Oriental knowledge, without contracting debts; but I am decidedly of opinion, that a preferable mode of disposing of the civil servants after their arrival, would be to hasten them into the Mofussil, but not to collect too many at any one station. I would not have more than three at any one place; and at those stations native teachers should be kept on small permanent salaries from government, their full salary to be made up by those who employed them. The civil servants thus disposed of should be required, after three months, to attend the court of justice and the revenue office of the station, to qualify themselves in the practical details of those duties; and on a report from the civil authorities of those stations, they might be sent to Calcutta for final examination, for which purpose two professors would be adequate, in addition to the secretary.

1370. Does any peculiar public advantage appear to you to arise from the congregation of the young men destined for India in a large body in a college, previous to their departure for India?—I should say the reverse; and I consider the East India College in England a useless expense to the government.

1371. You think that the grounding of the Oriental languages might be fully as well accomplished by individual masters, if due encouragement was given to them, as by the aid of professors at high salaries at college?—I have not the slightest doubt of it.

1372. Do any of the evils and disadvantages respecting the writers, to which you have referred, appear to you to arise in any degree from the principle of their appointment?—A writer may have gone greater lengths in braving the orders or regulations of government, from the consideration of the support of that patronage by which he was nominated, though I should not say that this extended to any number. I do not think that the debts of the civil service, or any other evils I have alluded to, have in any way originated with the mode in which they have been appointed; but I conceive that if superior qualifications were made the test for appointment to India, that is, if competition instead of patronage was the mode by which vacancies to all departments in the Indian service were filled up, you would undoubtedly have men of higher attainments in every branch of the service; in fact, command a great portion of the talent of England for the Indian government. In this case the tests of qualification for a writer should be higher and of a different nature to those required for the military service, and those again should vary according to the branch in which they were destined to serve. By these means, the candidate should have his option of what test he would stand, whether for the civil service or the military, and what branch of the military.

1373. You have stated, that during your 23 years' residence in India you have had occasion to make frequent tours in the provinces; has your intercourse with the natives on those occasions been considerable?—It has, partly from official duty, partly from my Oriental pursuits. I have occasionally corresponded* and held personal

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* Epistolary and personal intercourse between the Commander-in-chief, during his tour of India, and native chiefs, is confined to expressions of mutual regard. The chiefs often attempt to introduce questions involving their political connexion with the English Government, but they are always told that his Excellency's tour is purely military, and that absent from Calcutta, he meddles not in civil administration.

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personal intercourse with almost every native of rank and talent from the Sutledj to Calcutta; and from my not holding any official situation under government, which would make them cautious in communicating their opinions, our intercourse has been very unrestrained; and many of them have censured government institutions and individual characters with as much freedom and, I have no doubt, justice, as they have lauded other parts of our civil administration and functionaries.

1374. Generally speaking, how have you found the natives affected towards the British Government?—I think they have almost universally acknowledged the superiority of the British government over all former Asiatic government; and the learned men have frequently observed, that we have realized in practice the theoretical perfection of the Institutes of Acbar. They admit our intentions to be always good, but they censure many of our regulations and much of our system, both judicial and revenue, as not being founded on sufficient experience and data. The tardiness of justice they complain of as the greatest of evils. In giving these favourable sentiments of the natives on our government, I do not mean that there is one man of them that would take up arms to defend it; on the contrary, except the mercantile population of Calcutta, or those connected with the mercantile interests generally, I do not believe there is a native in India who would not desire a change.

1375. You find, then, the educated natives universally conversant with the details of the British government in India?—Not universally conversant either with the regulations or details, but with the practical effects of the administration.

1376. You have stated that you consider that for the most part they would desire a change; will you define more particularly what you contemplate by the word change?—Any native government instead of that of the British; I mean that our rule in India is supported, not by the justice and wisdom of our laws or the love of the people, but by our military supremacy alone.

1377. Do you consider that they appeared to feel themselves aggrieved by their exclusion from what they would deem a share of the civil administration of the affairs of their country?—I think a due share in the administration of the country would tend to attach them more to our government, and make them feel an interest in it, which they now do not.

1378. Will you state to the Committee your opinion of their capacity for being admitted to a larger share of the administration of the government?—Their intellectual capacity is undoubtedly great; their moral capacity has been much doubted; but under an arbitrary government, where every man who holds a public situation was supposed to be necessarily corrupt in extent to his powers, and was treated as if he had been, whether innocent or not, there was no encouragement to morality or virtue, and a man who could not escape the suspicion of corruption, would endeavour to have the sweets of it. The natives of India are acute and intelligent, have great capacity for business, and, in fact, much of the business of India is now transacted by the native Omlah, without the responsibility attaching to it.

1379. Will you explain what you intended by the observation, that every individual was considered corrupt in proportion to his powers, and treated as such?—I mean under the native governments; but this sentiment still obtains with natives, and has a baneful influence on moral character.

1380. By what means should you propose to ameliorate any existing moral defects in the character of the natives?—By education; more particularly instruction through the means of the English language, and employment in civil administration.

1381. Do you believe that a general system of education, coupled with opening to the natives all such civil offices as they might become competent to fill, would have that tendency?—I think it would; if you give a man something to lose, he will be cautious how he loses it. I think their employment should be limited to the judicial and revenue branches of the service. A great part of the expense of our executive administration would undoubtedly be lessened by the employment of more natives and fewer Europeans.

1382. In those situations in which they have hitherto been employed, has not their remuneration been remarkably low?—Considering what has been ostensibly required of them, and the degree of responsibility attaching to their situations, I think their salaries have been fair: but in the future employment of natives in higher situations, I would raise their salaries according to the importance of the situation, and the degree of responsibility attached to it, so as to give the strongest inducement to good conduct.

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1383. You are of opinion that an inadequate amount of compensation necessarily leads to dishonesty?—Undoubtedly, in the native character.

1384. You have stated that you consider the introduction more generally of the English language as a great object, with a view to the better establishment of our power in India; by what system does it occur to you that it might be more generally introduced?—I would propose, that a proclamation be issued in Calcutta, stating, that at the end of a specific period, say five years, which I think sufficient, the proceedings in all the courts under the Calcutta circuit should be conducted in the English language. I have not the least doubt that, at the end of that period, more than double the number of persons qualified in that language would offer themselves. In the schools in Calcutta there are many Hindoo boys who can read English, even Milton and Shakspeare, with much fluency, and explain difficult passages in those authors. The language now used in the different courts of justice is as foreign to the natives of the country as the English language. I except Bengal and Orissa, because in those provinces the use of the vernacular dialect is optional; in all other provinces the Persian language is used: it was forced into judicial proceedings by Mahomedan conquerors, and is not understood by any one of the witnesses that are usually examined, and but imperfectly by the native officer who takes down the evidence, and perhaps still more imperfectly by the judge. The language of correspondence between the native courts and the government is also Persian, and three-fourths of the native chiefs with whom this correspondence is kept up, do not understand one word of it; so that they are obliged to keep a moonshee to read the letters that are received, and explain and answer them; and I do not see why, in the course of a short time, such correspondence should not be carried on in English; for they would only have to keep an English writer or translator instead of a Persian, and it might induce them to make their children study the English language*. At all events, the Governor-General and public functionaries would know what they were writing to the native chiefs, instead of depending upon their Oriental secretary. The Mahomedan princes are generally more or less acquainted with the Persian language; but the language of their courts is Hindostanee. They are but very imperfectly acquainted with Persian.

1385. Would not the making the acquisition of the English language, after a certain period, a necessary qualification for office on the part of a native, operate, in your opinion, as a powerful stimulus to the dissemination of the language in India?—It would ensure it.

1386. Was not the attempt of the Mahomedan conquerors to introduce Persian unsuccessful?—It succeeded so far, that the proceedings in their courts and the whole of their correspondence was conducted in it.

1387. But in a very imperfect degree?—It was universally adopted by Mahomedans in all proceedings in their courts; depositions were taken in it, and it was the language of correspondence.

1388. But still very ignorantly taken down?—Most probably.

1389. Then what greater probability would there be that the English language should be more generally adopted than the Mahomedan, which was introduced under a very despotic government?—Their religion might be propagated by the sword, more easily than their language. They used none of those means for disseminating their language which would be resorted to by a civilized and a philosophic nation; and the intercourse with the inhabitants being at first a good deal embarrassed by the want of some common language, gave rise to the language which we call Hindostanee, but which is properly called Orrodo, meaning "Camp;" for when the Mahomedans first invaded India, they seldom inhabited villages or cities, but remained in camp, and the intercourse between the people of the country and the camp gave rise to a language the nouns of which were generally taken from the Arabic and Persian, some few from the Turkey and Sanscrit, the particles and verbs from the vernacular dialect of the country. This language, however, has never been used either by the Mahomedan conquerors or by ourselves as the official language of business, and I do not think it is well adapted to it.

1390. Do you not think that the language and character and institutions of a country are so intimately blended, that you will deprive the natives of their peculiar aptitude to business, by making them transact it in a foreign language?—I think for a considerable period it might have that effect.

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* The Raja of Bhurtpore had begun to study English before I left India.

1391. Do you not think it would be received by the natives of India, whom you describe as having no great attachment to us, as a foreign intrusion, and a badge of servitude?—They have shown the greatest desire in Calcutta and its vicinity to learn the English language, and have gone to considerable expense for that purpose. I did once imagine, that in the distant provinces the introduction of English would be considered in the light put in the question; but on visiting Delhi three years ago, I found a school for English instruction had been lately established there, and although it was only on a small scale and very inefficiently conducted, yet I think the natives viewed it with pleasure; and I have heard them express great regret that scientific instructors were not sent from England, or were not procurable in India. The want of competent instructors is indeed loudly complained of in Calcutta; the natives are fond of abstract sciences *; they delight in metaphysical speculations, logic, astronomy, medicine and mathematics; they show great aptitude in every thing but a knowledge of geography, and of that they are totally ignorant.

1392. Are you acquainted of any instance in the whole history of the world of a people adopting a foreign language, or have they not always formed a blended language of their own and that of the conqueror?—I am not at this time prepared with any instance of that kind. I know not how far the Romans forced their language upon Spain when they conquered it.

1393. You are aware of the rapid disappearance of the Celtic language in Scotland and in Wales?—Yes.

1394. Is the instance you have mentioned at Delhi the only instance in your knowledge of a voluntary effort on the part of the natives?—It was not voluntary. The school at Delhi was one established partly by the assistance of government, and partly by individual exertion; it was very inefficient, and was situated in a very prejudiced and distant part of our empire, the residence of the king of Delhi. In Calcutta all the natives of rank and talent, particularly Hindoos, exert themselves in promoting the study of the English language; and the Mahomedans, though they have not shown the same striking desire on this subject, have yet evinced no opposite feeling. The secretary of the Mordursah, that is, the Mahomedan College for teaching Arabic and Persian, in Calcutta, a man of character, talents and influence, has frequently stated to me his conviction that the Mahomedans would acquire the English language as quickly, and with as much desire, as the Hindoos, if encouraged.

1395. Do you think it quite safe to argue from the fact, that there exists among the natives of India a disposition to study the English language for the purposes of science or general information, that they would see with pleasure any attempt to engraft the English language upon the institutions of the country?—In speaking of the natives, we must always distinguish the two great divisions, the Mahomedans and Hindoos; what is applicable to the one is not always applicable to the other. I do not think they have ever contemplated the question in the way stated. I consider that the Mahomedans would not be at any expense or trouble to study or acquire the English language for the sake of the sciences, or for any knowledge they would acquire; with them the knowledge of Arabic, in which the Koran is written, is paramount to every thing, and their most learned men are, after all, what would be considered very ignorant in any European country. The whole of their learning consists in a little knowledge of Euclid, Ptolemy's Astronomy, some mutilated extracts from the writings of Aristotle and Plato, on which is founded their system of ethics; but above all, their character for learning principally depends on their knowledge of judicial theology, as the whole of their law, both criminal and civil, is taken from the Koran. With regard to the Hindoos, there is a marked difference between those who have resided in Calcutta and are in constant intercourse with Europeans, and those who have not had those advantages or disadvantages. The former show an evident desire to be acquainted with the English language, and every thing connected with our literature, government and institutions; and a few have evinced this when there has been no hope of employment or pecuniary reward of any kind. I cannot

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* Many years back a Mahomedan paid a considerable salary to a European gentleman to teach him Latin, and to read with him Newton's Principia.

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I cannot but think that the hope of participating in the emoluments and dignity of civil employment would stimulate even those in the Mofussil, who have hitherto shown lukewarmness on the subject, to greater exertions and rapid proficiency. The Hindoos would, I think, view the introduction of the English language into our judicial and revenue proceedings rather with pleasure than indifference. I am doubtful of the Mahomedan feeling, but I am rather inclined to think if it was judiciously done with proper explanation, at a fitting time, and with great attention to the feelings and prejudices of that class, that it might be quite safely done; nay, I have no positive reason to think that they would not look upon it, however introduced, as a matter of indifference; with this exception only, that it would affect their immediate interests, inasmuch as it would throw out of employment many who are now in office, and render those qualifications by which many have fitted themselves, and are fitting themselves for office, nugatory.

1396. Should you not consider the last topic you have adverted to as a reason for introducing such a change very gradually, in case it was considered desirable?—I do most particularly think that all changes in India, even though decidedly for the better, and when there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the improvement to result from them, should be introduced with the greatest care and deliberation. Our changes have been made too hastily, and with too little deference to former institutions and present opinions and prejudices. I would therefore limit the first introduction of the English language to the circuit for Calcutta, or even a particular court in that circuit if necessary, and not until after a period of five or six years' notice or more, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council; but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, as I have before stated, that ere that period would have expired, more than double the number requisite to perform the duties would offer themselves, and that they would be chiefly, if not altogether, Hindoos.

1397. Can you tell to what extent the Hindoos were employed by the Mahomedan princes in the courts of law previously to the occupation of India by the English?—The employment of Hindoos in the offices of government under Mahomedan rulers, depended much upon the character of the ruler; they were very much employed in the revenue departments, and scarcely any distinction was made between them and the Mahomedans; and during the reign of the Emperor Acbar, whose financial minister was a Hindoo, named Tudor Moll, I do not believe Hindoos were employed by Mahomedan princes in courts of law.

1398. Are the interpreters generally Hindoos or Mahomedans?—They are generally Mahomedans, but sometimes Raytes, who are a race of Hindoos. In some districts Raytes are much employed, and are considered clever men of business.

1399. Do the lower clases of Hindoos, who are about the families of Europeans as domestic servants, acquire the English language at all?—Not at all in the Bengal presidency, but they do at Madras.

1400. Do you not think that the native character is invariably deteriorated, as it is attempted to be assimilated to the European character?—I think the natives who have assimilated in dress and habits with Europeans, have frequently acquired their vices without their virtues. I confine this principally to the lower orders, for there are some natives of wealth and rank in Calcutta, whose knowledge, talents, and respectability have been considerably augmented by their association with Europeans; but all imitations of European dress and habits is generally viewed with dislike by both.

1401. Can you give any rough estimate of the number of natives at Calcutta, who have attained anything like a proficiency in the English language?—I cannot give any approximation to the number. It may be found, I think, in an account of schools published by Mr. Lushington.

1402. They are not very numerous, the number of natives at mature age who have acquired the English language?—I do not think it possible for a native to acquire *much proficiency* in the English language after the age of 30.

1403. Would you not attribute the circumstance of the natives having deteriorated as they imitated the manners of Europeans, to the circumstance of their having adopted it from imitation and not from education?—Yes. When I said assimilated to Europeans, I did not mean those assimilated by education; I meant the uneducated, whose intercourse was confined to the lower orders of Europeans, and who had suffered much in their morals in consequence.

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1404. If you think that a native of the age of 30 would never acquire the English language, from what class do you propose to draw the officers in five years?—A native who was to start at the age of 30 to learn the English language would not probably be competent to perform the duties of an officer of the court after 20 years' study, but there is an abundance of natives in Calcutta who have studied from their youth, and who are now studying and making great proficiency in English. At a late examination of the English native scholars at the Government-house in Calcutta, they showed wonderful proficiency and critical knowledge of our language; they read from the works of Johnson with fluency and ease, and I have heard a few natives read and explain Milton and Shakspeare.

1405. You were understood to apply the period of five years solely to the precincts of Calcutta itself, and you proposed gradually to extend the circuit?——I mentioned 50 years as the probable time it would take to extend the English language to the courts in the Upper Provinces, and even then it might not get above Allahabad; five years I mentioned as the time within which a sufficient number of candidates could come forward to fill the situations in the courts within the Calcutta circuit; or, as I have said, if not sufficient for that, then to fill the offices in one court under that circuit, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council.

1406. What is the proportion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos?—It varies very much in different provinces. In Bengal and Orissa the Hindoos are, I should say, 20 to 1; in the province of Roelcund, the Mahomedan population is considerably greater than the Hindoo; upon the whole, the Hindoo population is considerably greater than the Mahomedan, I should say 8 to 1.

1407. Has the Mahomedan faith gained upon the Hindoo, or do they remain much in the same proportion?—I do not think the Mahomedan faith has gained much upon the Hindoo since it has ceased to be propagated by the sword.

1408. Is there any attempt at proselytism on the part of the Mahomedans?—No active attempts; they are always glad of making a proselyte, but I do not think they use any very active measures for converting the Hindoos, or show that interest in the subject now that they did some years ago.

1409. Do they act perfectly well together, without any regard to each other's faith?—Yes; but the fanaticism of the Mahomedans, though it may have slept for a season, is ready on any occasion to awake and act with all its usual violence and destruction.

1410. You stated in a former part of your evidence, that you were of opinion that the inhabitants of India of rank generally would see with pleasure the substitution of any Asiatic government for the English Government; do you believe that sentiment to be shared by the lower classes of the inhabitants of India?—I believe it is. One reason why the men of rank and the independent chiefs dislike our government is, that they can have no hopes of conquest or bettering their situation in any way. Under the Mogul government they had such hopes; and as a proof of what respect is still shown to that government and to the Mogul, I would only mention that there is not, I believe, a native prince in Hindostan who has not upon his seal engraved these words, "The Servant of the King of Delhi," except one individual, the Rajah of Duttea, who, in gratitude for the rewards he received from the British Government, for his attachment and assistance to us during the last Pindarree war, has put on his seal, "The Servant of the King of England." For though the Mogul government trampled on all the institutions of the Hindoos, destroyed their temples, and built on their ruins their own mosques, the Hindoo chiefs would still generally prefer the Mahomedan government to the British.

1411. You mean from the probability of their enjoying a greater license under an Asiatic government than they can under the English?—Yes.

1412. You attribute therefore their disaffection to the justice and firmness of the British Government, and not to any imperfections that existed in it?—I attribute it to the destruction of all their hopes of conquest and independence. With regard to the lower orders, excluded from all participation in the honour or profits of our government, they cannot feel as much interested in it as in a government in which the lowest individual might hope to rise to rank and power by his personal exertions. Their common sayings, their tales, their aphorisms, are full of allusions to those vicissitudes of human life, by which the humble and obscure are so often elevated. Under our rule, a native has nothing to look forward to, and has no

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motive of attachment to our government, though administered with more justice and attention to feelings and prejudices than any former government.

1413. Are you then of opinion that no improvements in the European system of government would reconcile the native population to it, unless it were possible to infuse more spirit into the native population, by throwing the door much more widely open than it is at present to their arriving at posts of distinction and importance?—I think it is impossible, without some such participation in our government.

1414. Do you think it would be impossible to make such participation compatible with the existence of the English government?—I think, for a long period, the participation should be confined to the departments I have before mentioned, viz. judicial and revenue; I exclude political or military.

1415. Would judicial or revenue functions be any temptation to the natives of rank and ambition?—I think they would.

1416. Is the judicial character highly esteemed among the Hindoos and Mahomedans?—Very much.

1417. You conceive, then, that the disaffection of the native population to the European government is founded rather on political than religious grounds?—I think so: we have never interfered directly with their religion, though they begin to complain, that if we do not directly interfere, we at least wink at, if not encourage, interference.

1418. To what circumstances do you particularly refer?—I refer to the sentiments of many talented natives, Mahomedans, who have spoken to me of the countenance shown by Government to missionaries, and to the excesses to which missionaries have gone in censuring their religious habits, even in the streets. One of those missionaries mentioned to the mixed population he was addressing, "that they hoped for pardon through the intercession of Mahomet, but that he was in Hell at present, and that they all would follow him if they persisted in their belief of his doctrines."

1419. Do you entertain any apprehension that anything like an official introduction of the English language would greatly strengthen the apprehensions of the natives of some interference with their religion?—I think, with due precaution on the part of the Government, it is not to be feared; the most prejudiced natives are willing and ready to admit that, with the exception of what I have said regarding missionaries, Government have hitherto held their faith with respect to religious toleration, though some doubts may have lately arisen upon that subject, in consequence of the abolition of the suttees.

1420. Do you consider the state of feeling of the Mahomedan population to be such, that it would be disposed to make any demonstration in favour of any other European power that might attempt to disturb the British dominion in India?—We took India from the Mahomedans, I may say, and the Mahomedans are most discontented. It is true, that before we conquered the Upper Provinces, the Mahomedan power had sunk into insignificance, and that of the Mahrattas prevailed; but the vicissitudes in Asiatic empires are so frequent, that the hopes of rising, however fallen the condition of a State may be, is never absent from their minds; and though the Mogul was in confinement when we conquered the Mahrattas, and cruelly treated, having had his eyes put out, yet he could still anticipate with confidence an end to their dominion and his misery. This is not the case under the British government. I do not say that the Mahomedans have relinquished all hopes of expelling us from the country; on the contrary, I believe such hope to exist in the breasts of many of the higher Mahomedans; and I think they would join any European power, even with but a slight prospect of success, in hopes of casting off the certain thraldom in which they are now held, for any future contingency. I should say, generally, that the Hindoos were considerably more attached to our rule than the Mahomedans.

1421. Were you ever in that part of India where the French power at one period was very preponderating, towards the southern part of India?—I have never been in the southern parts of India; but perhaps the French power never was so strong in India as that which existed under Scindiah. It was the French power under Scindiah which possessed almost the whole of Central India, conquered the Duwab, destroyed the power of the Mogul, and held him in thraldom on his throne at Delhi, and extended their conquests to the Sutlege. It was against this power that all Lord Lake's campaigns were directed; and it is a common saying with the Indians, that with the French Scindiah conquered Hindostan for the English, and that we gained it by conquering him and them. The forts of Agra, Allyghur, Gwalior, and a vast number of others, were all in the possession of that chief and his French officers; he had battalions regularly disciplined, and the finest train of artillery ever brought into the field against us by any native power; and he opposed us in more hard fought battles, with the exception of the battle of Assye, than I think any other native prince has ever done since.

1422. Was not it the system of the French government rather to conform to the character and habits and usages of the people than to induce them to adopt theirs?—The French in Hindostan consisted of a small set of ambitious but enterprising individuals; they never had established a government, they possessed no territory and no subjects. I am speaking now of the Bengal presidency, not of the Carnatic. They were the servants of the native chiefs who employed them; they readily induced the natives to follow their mode of discipline in preference to their own, and every thing connected with the science of war, such as the founding of cannon, &c. was submitted, I believe, to their sole direction; but in every other respect, I believe, they scrupulously endeavoured to follow the native customs.

1423. Do you not think that the French are more popular in India then we are, and that they have left a stronger feeling of attachment to them than we have been able to acquire?—Of those parts of India in which the French had establishments, I am ignorant. With regard to the character of the Frenchmen I have spoken of, they were all officers, and had enormous patronage, great salaries, and could reward to almost any amount; they have therefore left a good reputation behind them in India; but this is not confined to the French. No man has left so high a reputation in India as an Englishman who went out before the mast in a ship, from which he ran away, and established himself in the west of India at Hissar; conquered a vast extent of country, and ruled it with justice and wisdom for several years, until he was conquered by General Peron, of Scindiah's service. This man's name was George Thomas, and the natives to this day speak of him with the most affectionate regard, and the highest admiration. A native's attachment is generally in proportion to the gratification of his interest.

1424. With regard to the actual state, and feeling, and disposition of the natives in the Bengal provinces, where the permanent settlement has been established, do you not conceive that the zemindars of that country feel an interest in the continuance of the actual state of things?—I think they do. I think that in Bengal Proper we are looked upon, perhaps, more as protectors than conquerors.

1425. By all classes?—I should say by the mass of the people.

1426. Is it not then your opinion, that by the extension of a similar system through every portion of our dominions in India, the co-operation of the native landowner in our favour might be more generally obtained?—I do not attribute the feeling in Bengal to that cause alone, or chiefly to that cause. That system of permanent settlement was undertaken in ignorance, and founded in injustice. This has been clearly proved since. We gave permanent hereditary property to many who had but a temporary interest in it, and some who had none at all, and many attempts have been made since that settlement to remedy the defects of it; sometimes to relieve the ryots from the power of the zemindars, sometimes to give authority to the zemindars, to enable them to collect their revenue from the ryots. But such are the evils still connected with that system, that one of the last acts of the late Mr. Harrington, who was a member of council at Calcutta, was a very long Regulation to remedy those that had arisen from that system. This Regulation was not passed into a law, as it was considered generally by the service a remedy worse than the disease. If such a system were adopted in the Conquered and Ceded Provinces, it would only be extending injustice, which unfortunately in the first settlements made in those provinces was too little guarded against; and I do not believe that anything connected with the permanent settlement would attach the natives more generally to us, than a settlement of 25 years or any other period.

1427. You referred to the instance of a rajah who, in order to show his gratitude for favours conferred upon him by the British Government, put upon his seal, "The Servant of the King of England;" do you conceive that, with a view to further encouragement of the natives of consideration, it might be desirable to devise means of conferring upon them marks of personal distinction?—I think it would have a decidedly good effect; such a project, I believe, has been considered by the government of Bengal, and it was proposed to give such power to the Governor-

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Governor-General. I think, however, it would have more weight if it came from the King of England.

1428. The dresses of dignity are now conferred, are they not?—Yes, honorary dresses, which give no permanent distinction; they are called kellauts.

1429. Do the natives look upon the British as benefactors to their country in the way of great public works and undertakings, in comparison with our predecessors in that country?—It was the taunting and just remark of Burke, that if we were driven from India there would be no monument or trace in 20 years of our having governed that vast empire. I consider the opening of the canal at Delhi to be one of the principal, if not the only public work we have undertaken beneficial to the country. The revenues of the country have not been sufficient to support our great establishments, and to undertake at the same time any of those expensive public works; and in any future introduction of the natives into the administration, care must be taken to get rid of some of the present expensive establishments, for our revenues are already but barely sufficient to support the present disbursements. Under native governments the aristocracy of the country were natives, who spent their money in it; and whatever they acquired, either by salary, exaction or corruption, was frequently spent in public works, beneficial to the community, such as digging wells, planting groves of trees, building serays for travellers, opening watercourses, and thus making fertile lands of deserts. That aristocracy has been destroyed by our government, nor will the revenues of the country afford us to replace it in a manner, by the introduction of natives into our civil administration, without getting rid of some part of our expensive European establishments, who never think of spending the money they receive from the country in and for the country. Great public works, of which traces remain, were frequently the acts of private individuals under former governments, sometimes from the vanity of transmitting a name to posterity, sometimes from religious motives.

1430. From the revenue derived from the soil of India, exceeding 20,000,000, you conceive no portion can, under the existing system of administration of Indian affairs, be set apart for the improvement of the country in such works as aqueducts, canals of irrigation, great roads, and other essential improvements?—I believe it will be found on examination that since the renewal of the Charter in 1813, when the revenue and commercial accounts were directed to be kept separate, that the revenues of India have never covered the expenses within nearly a million sterling (I may be wrong as to the actual amount, I believe it is between half a million and a million), except in one year, when there was a small surplus; under such circumstances, unless reductions are made somewhere, we have nothing left for great public works of utility; but I must confess that there has been an unnecessary waste of public money (in the building and other departments) not always connected with public utility. I may instance the Mint in Calcutta, which I believe, first and last, has cost nearly 30 lacs of rupees. Many of the public offices of Calcutta are also instances of what I mention. The house for the Board of Opium to consult in for a few hours during the day, cost the government 1,20,000 rupees; and these houses have been too often built more with reference to the convenience of some member of the Board, or the secretary, who is to inhabit them, than the official duties to be performed in them. The system of offices in Calcutta is altogether bad. A public functionary gets a large office rent, with which he often hires a dwelling-house, and appropriates perhaps the lower story of it to the office for public business; such a place as his office is confined to in that house might be obtained for one-third of the amount; besides, great inconvenience arises to a person who has to transact business with those offices: he finds them at a distance of a mile or a mile and a half from each other, and he is often handed from one to the other several times before he can get his business done. Now, if the College in Calcutta was abolished, and that long range of building appropriated to public offices, considerable expense would be saved. I believe this idea occupied Lord Wellesley's mind.

1431. What is the amount of office rent?—Four or five hundred rupees per month; but it varies in different offices.

1432. The return from such public works as aqueducts would be enormous, would it not?—Very great. Some individual did offer to open canals, if permitted to receive the emoluments accruing from increased irrigation, &c. for seven years; and the benefit that has arisen, and the blessings which Delhi has experienced from the opening of the canal that flows through that city, are very great, and spoken of by

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by the people with gratitude. The King of Delhi, upon the occasion of the water coming into that city, went out in solemn procession to meet it.

1433. Are there not very advantageous works of the kind that might be completed in the Deccan, productive of enormous results, and at a little expense?—I have heard there are large embankments to confine the water that falls in the monsoon.

1434. Should you not think it desirable that works under such circumstances should be undertaken by companies, under the encouragement of government, rather than by the government itself?—I do not think the state of society at present in India gives much reason to hope that such companies could be formed; it would be advantageous if they could; the only instance of the kind I know of is the Saugur Island Society.

1435. Would Europeans be likely to invest their capital in works of that sort?—I think there is much error upon the subject of European capital in India.

1436. Under the existing law that restricts intercourse with India, is it probable, in your opinion, that any companies would be found to undertake such works?—I think Europeans who have *acquired capital in India*, might undertake such works, with proper encouragement; but I scarcely can anticipate so much enterprise and risk as to take capital from England to invest in such speculations; in truth, capital is, I believe, never taken from England to India; it is made there, and remitted home.

1437. Have we not constructed a great military road through a part of Malwa?—There is not such a thing as can be called a great military road in any part of India; the best road is that from Calcutta to Cawnpoor, called the New Road. I have gone up it seven or eight times, and there are many parts of it scarcely passable in wet weather. I am told it is under the contemplation of the government to make a good road of it.

1438. Has not a road been made from Calcutta to Juggernaut?—The road from Calcutta to Juggernaut was made with money left by a Brahmin, with some little addition from government.

1439. Is there not a great line of road through Malwa, upon which great expense has been incurred in carrying bridges over torrents?—I am not aware of such a work; small bridges may be thrown over some of the mountain torrents at the expense of a few thousand rupees; but there is not what would be called a good road throughout India, except the road to Barrackpoor, the seat of the Governor-General.

1440. Would a road through India be of great service for internal traffic?—Not much; it would be useful for military communication, but for traffic it is not very necessary, as the Ganges runs through the heart of the country.

1441. Might not such a road be useful for post communications?—The post might be accelerated a little, but not much. Various propositions have been made to government to carry the post with greater celerity. I do not know that any have been considered more feasible than that of carrying it on foot: I think it might be improved.

1442. Great roads are not so necessary for civilization in India as in other countries?—No; it is a vast plain, that may be traversed in every direction; but a good road from Calcutta to Meerut would be a great advantage.

1443. What do you think of the steam-boat communication up the Ganges?—I do not think it will tend to any practical good; you may send it up to show that it can go, but I do not think it will pay the expense.

1444. Is the stream so rapid?—The stream is rapid, and it is filled with sands which vary their position every year. The depth of current is where the stream is most rapid. A steam vessel in going up is obliged to keep in the deepest part of the stream, where there is most obstruction, when a country boat with a tattered sail will run in shore, take advantage of a back current or a nullah where the water is still, and pass a steam vessel struggling and buffetting with a current running at seven or eight knots an hour in the centre of the Ganges.

1445. The principal obstacle, in your opinion, to steam navigation on the Ganges is the draught of water of the steam-boats?—The machinery of the steam vessel and the coals sink her in the water to such a degree that she can carry no great weight afterwards for useful traffic. If any improvement should take place in the construction of steam vessels, so as to render it unnecessary for them to carry such a large quantity of coals, there is no saying what may be done. If you will

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construct a boat that will only draw two feet of water, she could go up the river better than any country vessel.

1446. An idea has been broached that great additional security would result to our Eastern empire from the extension of our frontier to the Indus; is that a subject you have considered?—Yes, I have frequently considered it.

1447. What is the result of your opinion?—I have heard many military men say that the Indus was our natural boundary in India: but it has been proved by late and former wars, that a river like the Indus is little or no obstruction to a well-organized invading army, and if we are to have a defensible boundary on that side, we should do more than stop at the Indus, we should push our posts into the hills, fastnesses and passes which are beyond that river; but I hold that the conquest of the Punjab (which is the country between the Indus and the Sutlege, upon which latter river our frontier posts are now stationed) would be highly impolitic and unjust. We already possess more territory than we seem capable of governing well. The chief of that state has been on amicable terms with us since the treaty made with him in 1808; the cause of that treaty was an attempt on his part to conquer the Seik chiefs east of the Sutlege, and the purport of it (which has been faithfully observed by both parties since that period) was, that he should not interfere east of that river, nor we to the west of it. The consequence has been, that he has gradually extended his conquests over the whole of Cashmere, Mooltan, and latterly Peshour; his territory is extensive, populous and fertile; his army numerous and efficient, perhaps the best native army in India, with the exception of the British. Again, it would be impolitic to extend our frontier in that quarter, as it would bring us in direct collision with the Afghans, one of the bravest, most bigoted, and fanatical of all the Mahomedan tribes. Now, it is well known that the Seiks are neither Mahomedans nor Hindoos, but admit converts of both, though their religion has infinitely more of the Hindoo in it than the Mahomedan; they are therefore a powerful barrier between us and those fanatical tribes, with whom if we were to come in collision, it would unquestionably have a dangerous influence on the religious prejudices of our Mahomedan subjects and troops.

1448. To revert to a topic you touched upon some time since, namely, the administration of public affairs in Calcutta. The Committee has been informed that in many of the departments the business is conducted by Boards; have you had any opportunity of judging at all of the manner in which that machinery works?—Though I have never been officially admitted into the arcana of the civil administration, yet the obstruction to public business, arising from the constitution of the Boards and unnecessary details, is such, that he who runs may see it. I consider Boards to have been more or less efficient in exact proportion as the business has been conducted by one individual of the Board, or a secretary. I have ever considered them clogs on public business. I have no memorandum by me to show when the various Boards connected with the revenue were established, but as well as I can recollect they are of very modern date. They would have been useful if they had relieved the government from any details, but they seem to have been used by secretaries merely as a focus to collect the scattered rays of practical knowledge, first for their own information, and afterwards to lay before council in the minutest detail. They might have been further useful had they been sufficiently consulted as to the practical effects of certain Regulations made by the government, or alterations in old Regulations, but this has not *always* been the case; and even when they have been consulted, sufficient attention has seldom been paid to the opinions of men who in general have great local and practical experience. I do not say this from personal knowledge; but there is scarcely a Board, the members of which I have not heard express that opinion. The same observation applies to the Sudder Adawlut in Calcutta. The details of all judicial business should have, generally speaking, been left to them, instead of which they were brought before the government by the judicial secretary in all their minutia, and occupied time that might have been more valuably employed. It has been a matter of surprise to every one who has considered the subject, how the judicial secretary to government could have contrived business to occupy so much of his time and theirs; and yet he has been considered a very important functionary until lately, when I hear it is discovered that his duties, and those of the secretary in the Revenue Department, can be well conducted by one individual; and from my personal knowledge of that individual's talents, I have not the slightest doubt but the duties will be as well conducted

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conducted as when divided. But one of the greatest obstructions to business in India is the mania for writing; and I believe that the cost of stationery and extra clerks connected with our India government in all its ramifications, is greater than the whole cost of the civil government of the United States of America; but expense is one of its least evils, the waste of time and talent which might be usefully employed is the greatest. The attention of government is occupied with trifles or trite axioms on political economy or jurisprudence, either inapplicable or so well understood as not to require illustration, whereas they are dilated on with all the importance of a new discovery; and a prevailing opinion exists in the civil service, that unless they keep themselves alive in the attention of government by constantly writing, their merits will be overlooked. The legislative government is thus hampered by details. But I confess I think the fault is in the government itself; it can effectually check this disposition of its servants, and I believe there is every disposition in the present Governor-General to do so.

1449. As far as you have observed, is the course pursued in this department one calculated to abridge and condense the public business, or rather to create public business?—A decided tendency to create public business.

1450. Does the constitution of the local government in Calcutta, as composed of the Governor-General and three Councillors, appear to you the best calculated for the administration of the local affairs of that presidency?—That the local government as it is at present constituted has some defects no one can deny; but that it is fully equal to legislate for the *native* population of India cannot, I think, be questioned. It seems deficient in power to legislate for Europeans settling in India, and it is much hampered by the undefined powers of the Supreme Court, with which it is likely to come, and sometimes has come, in disagreeable collision. The Act of Parliament for the establishment of the Supreme Court seems not to have defined the power and jurisdiction of that Court so exactly as not to admit of doubt; and the Court have taken advantage of this obscurity or doubt, and have endeavoured to extend its jurisdiction not merely to the Mahratta Ditch (to which most people think it was intended to confine it), but throughout our provinces. The Court assert, that because a person has property in Calcutta, it can arrest his person for debt. An instance of this took place not many years ago, when a native of rank and wealth, residing at Furruckabad, was arrested for a small debt (which he offered at the time he was arrested to discharge, and of the existence of which he was not aware till he was arrested); and if the interference of the magistrate of the district, which I believe was considered by the Supreme Court as illegal, had not released him from the sheriff's officer, he would have been dragged 600 miles to Calcutta, and taken into a court, which sooner than have appeared in, he would have sacrificed not only his property but probably his life. Against this undefined power of the Supreme Court, some protection should be given to the natives, or some Act passed which would not admit of doubt, fixing its actual limits. Supreme power must exist in somebody in India, and I see no hands in which it can be trusted so well as those of the Governor-General. The Governor-General at present can act even against the opinion of his councillors on his own responsibility, and I consider this power absolutely necessary to preserve our empire in the East. I conceive that powers should be granted to the present government to legislate for Europeans likely to become resident in the country (they are now amenable to the Mofussil courts in a certain degree), and I see less objection to granting such power to the present government than to any other mode I have yet heard proposed for remedying this defect. As for the extension of the power of the Supreme Court over the Mofussil, I consider it the greatest calamity that could befal India. I speak, I believe, the universal sentiments of the natives out of Calcutta, that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be considered by them as the greatest misfortune and calamity. The natives who are connected with the Supreme Court in Calcutta are notoriously some of the worst characters in India; there are gangs who live by perjury, and by threatening prosecutions in that court; and the natives have frequently told me that those perjurers are in the habit of going to men of respectability and rank (who would sacrifice half their property or even their lives rather than go into the court), and threatening that unless they will give them money, they are prepared to bring some accusation against them that will compel them to attend the summons of the court; and such is the dread of its power, and the disgrace of being dragged into it, that men of wealth are cautious how they will come and sleep in Calcutta. I may here relate an anecdote of two natives of wealth who had had some family feud; the object of one was always to get the other into Calcutta to make him amenable to the Court. He succeeded, under a pretence of reconciliation, and having kept him up at Calcutta most part of the night, induced him to remain till the morning, when, tapping him on the shoulder, he said, "You are now amenable." It is said, I do not know with what truth, that the Rajah of Burdwan, who is a man of immense wealth, pays a certain sum annually to a lawyer to keep him clear of the Supreme Court, and the usual words by which the natives express their abhorrence of it are, Balla-i-Nagahanee, which means an "unexpected calamity."

Veneris, 23° die Martii, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Turner Macan*, called in; and further Examined.

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1451. YOU have mentioned, that from your observation the native independent rulers under the Bengal presidency, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, still regret the overthrow of the Mahomedan supremacy in India, and that they prefer that dominion to ours. Can you state the reasons of that preference?—I am of opinion that both the princes and their subjects are averse to our dominion; the former from a perfect hopelessness of emancipating themselves from our supremacy, or of extending their possessions or consequence by conquest or by intrigue, and from disgust at our interference with their internal policy. Scarcely anything has produced so much ill-will to our government, in the minds of the native princes, as this interference in the internal administration of their country and domestic affairs. We have had no fixed political principles by which our intercourse with native states has been guided. In some cases we have interfered most materially in almost every branch of their administration, as in the case of Lucknow, whilst on the other hand, we have sometimes avoided even what might be considered a judicious control. With reference to their subjects, their dislike has arisen from other causes. The checks to despotic power are two: first, the influence of religion, and second, the fear of rebellion. The dread of the latter has considerably checked and modified the despotisms of Asiatic monarchs; but as long as our interference with the internal government of the independent states continues, the subjects are prevented from showing their dislike to their rulers, or checking their despotic authority, by the knowledge or fear that the British Government would interpose and punish such manifestations. As an instance of the thraldom in which the subjects are held under the government of the native princes, from the dread of British power and coercion, I would particularly mention the state of Rampore and Lucknow. I have heard natives, who have lived under the government of Rampore, frequently declare that were it not for the fear of British power they would not allow their ruler to sit upon the musnud for 24 hours. The difficulties and embarrassments that the British Government in India have brought upon themselves by their mischievous interference in the internal policy of the independent states, has been fully exemplified since the conclusion of the Pindarree war, by the disturbed state of Rajhwarra; nor have the government, I believe, been yet enabled to extricate themselves from the embarrassing situation in which political agents, acting on undefined principles, have placed them with those states by such interference. If interference should be considered absolutely necessary, (which I cannot admit except as regards external policy), then it should be upon principles of justice as well to the chiefs as to the subjects; and if the power of the former is protected against the rebellion of the latter, then the latter should be sheltered from the oppression of the former. But I am decidedly of opinion, that all interference with the internal policy of independent native governments is impolitic and unjust, and the cause of bringing the British name into more odium with those states, and the natives in general, than anything I am acquainted with. I may here mention a third cause of the dislike of native princes to our government in India, which is the knowledge of its annihilating efficiency. An Asiatic has no idea of quiescent power; where it exists he expects aggression, and although it is generally supposed that our conquests in India have been conquests of aggression, it will be found on examination that this is without foundation; that they have more

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more frequently, indeed invariably, been made in wars commencing on the defensive. Now, if it be asked, why native powers, conscious of their own weakness, have provoked us to war by aggressions, my reply is, that knowing we had the power, they expected and anticipated our using it to their annihilation, and they struck, anticipating an expected blow.

1452. You have stated these feelings to be, in your opinion, common alike to the Hindoo and Mahomedan; how are their interests identified in this respect?—The Hindoo population of India were not entirely excluded by the Mahomedan rulers from a participation in the offices and emoluments of government, as they have been by the British. Many of the Hindoo rulers were tolerated and supported by Mahomedan emperors, partly from fear of their united power, and partly from other motives.

1453. Do you apply these observations exclusively to the provinces under the Bengal presidency?—I know not what application they may have to the other provinces.

1454. You have stated, that in your opinion the local legislative government in India, with some modification and extension of power, is efficient; will you state more fully your opinion with respect to an efficient legislative body, and what modifications and changes you would propose in the existing power?—I believe it will be generally admitted, that India must be governed in India; and with regard to the best mode of forming an administrative government, I conclude that the object is to legislate for the mass of the people, that is, the 80 millions of native population, according to what is considered by them as affording the greatest security to their property and persons, the greatest quantum of justice at the cheapest rate, the most perfect toleration of their prejudices and religion, and the greatest security against the introduction of foreign laws founded on foreign intercourse. Now, I think that legislative body is most efficient which has the greatest opportunities of knowing the character and wishes of the people, and who will frame their laws on that knowledge, and not on abstract principles of theoretical government, nor sacrifice the interests of the 80 millions to the advantage or wishes of 400 foreigners who may now reside in the interior, or 4,000 who may be supposed likely to reside there on the abolition of the present law. With regard to the present legislative administration in India, I would suggest that they should be relieved from all unnecessary details connected with the executive government, perhaps from all details connected with it. I would suggest that an efficient Board of Trade might be established in Calcutta, to correspond direct with the authorities in England, and that the business of the Company as a trading body, if they are to continue so, should be entirely conducted by this Board. If the present legislative government are relieved from the details connected with the local administration, I would suggest a Deputy-governor or Lieutenant-governor for Calcutta, I mean for the Bengal presidency, to conduct such details; and, if it be thought advisable, that the power of this legislative government should equally extend to the other presidencies, then an executive Deputy-governor or Lieutenant-governor might be sufficient at each of them. But in order to aid such legislative government in their control over the other presidencies, I suggest that a member from each presidency form part of it. Legislative regulations framed by this body should not be hastily made or adopted, but after full discussion and consultation and discretionary reference to all persons, whether natives or Europeans, whom they may consider capable of throwing light upon the subject of such laws, which should be passed by a majority of the legislative assembly, the Governor having always a casting vote. But in all questions involving the security of the state, a supreme power should exist in the Governor, to act upon his own responsibility, even in opposition to his council. I consider this prerogative to be absolutely necessary for the safety of our Indian empire.

1455. Your last answer has embraced three distinct propositions: the substitution of a general central authority in Calcutta, or at least under the Bengal presidency, to supersede the local governments now existing in the other provinces; the creation of a legislative council, which is to frame regulations for the government of the whole; and the continuance of the existing authority of the Governor-General in certain extréme cases pointed out in your answer. Is there any and what objection to the existence of the present independent authorities ruling in Madras and in Bombay other than that arising from the increased expense of such independent establishments?—Anything that can reduce the expense of our civil administration in India, without injuring its efficiency, I consider of the very first importance.

I am not aware of any material objections to the present constitution of the governments of those separate presidencies further than that it leads to an additional expense, and that it prevents an uniformity of system in the administration, which is much to be desired.

1456. Have you ever calculated what proportion of the expense could be saved by the substitution of a lieutenant-governor or governor in council at each of the presidencies, supposing always that such lieutenant-governor must in great emergencies have the power of acting independently of the supreme government, as he is now empowered and required by law to act?—I never made such a calculation; I had no data to found it on.

1457. Are you aware what the present expense of the independent governments at Madras and Bombay may be?—I am quite ignorant of it.

1458. Are you aware of the amount of the gross revenue of the several presidencies?—I am aware of the amount of the gross revenue of India; and I believe that the presidencies of Bombay and Madras have never paid their expenses as they might perhaps have done.

1459. Are you aware of the distance from Calcutta of the most distant of the subordinate stations connected with that presidency?—The most distant station is Ludiana, on the river Sutlege.

1460. Assuming Calcutta to be the seat of the central government, contemplated in your previous answer, are you aware of the distance from Calcutta to the farthest point now occupied by the British power in either of the other presidencies?—I am not aware of the exact distance; but I see no reason why the legislative government proposed by me should be confined to Calcutta; I think it is one of the worst places it could be at.

1461. To what other point would you propose to transfer such central seat of government?—To any point that might be fixed upon, after due deliberation by such government, as the best calculated, from its central position, to perform the duties entrusted to them. I have long considered Calcutta, even under the present state of Indian administration, not to be the most advisable place for the Governor General and Council to reside at. As long as the Company were what they profess to be, a commercial body, trading to India, without sovereign power, and with little or no territory of any kind beyond the factory, Calcutta was unquestionably the fittest and only place for the head of their establishment in India; but as soon as they became sovereigns of a mighty empire, with a population of 80 millions of people, I then consider Calcutta to have been no longer the situation for the supreme government; its seat should have been more towards our northern or western frontier.

1462. Does not the removal of the seat of the central government, contemplated in the last answer, to some point more in the western provinces, render proportionably difficult the administration of affairs at the point furthest south, under the Madras presidency? Is there any instance in the history of India in which, under the Mogul government, its more distant parts were ever attempted to be administered without a local authority, almost even in name independent, referring to points as distant from Delhi or from Agra as the southern provinces would be from the seat of the British rule?—In giving my opinion as to the unfitness of Calcutta for the residence of the local government in the last answer, I was not adverting to the supreme legislative government which I proposed for the three presidencies, but more immediately to the present government of Bengal. The situation for such supreme government for the three presidencies I have not adverted to further than to leave it to be fixed by themselves. With regard to the Mogul government, the seat of their power was generally confined to Delhi or Agra, though for 13 years it was transferred to the Deccan. It may be generally considered that the situation of Agra or Delhi was not very centrical; but it should be remembered, that the Mogul power frequently extended to Caubul, the eastern parts of Khorassan, Cashmere, and all the countries intervening, and that their power to the eastward and to the south was often but a name. To the distant provinces were nominated rulers, who had almost supreme power, whose obedience was precarious, and entirely dependent upon the power of the Mogul emperor to enforce it; and when they conceived such power did not exist, they invariably threw off the dubious supremacy, and acted in every respect as independent sovereigns, paying no revenue and no regard to orders.

1463. Will you explain to the Committee what geographical limits you assign to the phrase in the last answer, "to the eastward?"—It is difficult to define anything under

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under the Mogul emperors, it varied so much with the characters of those emperors. At one time an independent kingdom seems here often founded in all distant provinces. The Governor of Bengal, &c. sometimes throws off his allegiance, and the Deccan was never completely subdued, though the Emperor Aurungzebe went there in person, and remained there many years.

1464. In your last answer, which had reference to the formation of the legislative council, you considered that it was expedient that one from each presidency should be associated with the central council; do you conceive that the local knowledge that would be carried to such central council by any servant from either of the other provinces could be so adequate to all the emergencies of legislation, in providing for the necessities of a population so varied as that of the Madras and Bombay presidencies, compared with that of Calcutta, as the knowledge possessed ordinarily by the respective councillors of those presidencies as at present constituted?—Of the talents of the functionaries of those presidencies I have no knowledge from personal acquaintance; but if I may form an opinion drawn from the presidency to which I belonged, I have no hesitation in answering in the affirmative; and if at those presidencies can be found a man whose extensive information on every branch of Indian legislation, political, judicial, revenue and military, and whose power of mind, soundness of judgment, and facility of transacting business approximate to that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, such an individual would be universally admitted to be efficient, and fully adequate for all the emergencies of legislation.

1465. You have stated that you would reserve to the Governor-general, as absolutely necessary for the safety of the British empire in India, the same arbitrary power now by law in extreme cases vested in him; do you mean to state that you would allow to the lieutenant-governors, contemplated in your preceding answer, the same absolute power of acting in unforseen emergencies, which is now vested by law in the Governor in Council of the subordinate presidencies?—I do not see any necessity for such power existing in the lieutenant-governors; circumstances might occur, such as extensive mutiny in the army, or rebellion, when such lieutenant-governors and the commanders of the forces at the different presidencies would deem it necessary to act without reference to the supreme government. But whether it would be necessary to vest them with such power, such power by law, I am not prepared to say. In such extreme cases of mutiny, officers in all parts of the world act upon their own responsibility, according to the emergencies of the case. Generally speaking, the powers of such lieutenant-governors would be executive; but I consider that all Regulations affecting the presidencies to which they would belong should not merely be discussed in the supreme legislative assembly by a member from those presidencies, but that such lieutenant-governor, with his secretaries and such authorities, either native or European, whom he considered likely to throw light upon such proposed Regulation, should be consulted, and that the supreme legislative council should have the full benefit of their opinions in writing before such Regulation was passed into a law. One point I have omitted to mention with respect to the powers of the legislative assembly, that of legislating for Europeans who are now or may become resident in India. I do not conceive that there would be much difficulty in making the present system of judicial laws applicable to such individuals. Nor do I conceive that they would have any right to complain of being subject to such laws. Their going to India is optional; they can return from it when they please. People who optionally go to reside in any foreign country must be subject to the laws of that country, and, as I have before stated, all Laws and Regulations for the better government of India should have reference more to the 80 millions of native subjects than to the convenience, fancied or real, of a few European settlers.

1466. Referring to the supposed necessity of maintaining the existing high scale of executive government at Madras and Bombay, what are the duties now discharged by the Governor of Madras, at a salary of 16,000 *l.* a year, with councillors, secretaries, &c. paid in proportion, which a vice-governor, well selected, with two or more competent public secretaries, might not discharge as efficiently and beneficially to the public interest at a much reduced rate of cost to the public?—I am not aware that the Governor at Madras and Bombay, with his councillors and secretaries, and extensive establishment of functionaries, has any executive duties to perform which could not as well be performed by a lieutenant-governor and such an establishment.

1467. Can you contemplate any separate interests belonging to either of the

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subordinate presidencies which would not be likely to be adequately represented in such legislative council, as has been suggested, by an European civil servant and an enlightened native selected from each of those presidencies?—I cannot more particularly, as I have stated that any Regulations peculiarly applicable to those presidencies, should not be passed into a law without having the benefit of the opinion of the lieutenant-governor and secretaries, &c., as also the opinions of such natives as he or the legislative government might choose to consult. With regard to the native member of council, I confess I have considerable doubts of its present expediency. I do not deny that many natives exist in India who possess extensive information and local knowledge far superior to what is possessed by most Europeans, and that if they had been consulted, as unfortunately they never have been, upon many of our legislative enactments connected with the judicial and revenue branches, much injustice would have been obviated.

1468. With regard to the seat of government, is not one of the advantages which you propose by separating the Governor General from the administration of the local government in Calcutta, that he would be free to visit, as he might see fit, the more distant parts of the British dominions in India, and to establish the head-quarters of his government temporarily at Allahabad or Benares, or at any other considerable place at which the public service might appear to him to require his presence?—I have not mentioned any place at which I think such legislative assembly would be best fixed, because this should be left to their judgment, and they should not be considered a fixture. Nay, I think it absolutely necessary that they should occasionally visit each of the other presidencies, and move to all parts of the country under their control, according to their discretion. Nay, I think an obligatory power should compel them to go to the other presidencies at fixed periods, say once in two or three years.

1469. You stated in a previous answer that the presidencies of Madras and Bombay have never paid their annual expenses; will you have the goodness to look at the Paper now shown to you, marked No. 9-10, and state whether an inspection of that induces you to correct that answer?—It appears that, according to this paper, Madras did pay its expenses in the year specified, and that Bombay did not. Having no official access to documents connected with the present disbursements and receipts of the presidencies, I stated that opinion from recollection of what I had read regarding the revenues, &c.

1470. On a general view of the amount of the civil expenditure in India, has anything suggested itself to your mind that would tend to its diminution?—First, the employment of natives in the judicial and revenue branches. Secondly, the formation of a legislative and revenue code, simple and well defined, which would enable more extended power to be given to individuals, and to dispense with useless appeals, which generally retard justice, multiply details, and increase expense. Thirdly, an economy in all public buildings, in which there has been a wasteful extravagance. As examples of this, in addition to those I have stated in my former evidence, I might mention houses at different stations for courts of circuit, useless military buildings, such as ranges of Assyrian-roofed stables built at Muttra, which never can be used, and various other public buildings connected with the civil and military administration, in which a profuse and wasteful expenditure of public money has taken place. Though of minor importance, I think considerable reductions may take place in all public offices. The sum may be small in each, but in the aggregate it would amount to a good deal. I give as an instance what I have heard mentioned, and have since verified, that some years back, when a secretary took charge of his office, he had bills presented to him by the clerks at the end of the month, separate from their salaries, for extra official duties performed. One clerk presented a bill for coming early before official hours; another for remaining late after official hours. The secretary inquired what were the official hours, and told the clerks he required no more of them than their duty, and that he would not receive any bills for extra official writing. This alone produced a saving in that one office, as well as I can recollect, of 20,000 rupees in the year; and I have no doubt that a similar reduction can take place in every secretary's office in Calcutta. If the establishments in those secretaries' offices be compared now with what they were some years ago, when the business was equally well performed, it would be found that they have increased twofold. Take, for example, the military secretary's office to government: when that office was held by Mr. Gardiner, and I believe by the late Mr. Adam, if I recollect right, there was neither deputy nor assistant; now there are both, besides a considerably increased establishment of clerks. I have already

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already in my previous evidence touched upon the expediency of an abolition of the Boards. This also would be a considerable saving to government. I am not at this moment prepared to mention any other sources of saving, except what may arise from the employment of natives in our administration, and the consequent reduction of Europeans; and I believe that the present Governor-general of India has anticipated, by several judicious reductions in the civil administration, much that might have been suggested on this subject.

1471. Does it appear to you that the delays that have occurred in the transaction of public business between this country and India, and the voluminous and operose character of the conduct of its administration, are in any manner attributable to the constitution of the home authorities?—I think they are mainly attributable to that constitution.

1472. Will you point out in what respects you conceive such inconvenience to have arisen from such sources?—Questions of importance, which have been submitted by the government of India to the consideration of the home authorities, have not been answered sometimes for a period of two or three years; when such answer has been received, circumstances have so changed that further reference became necessary, and thus a period of many years has elapsed before the final adjustment of such questions. It is a prevailing, I might almost say an universal, opinion throughout India among all servants, both civil and military, that those Governors General who have attended least to the orders they have received from home have been the greatest benefactors to the country, and have consulted more the interests of the people and the rulers themselves.

1473. Will you state what means of acquaintance you have had with the administration of the Indian government?—Having never held any official situation under the Indian government which gave me a right of access to the documents connected with the administration of that country, I have no knowledge but what I have gleaned from observation, intimate intercourse with natives, and with almost every member of the civil and military service; and the situation I held on the staff of the late Marquis of Hastings brought me in constant intercourse with that nobleman, and gave me the advantage of his information and enlightened views.*

1474. From your knowledge of the natives, should you say that if it appeared expedient to the Legislature of this country materially to alter the constitution of the organ of administering the Indian government at home; if, for instance, the Charter of the East India Company should not be renewed, and the territorial government should be confided to some other body, that such a change would produce any injurious effects upon the minds of the natives under the British dominion?—I do not think the natives of India either understand anything, or care anything, about the authority at home; they look to the local government; a few individuals in Calcutta may give the subject a consideration, but I doubt whether it would excite any fears or alarms in their minds, and on the mass of the people it would make no impression whatever.

1475. You think that, as far as the natives are concerned, the great point would be to impress them with a sufficient idea of the importance of the powers of the Governor General in India?—Undoubtedly.

1476. Do you conceive that the natives regard the Governor-general now in Calcutta, in the same way in which they regarded the Nabob of former years, without reference to the delegated authority which each might respectively hold, or the source from which such authority might proceed?—Unquestionably, with regard to the mass of the natives; there may be a few exceptions in Calcutta, but they are few.

Alexander Duncan Campbell, Esq., called in; and Examined.

A. D. Campbell, Esq.

1477. WHAT situations have you filled in India?—I went out to India in 1808, and was first appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue. In 1812, I rose to be Deputy in that office. In 1817, I was nominated Secretary to that Board, and remained in it until 1820. In 1820, I was appointed Collector and Magistrate in the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts, where I continued until 1824; and thus served uninterruptedly twelve years in the Revenue Board, and sixteen in the Revenue department. Besides holding these appointments, I served in

1809

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* I have now a Paper on the Revenues of India from 1813 to 1822, which Lord Hastings drew up for me with his own hand.

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1809 for a short time in the Stamp-office; and in 1818 I officiated for several months as Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at the Presidency. In 1824, I was appointed Judge of Circuit and Appeal in the Provincial Court for the Centre Division. In 1826, I was nominated a member of the Board of Revenue by Sir Thomas Munro, and accompanied him in that capacity on his tour through the Southern Provinces. In 1827, I was thence selected to introduce his system of ryotwar into Tanjore, as Principal Collector and Magistrate there. Whence, in 1828, I was removed by his successor, after his death, to my former situation as Judge of Circuit and Appeal in the Centre Division. This I afterwards relinquished for that of Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut, the Company's Supreme Court at Madras. Continuing in that office, I was also, in 1830, appointed Telinga translator to the Government. From 1811 to 1820, I held, in addition to my other appointments, the situation of First Secretary to the College at Madras. I was likewise appointed a member of that Board in 1812, until 1820, when I left Madras. And in 1826 and 1829, at each period of my return to the presidency, I was nominated a member of that Board. I was also, in 1826, one of three gentlemen nominated a Committee of Instruction for improving the Education of the Natives generally.

1478. Have you any knowledge of the native languages, and have you had occasion to have much personal intercourse with the natives in the several districts you have named?—I have received the honorary reward for proficiency both in the Hindostanee and the Telinga language, of which last I have published a grammar and a dictionary, purchased by the government for 3,000*l.* I comprehend the Tamul, the Canarese, and the Mahratta, sufficiently to understand what is said in common conversation on business, but I cannot speak those tongues. As collector and magistrate in Bellary, and principal collector and magistrate in Tanjore, I had to maintain the most intimate daily intercourse with all classes of the natives; and in my situation as judge of circuit and appeal, I had also occasion to use the native languages daily in the court.

1479. What opinion of the general character and capacity of the natives did the opportunities you had of observing them impress upon your mind?—The lower classes of the natives appear to me as prone to crime as those of a similar description in our own country. The higher classes, except in European science and general information, may vie with those of a similar rank in Europe. Their manners and address are most polished; their conduct as heads of families and masters, kind and endearing; and the chiefs of the Telinga nation are distinguished by so nice a sense of honour, that our want of due regard to their feelings in this respect has occasionally driven some of them to suicide. Orme relates a celebrated instance of this kind in the zemindar of Bobilee. Another occurred in the Ganjam district, where one of this fine race of men, on being attempted to be disarmed upon entering one of our courts, plunged his weapon into his heart, and fell dead before the judge on the bench; and when a military force attempted to carry into execution a judicial process in the Nellore district, a third of this description destroyed all his family, and also himself. Instances of this kind illustrate the character of that class of people, but also deeply affect that of our own government. But the true character of the people is to be found in that of the middle classes, and of them I can speak in the highest terms, more especially of those connected with the agriculture and trade of the country, especially in the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts, in which I resided four years. They had the good fortune to fall, on our first acquisition of those territories, under the administration of Sir Thomas Munro, succeeded by Mr. Chaplin; and on my going to that province, I found myself received rather as a father than as a ruler. Many of the oldest inhabitants of the country came to see me at different times, requesting that I would place my hand upon their head, merely as a token of general protection. And I do not hesitate to say, that few can maintain a long intercourse with that amiable and simple race of people, without reciprocal feelings of attachment and regard for them. Their reverence for truth, a quality in which the natives of India are generally defective, is eminent. The asseveration of a Sircar ryot in that country is universally considered by the people equivalent to an oath. Indeed, when such a man's veracity is impeached, he constantly calls out, I am a *grahustoo*, or householder, meaning thereby to offer undeniable evidence of the truth of what he says. The tribe of cultivators of the Telinga nation, who occasionally migrate to Madras, serving there for a few years as palanquin bearers, whence they return with their earnings in this trade to stock their farms, are proverbial for honesty throughout the country. The Canarese merchants and traders in the centre of the peninsula are also a most industrious and honourable set of dealers, many of them in affluent circumstances. I cannot speak quite so favourably of the Brahmin village accountants, or of our own Mahratta Brahmin officers, though in ability few can exceed them. In the Tamul provinces, the people, though greatly inferior in their reverence for truth, are in other respects little below their brethren in the centre of the peninsula; but in Tanjore the contrast is most lamentable. I do not attribute the inferiority of the natives in the district of Tanjore to their being composed of different materials from the other classes in the peninsula, but to the want of a good system of land-revenue management on our part, by which the assessment on individuals is left undefined, and in consequence corruption, forgery and perjury have become so prevalent, that the province of Tanjore itself, and the court at Combeconum in particular, have become byewords in the Madras territories for everything that is degrading in the native character.

1480. You have stated the kind and affectionate manner in which you were received by the people of the province of Bellary, when you went there in your public capacity as the successor of Sir Thomas Munro and of Mr. Chaplin; upon your quitting that people, did you separate from them with similar marks of regard and gratitude on their part?—On my leaving it, as well as on return to the district subsequently, as a judge of circuit, I received from all those with whom I was formerly acquainted, the same warm expression of feeling towards me unabated.

1481. You have stated your impression of the character of the natives of that part of India; will you proceed to state to the Committee the estimate you have formed of their capacity for public employment?—I am of opinion that the natives with whom I am acquainted are capable of holding any situation, and of conducting the duties of it as well as any European. How far it may be expedient to employ them in the *highest* offices, may be a question of policy.

1482. What opinion have you had occasion to form of their trust-worthiness?—The servants employed under the Madras presidency in the higher situations of our government are well paid; and in general, particularly in the Judicial department, have evinced great integrity. There have been instances in the Revenue department of the most gross abuses; but in general I should say, that corruption is not more prevalent with the natives than it was with Europeans, before their salaries were raised to their present standard, subsequent to the government of Lord Cornwallis, inclusive.

1483. In what situations at present are natives employed in the Madras presidency?—Natives are employed at Madras in all subordinate situations, in the Revenue, Judicial and Military departments. In the Revenue department, their highest salary, after 20 years' service, may amount to 700 rupees per month, besides grants of land on *shotrium* tenure, which several of them hold. In the Judicial department, they are employed extensively as district judges, or moonsiffs; and latterly the Madras government have nominated three natives, one a Mussulman, and two Hindoos, with the same powers as are vested in the zillah and the criminal judges there. Their pay has been fixed at 500 rupees per mensem. The natives are otherwise extensively employed as clerks, and in the Revenue department as native collectors under the Europeans. Native Christians are excluded from employment in the Judicial department as native judges only, and I think the exclusion is to be regretted. I am not aware of any other exclusion of natives from the service of the government, though the half-caste natives are seldom employed except as clerks, on account of their not possessing acquirements for other duties equal to those of the superior natives of the country.

1484. Is it your opinion, that under a more extended system of native instruction, a more general resort might be had to native agency in the administration of the civil government?—I conceive it highly desirable that the natives should be employed in all departments in the details of the civil government. It would be difficult to raise them higher than they have been in the Judicial department, in the three instances I have noticed, without vesting them with that superintendence and control which I think should continue in the hands of Europeans. In the Revenue department, I conceive they might be further advanced.

1485. Although practically it might be inexpedient to advance natives to the highest offices of responsibility and control, at least for a long period to come, might it not however be advisable to declare, that the circumstance of their being natives is not in itself a necessary bar to their advancement?—I decidedly think

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that all notion of exclusion should be avoided, as checking the great object of raising the native character in the estimation of the people themselves.

1486. Would the feeling that any such exclusion was done away, tend, in your opinion, to strengthen their attachment to the British Government?—I do not think that the natives now consider themselves excluded; they merely are not employed in the highest offices; and I conceive it highly desirable that every office for which they are considered fit by the local government, should be held out as the reward of successful talent.

1487. Are you aware what was Sir Thomas Munro's notion on the subject of extending the instruction of natives in the Madras presidency?—Sir Thomas Munro recorded Minutes respecting the expediency of improving the education of the natives, and appointed a committee to suggest measures for that purpose. His plan contemplated the establishment of one central school in each collectorate, and subordinate schools dependant thereon; the whole under the committee at the presidency. The committee at Madras, with the view of drawing the natives with them as much as possible, called upon the several collectors to forward from each of the provinces one person to be instructed at Madras, in order that he might subsequently superintend the schools in the province. From each of the 21 provinces, one Mussulman and one Hindoo were deputed to the presidency, and it was intended to instruct them in their own languages as well as in English, and if possible to afford them some information connected with European science; but the system had not proceeded far when I left Madras, from the want of fit teachers versed in European science.

1488. To what extent had the experiment been attempted?—Not further than I have mentioned. The selection from each district of one Mussulman and one Hindoo, forming 21 Mussulmans and 21 Hindoos, who were congregated at the presidency for instruction. They had commenced the study of their own languages and of the Sanscrit and Arabic respectively, and also of English; but the object of the committee in the first instance was more to lead the natives in the provinces to draw with them on the subject, and not to consider the institution anything unusual or likely to interfere with their religious prejudices; the selection was therefore made from people well known to themselves, and we avoided employing any person connected with the presidency. But the system had made but poor advancement when I left Madras.

1489. What were the obstacles to its extension?—The want principally of proper teachers in the branches of European science and knowledge which it was intended to convey to the teachers of the schools hereafter to be employed in the provinces.

1490. Were any efforts made by the government to obtain such teachers?—Offers of service were invited by public advertisement, but none sufficiently qualified were found. One Brahmin at Madras was appointed deputy master, and afforded a smattering of algebra and geography, and also explained a few of the first problems in Euclid to some of the students; but his own knowledge was exceedingly limited.

1491. Do any means occur to yourself by which this defect of teachers might be obviated?—I conceive that the opening more free access of Europeans to India would greatly facilitate the supply of a description of persons so much wanted at that presidency.

1492. Did you ever see any computation of the probable annual cost of carrying into effect the plan of education proposed by Sir Thomas Munro?—I have; but I do not now precisely recollect its amount. I think it varied from 50,000 rupees per annum, upwards. It calculated one head master and 12 subordinate ones in each collectorate, at very low rates of pay. They were chiefly to be remunerated by free offerings of their students; and the pay of the government was reduced to the smallest scale.

1493. Would not that be about 5,000 *l.* a year out of a revenue derived from Madras of nearly five millions and a half?—It would be a sum vastly inadequate; but the gentlemen of the committee thought themselves fortunate in obtaining even such a grant; the total amount for the whole of India, mentioned in the Act of Parliament of 1813, being one lac of rupees only out of the surplus territorial revenue of all India.

1494. Was the progress of that scheme of education arrested from want of teachers or from want of funds?—Chiefly from want of teachers. Had the means existed to carry on the plan, I have little doubt but that the liberality of the government

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government would have aided it, even with further funds; though a certain sum having been fixed, it was of course an object not to exceed it.

1495. You consider that the present restricted intercourse of Europeans with India precludes the possibility of obtaining that class of instructors to whom you have referred. Do you consider that any danger would arise from a relaxation of those restrictions?—I have long considered the opening free access to all British subjects to India as an object in every respect highly desirable, not only as leading to an importation of British knowledge, skill, and talent, but also of British capital into the country. It is capital that is most wanted by the natives in the Madras presidency. I do not apprehend any dangers as likely to arise from the most free access of Britons to India, if they are placed under the local tribunals. Restriction as regards passports may be requisite, more at the presidency of Madras than in Bengal, in consequence of the policy of our government in excluding foreigners from the employment of the native princes. In Bengal, the foreign settlements are few, limited in boundary, and accessible only by the Ganges. At Madras, the foreign settlements are more numerous, open and accessible by sea, and some of them of very considerable extent. Englishmen proceeding to India are not likely, I think, to object to the laws of that country, if they preserve something of their own trial by jury. I conceive it very desirable that, in the trial of such persons, European officers should be employed if possible; but if the system of employing natives in the higher tribunals leaves no authority in the district where an offence is committed by an European except a native judge, I think it desirable that he should, in cases of this description, be associated with an European. The objection to the trial of an European by a native would be quite as strong on the part of the native judge as on that of the British offender; he would act with great timidity and apprehension, viewing the European as belonging to the caste of the government.

1496. You would suggest, then, that the European voluntarily placing himself under the jurisdiction of the native tribunal should have afforded to him the security of a jury, composed in part at least of Europeans?—If possible, and in most parts of the country I think it would be practicable, provided the jury were reduced to a small number, say five, and European officers, in the military service, were admissible on such juries; but I do not contemplate the use of juries, except in cases of a highly criminal nature. For common assaults, I think Europeans might as at present be punished without the intervention of such a tribunal. The employment of them in all cases would be harassing to those who would have to serve on juries.

1497. Is there anything in the general character of the law to be administered in the provincial courts, which, in your opinion, would be likely to deter an European settler from embarking his capital in India under such circumstances?—Nothing whatever, except his own ignorance of its nature. The law, as administered in the provinces under Madras, partakes hardly at all of the Mussulman code. A general belief, however, exists, that it is that law unmodified which is administered; and prejudice, no doubt, operates on the part of Europeans against it; but I conceive that, when they become acquainted with its actual nature, such prejudice will cease. The criminal law administered by our courts is infinitely more mild than the law of England. No punishment of death ensues, except in cases of express murder; and even in crimes of that description the sentence is occasionally modified to transportation, or confinement for life. I happen myself to know the case of an European soldier, who in the open day shot a native boy within a few yards of him. That man, if tried at Madras, would certainly have been hung. He happened to be a German, over whom the Supreme Court, at that time, had no jurisdiction. The law has been since modified, and authority given to them to try all Europeans in the King's service, whether British-born subjects or not; but in consequence of their having no jurisdiction over that person, he was tried by one of our provincial courts, and condemned. There were no circumstances of palliation in the offence: but on account of the extreme contrition expressed by the prisoner subsequently to it, his sentence was commuted from death to imprisonment for life.

1498. When you speak of the erroneous belief existing as to the spirit of the law administered in those courts, do you mean existing in India or in Europe?—Principally in Europe. In India, the nature of the law is well understood by those who administer it, as well as by those who are subject to it; but the principal European settlers resident in India being congregated at the presidency, and subject only to British law under the King's Supreme Court, are entirely ignorant of the nature of the law administered in the provinces. The few European settlers established in the provinces are also at present, in criminal matters, exempted from it, and subject only to the English law. They consequently know little of it; and the prejudice of Europe accordingly extends, in a certain degree, to Europeans not in the service, even in India.

1499. You have stated that, in the event of a free intercourse between Great Britain and India, it might be found necessary to adhere to a system of passports. Will you state to the Committee in what way, and to what extent, you would propose that passports should be requisite?—The only use of passports would be to control the employment of foreigners in the service of the native states. Without them, foreigners might find easy access from the foreign settlements into those states; and as natives are perfectly ignorant of the nation of the European, and consider all white faces alike, the object of a passport would be to distinguish Britons from those of a foreign nation, and to prevent the latter passing through the country without permission from the local governments; but the restriction is not one to which European settlers alone are subject. All gentlemen in our own service gladly comply with so simple a restriction; and I have known a young man in college who declined to do so, arrested, and carried by force to the residence of the magistrate.

1500. Are passports now requisite for travellers in India?—Throughout the Madras presidency. In Bengal, less attention is paid to that arrangement, for the reasons I have already stated.

1501. What officers are appointed in India to see that travellers have passports?—It is the duty of every native police-officer who sees an European travelling, to demand his passport.

1502. Are you of opinion that this restriction is not considered vexatious?—I cannot undertake to say that it has not been considered vexatious by many persons ignorant of the object for which it is established; on the contrary, I believe that one person in particular, Mr. Peter Gordon, has strongly objected to such a restriction.

1503. In the view of making the system of passports entirely subservient to distinguish between British subjects and a foreigner, might not the passport of the British subject be considered as his right, rather than as a matter of favour?—Passports are never matter of favour; they are issued to all British subjects having leave to reside in India, and also to foreigners; and the object of them is to stop the foreigner alone, when he comes near the boundary between our territories and the native state, as they would of course restrict him to our own territory.

1504. Then the fact is, that though the object is to affect only foreigners, it affects Englishmen also?—It does.

1505. Are you aware of any instances having occurred of a passport having been withdrawn from a British subject?—A passport cannot be withdrawn, but the issue of it may be refused. Once given, it justifies the bearer travelling from a point nominated to another point nominated, and nothing can obstruct him, as the passport is evidence of the permission granted.

1506. Are they permanent or temporary?—They are granted on each occasion; they are granted for every movement from one place to another. I myself have constantly used them, in travelling from one place to another, where I held no official situation.

1507. Supposing you wanted to change your line of route for any reason, what must you do?—The passport denotes the place from which you move, and that to which you are going, without prescribing any particular route.

1508. Can passports be obtained in other places besides the presidencies?—From all European officers, civil and military.

1509. Should you deem it necessary, in case of a free intercourse between Great Britain and India, to reserve, either to the Governor-general or the local governor of a presidency, the power of deporting an individual settled in India, at his pleasure, and without trial?—I think such authority very objectionable; at the same time, I conceive it absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our power in India, that restrictions should be placed over persons dangerous to the state. I would not, however, place greater restrictions over Europeans than over natives. The government at present have it in their power, for reasons of state, to confine any native under a warrant issued by the government without trial; and, in a case in which I strongly recommended that a prisoner should be brought to trial, a case in which, by the murder of his wife, he excluded himself from succeeding to the musnud

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musnud or throne, which was his birthright, the Bengal government declined to bring the prisoner to trial, and he has since been confined as a prisoner of state.

1510. Do you mean to state it as your opinion, that such a power ought to exist in the governing authority, without restriction or qualification?—It is so dangerous a power, that I think it ought to be liable to restriction. A distinct legislative enactment on each particular occasion has been suggested; but I conceive that empowering the government to detain, without deporting, the offender, pending his appeal to the authorities in this country, would sufficiently provide for the danger, without exposing individuals to the loss and distress which sudden deportation from India may cause.

1511. Can you imagine the occurrence of any such cases of imperative urgency as would not be met by the detention of an individual, under the eye of the presidency, until the decision of the authorities at home upon his case should have been received?—I cannot; and I think that in most cases, where security for future good behaviour might be given, the government would be inclined to release, and might safely release, the prisoner pending such reference.

1512. You have stated that you entertain no apprehension of the effects of an unrestricted intercourse between England and India; do you imagine that the greater part of the emigrants from England to India would consist of persons who went there in order to make their fortunes and return to England, or persons who went there for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers in India?—I think few would leave this country with the intention of remaining in India; but the unsuccessful there might find it very difficult to quit India.

1513. Do you think, therefore, that gradually the effect of such a state of things would be, in process of time, to introduce a considerable proportion of permanent English settlers in India?—I think not. Those who remained would be in such distressed circumstances as not to be likely to leave many descendants behind them. The others, I conclude, would return to the mother country.

1514. Do not you think, therefore, that it would be the duty of the English Government rather to take care that the judicial and other institutions in India were adapted to the feelings and habits of the Indian population, than to those of any Europeans who might think proper to become, for the purpose of making their fortunes, temporary residents in India?—Decidedly. The laws of India ought to be made for the benefit of the natives of that country, not of the few Europeans who resort thither. But unless the laws affecting the latter were, in some degree, assimilated to those to which they are subject in this country, Parliament would be assailed continually, until they altered the law, by an universal outcry on the part of such settlers.

1515. Do not you think, that in such a case Parliament would act more justly in obliging those emigrants to conform to whatever state of laws was thought best suited to the native population of India, and that that ought to be the main and sole guide of the resolutions of the British Legislature on those subjects?—Certainly, if a choice is necessary between the British and the native law. But, in my opinion, the native law may be assimilated to the British, at least to a certain extent, with benefit to the natives themselves, and so as to meet the feelings also of the emigrants from this country. I allude to a partial introduction of trial by jury, as provided in Regulation X. of 1827, in the Madras code.

1516. Do you think that the introduction of the system of British law is an unmixed blessing to the European himself in India?—By no means.

1517. Though personally not acquainted with Bengal, are you aware of the general effects of its administration in Calcutta?—I am not aware of its effects in Calcutta, more than two casual visits to that presidency enable me to speak; but I am fully aware of its operation in Madras, and I should say decidedly that the criminal law is vastly more severe than that administered beyond the limits of the Supreme Court. The civil law also is attended by an expense which has ruined most of the native families of distinction at Madras, and borne most heavily upon Europeans. One gentleman, to protect the estate of his deceased brother from the effect of a palpable forgery, expended, I believe, about 50,000 rupees, nearly the amount of the forgery itself, in law expenses. The natives of the presidency see their fellow-countrymen hung for crimes which, committed beyond the boundary, never are visited with the extreme punishment of death.

1518. Do not you think that a code or system of law might be made advantageously by an amalgamation and selection of the laws of England and the laws of India, which would meet the wants of both classes?—I do not think that the

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principles of the law of England can with benefit be assimilated to those of India; but I conceive that the principles of the Indian codes may be so modified by the principles of general equity and general law, say the civil or Roman law, such as is in operation in Scotland, as to be beneficial both to the natives of that country and to those who may emigrate from this.

1519. Has not the system of juries extended considerably in some parts of India, and would not the application of that to many purposes of law be very acceptable to the natives?—The jury system is confined entirely within the limits of the Supreme Court. The Regulation I have already mentioned, contemplates its gradual extension, in criminal cases, to the Madras provinces; but it has never been acted on, and has been considered objectionable by the government which succeeded that which framed it. The punchayet system in civil cases only has been tried in the Madras provinces, but its success has not been so great as was expected.

Jovis, 29° *die Martii*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Peter Auber, Esquire, called in; and further Examined.

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1520. REFERRING to your answer, No. 1264, can you explain the circumstance of that letter?—With regard to the political one from Bengal of 3d February 1828, it appears that in the Return to this Committee there were two other letters coupled with it, and that the answer which was given by the Court on the 3d of July 1829 anticipated the matter comprised in the two other letters of November 1829 and March 1830 from India. I think those are the dates.

1521. It has been suggested that a selection at a later period of life than actually is at present the case, would be preferable in respect to the age at which a young man ought to enter the civil service in India, and that 22 years of age would be the period at which they should so enter such service; do you see any, and what, objections to the substitution of this later period?—The objections may be viewed as both physical and moral. The first objection that occurs to me, referring simply to the principles which have guided the ages now fixed, has reference to the physical qualities of the young men. The age at which they now go out is considered better calculated to enable them to fall in with the manners, habits and customs of the natives, and to encounter the change of climate; and at that age they more readily gain a knowledge of the Eastern languages: on the other hand, there can be no doubt that if they went out at the age of 22, and prosecuted their studies in this country for three or four years longer, they would go out better qualified, in point of general education, knowledge and judgment, for the high stations they are destined to fill, and that they would be enabled to enter upon any duties on arriving in India.

1522. You have stated some objections to the substitution of a later period, and some moral ones; on the other hand, does it occur to you that there is any, and what, objection on the latter score, namely, on the moral ground, to a young man destined to pass the greater part of his life in India, remaining in England, and forming in England the habits of English life?—I certainly think that young men staying in this country till the age of 22, might form habits and views that would attach them more strongly to England than they are liable to under the existing system. I can easily imagine that they might acquire additional habits of expense and extravagance, which I think they are more free from under the present mode.

1523. Do you mean to say, that you conceive that the class of young men from whom usually the writers are selected in this country, would be more likely to contract habits of expense and extravagance between the ages of 18 and 22 at home, than they would be in India?—I think that they would not have the same means in India that they have at home; because at present, when a young man reaches India, he is sent into the Mofussil, and placed under a civil servant, who, I believe, takes cognizance of his conduct.

1524. Do you mean to state this to be the practice in India, of your own knowledge?—I believe it is so at present; but if I am wrong in this supposition, you have only to place Calcutta and London in opposition to each other as to the means which they afford of indulging extravagance, and if the young men were

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consequently to remain at Calcutta, I should say they were as liable to habits of extravagance and expense there as they would be here.

1525. Are you not aware that the young men have been in the habit of anticipating their resources in India, by the facility with which they have obtained credit? —I believe that the fact of many of the civil servants being in debt is well known, and that the facilities of obtaining money during the residence of the young men at Calcutta has presented means of extravagance, which the Court of Directors were desirous of preventing by abolishing the College there.

1526. You have stated, that in the case of the young men continuing to a later period their education in this country previous to proceeding to India, you should suppose they might be likely to form habits and views that would attach them more intimately to their own country; do you not conceive that all young men who at present proceed to India look forward to the speediest possible return to their own country, as soon as they shall acquire sufficient property?—I have no doubt that almost every servant who goes out does so with the hope of returning to this country; but I should conceive that young men proceeding at the earlier age have not those strong ties to make them as desirous of remaining in their native country, which others might form at the age of 22, and that at the latter age they are less disposed to view India, as it ought to be considered in a great degree, as their future home.

1527. It has been suggested that it would be an improvement upon the present system, though not the best system that could be adopted, if, the whole of the service being originally military, selections were afterwards made therefrom for the civil offices of the government; what is your opinion with respect to such a modification of the existing system?—It appears to me that it would be a total departure from the principles at present laid down by the Legislature for conducting the two branches of the Indian service, civil and military: and if it is on the one hand contended that it is desirable that young men should remain till the age of 22, to acquire a better education to fit them for civil duties in India, you would necessarily oblige all parties to remain to the same age; and I think it will be admitted that 22 would be generally thought too advanced a period for young men to enter into the military service. I think also that the course of education which is now pursued by cadets is very dissimilar from that which is followed by those intended for the civil service. I am quite aware that there have been numerous instances in which individuals in the military service have been selected to fill high and important civil situations in India, more especially in the early part of the Company's government, when newly acquired possessions were comparatively in an unsettled state. They are now also chosen; but the opinion of Marquis Wellesley, who when Governor-general had selected military men, was averse to the employment of them in civil situations as a principle. His Lordship recorded a Minute, in July 1799, wherein he stated, "Although I acknowledge with great satisfaction the eminent services of Lieutenant-colonel Reade and other military officers in the administration of the revenue, my opinion is decidedly averse to the systematic employment of military collectors and assistants, and I accordingly recommend that all appointments of this nature made by the commander-in-chief, under the immediate exigency of the case, be revoked. In the room of military assistants, I propose that gentlemen from the civil service be invariably chosen for those situations." In this the Court of Directors fully concurred. There is another objection that occurs to me, which I may take the liberty of stating. If the principle were to prevail of selecting from the military for the civil stations, the government would necessarily make choice of the best military servants, and thus would leave the Indian army comparatively divested of the aid of those superior officers, whose connection and continuance with their corps and in command are so essential to the maintenance of that good understanding so important between the European officers and the native troops.

1528. You consider then, that under the plan suggested, the army would be left without the higher talents which are now intermixed with it; those higher talents being taken prominently into the civil service as the higher in point of emolument and general consideration?—My answer of course has reference to the supposition that all are to be chosen from the military service, and if so, that is decidedly my opinion.

1529. If the commands of corps were made equal to those higher civil situations, do not you think that the military men would be as disposed, or probably more disposed, to retain their command of corps than to go to civil situations?—If

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it is simply taken in a pecuniary point of view, then as a pecuniary inducement I presume they would; but I think it would be a very material increase of expense; and it is to be also coupled with the recollection that they are to remain in this country till the age of 22, in order that they may have the benefit of the education which it is proposed to give servants for civil duties. It would likewise be a departure from the sound principle which has always prevailed of having distinct services, and would be vesting the power of government wholly in military men, which I think is a principle that would scarcely be admitted.

1530. Do you think the system established at Haileybury is the best upon the whole that can be devised with a view of forming the young men for useful civil service in India?—I know that strong testimonies have been borne to the conduct, character and acquirements of those who have been educated at Haileybury. That establishment was not formed without a full persuasion that it would give to the Indian service a set of young men well qualified in every point of view to perform the important duties which devolve upon them. When in 1824 a motion was made in the Court of Proprietors for the abolition of the College, Mr. Robert Grant observed: " I find, generally speaking, that the most important posts seem to have been filled in India by those who have been the most distinguished for proficiency at Haileybury." He added: " Of five or six civil secretaries at Calcutta, three, Messrs. Mackenzie, Prinsep and Stirling, were distinguished prize-men for proficiency at Haileybury. Of four secretaries at Madras, and four at Bombay, two at each place, Messrs. Clive and Macpherson Macleod at the former, and Messrs. Norris and Simpson at the latter, were of the same class; and a third, Mr. Farish, had just been promoted from the same situation at Bombay." With reference to its being considered the best means of educating young men for India, I by no means take upon myself to give any such opinion, for I believe it would be equally possible to get men as well qualified elsewhere; always provided a proper and sufficient test is established by which the qualifications of the individuals are to be decided; for I consider the service in India deserves to have the very best educated men it can obtain.

1531. It has been suggested, that in consequence of the nature of the appointment of the young men at Haileybury, they are apt to presume too much upon their interest, and consider themselves too free from restraint. From your official connection with the East India Company, have you any reason to conceive that this has practically operated to the disadvantage of the College and of the service, or can you state to the Committee any grounds upon which you doubt the accuracy of such suggestion?—I can scarcely believe it probable that any young man would rest upon the interest he might have with an individual Director to secure him from the results of misconduct, even at the College, and certainly not in India. With regard to the College, the Court of Directors divested themselves of the power of interfering in any way with the proceedings of the College Council, either as to punishment, rustication or removal of students from thence. With respect to servants who may have reached India, I should conceive that any interference on the part of the Court of Directors, or any individual Director, in the event of misconduct, would be out of the question; and he could have no ground to rely upon any interest he had here, so far as the Court of Directors were concerned, because every event that takes place in India having reference to the conduct of a civil servant there comes under the cognizance of the Board of Commissioners; and this fact presents one of the many points wherein the check of the Board forms so essential a part in the present system.

1532. The Committee have a return from the India House of the total expenses attending the establishment of the East India College at Haileybury from its commencement; are you aware what is the cost of each individual writer who is there educated?—The total expense, by a Return which has been presented to this Committee, attending the establishment at Haileybury, inclusive of the building account, from 1805–6 to 1830–1, in 25 years, amounts to 363,439*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Exclusive of the building, it has been 267,080*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The number of persons appointed writers has been 940, and the cost, including the building account under the first sum of 363,439*l.*, has been 386*l.* 12*s.* to each person appointed. Exclusive of the building account, the expense of the education of each writer has been 284*l.* 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

1533. What period of education does that give to each writer?—It would be taken at four terms, or two years; but latterly the writers have not been required, since the passing of the Act of 1826, to remain during four terms at the College.

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1534. By the last Act renewing the exclusive power of the Company, the Company were bound to expend a lac of rupees out of the surplus territorial revenue, for the purpose of educating the natives of India; when under that Act did the Company begin to expend any portion of the money upon that object, and what sum upon the aggregate has the Company so expended?—I believe a Return is before this Committee of the sum, which amounts to an aggregate of about 360,000*l.*; they began to expend it in the first year, and continued it each year successively, more or less, up to the present time, making an aggregate of 360,000*l.*

1535. And being on an average how much?—Nineteen or twenty thousand a year.

1536. Is not that 20,000*l.* more than a lac and a half?—Decidedly. I find in 17 years it is 358,351*l.*

1537. In the first year after the Act of Parliament, that is to say, in the year 1814, it would appear from the Return that the sum of 12,585*l.* was expended on the object; it appears that four years subsequent not above half that sum was so expended; can you account for that diminution?—I cannot account for it.

1538. Does it not appear by the same Return that for the last six years the sum expended has been never less than twice as much as by law the East India Company were required to apply to this purpose, and in one year more than five times as much?—It does.

1539. It has been suggested, with a view to a unity of action in the administration of the British power in the East, that one Supreme Governor should be appointed, the governors in council of the subordinate presidencies being reduced to lieutenant-governors with councils; can you state to the Committee, from your experience of the Indian administration, what results would follow such alteration?—I am not prepared to state what results would follow such alteration; but it would be a very great change from the existing system of the three governments, and would vest in one individual a power so great, and the government of dominions so extensive, that I think one Supreme Governor would hardly be able to perform the functions of it satisfactorily, either to himself or to the authorities to whom he would be responsible. You may now and then have a Governor-general who, from previous acquaintance with India, or from his habits of life and peculiar qualifications, may be fitted to embrace a larger rule than another; but looking at what has taken place, especially during the Ava war, when Sir Thomas Munro was requested to remain at Madras during those operations, and also of the proceedings against Bhurtpore, and referring also to other political occurrences in India, and to the situation in which the government of Bombay was placed at the commencement of the last Mahratta war, I think that it is most essential for the welfare and interest of India to retain the governments as they are at present constituted. I can however readily imagine that it might be expedient to give to the Governor-general greater latitude for the exercise of the powers of government than he at present possesses; and I can conceive no objection to his being empowered to act in any part of India, that is, in Bengal, Madras or Bombay; and that when he may be at either of the other presidencies he should take the chair in council, having, as he would then possess, the aid and advice of those who would necessarily be conversant with the affairs of the presidency, and whose opinions the Governor-general might or might not follow, as he should judge best for the interests of India; exercising also the power, when at those presidencies, of acting contrary to the opinion of the whole council, if he should see fit, recording, as he is now called upon to do, his reasons for the course of policy that he might adopt; which reasons would necessarily be sent home, and be judged of by the authorities in England.

1540. The suggestion referred to in the last question was accompanied with another suggestion for detaching the local administration of the government of Calcutta from the office of Governor General, with a view to leave the Governor-general at liberty to transfer himself and his government and his court to such parts of India as he from time to time might think expedient; and it further contemplated the appointment of an efficient legislative council in India. Supposing the Governor-general relieved in those two points, should you then remain of opinion that the general administration of the three presidencies, administered by lieutenant-governors appointed under him, would be more than could be expected from a man qualified to fill that situation?—I think so far as regards the mere act of government, it would be expecting more from any individual than he could fairly be expected to perform. I would imagine a change in the Indian government, which takes place within five or six years generally, and a Governor-general arriving in India comparatively ignorant, and almost certainly practically ignorant, at least of the system, and of course of the proceedings of the governments there; he might then, under the proposed abolition of the subordinate governments, proceed at once from Bengal to Madras or to Bombay, and follow a course of policy with regard to any native states under those presidencies, diametrically opposed to what was in operation, and not having the advice, counsel and aid of a governor and council, who, under the present system, would necessarily be conversant with the affairs of their respective presidencies, and the relation in which such presidency stood to the native states, pursue a course of policy very injurious to the character and interests of the British Government in India.

With regard to a legislative council relieving the Governor-general from much labour, I have already taken the liberty of pointing out to the Committee the number of Regulations passed since 1793, and I have ventured to state that I do not consider the mere extent of labour as a reason for such a provision. I was proceeding at the close of my last examination to express my opinion on the general question of a legislative council, upon which I was questioned, and stated that I ventured to entertain a different opinion from those which had been advanced, when the Committee adjourned to attend the House. It appears to me that the differences which have arisen between the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Court, in connection with other points that have been brought forward as to the nomination of a receiver by the Supreme Court at Calcutta to an estate in the Mofussil, and the powers such receiver was to exercise; also as to the powers of the Sudder Dewanny to commit for contempt within the jurisdiction or limits of the Supreme Court; and as to four natives who had been guilty of some criminal offences, and of which the Provincial Court disclaimed cognizance, have led more immediately to the formal proposition for the establishment of a legislative council.

In addition, however, to the points already noticed, there are others of equal, if not far greater, moment, which it appears to me no legislative council that could now be formed in India would be competent to settle, and which I cannot for a moment conceive Parliament would allow to be decided upon by any legislative council whatever, such as defining the powers of the Supreme Court, especially its jurisdiction in criminal cases; also the laws to which British subjects shall be amenable in the event of an unrestricted, or rather under an increased resort of British subjects and others to India; likewise the laws to which East Indians shall henceforth be subjected. They are viewed as natives of India; but in religion, language, education and habits, they assimilate with British subjects.

There is the important question also as to trial by jury in the Mofussil.

These are all points of infinite moment to the character of our government and to the interests of the parties concerned, and can, I conceive, be only settled by the British Parliament, with the aid of those gentlemen who are now in this country, and who have had local experience, and filled high stations under the Crown and the Company in India, as well as with that of other professional men who have from their engagements been led to consider Indian jurisprudence. If this is done with that caution and deliberation which the subject calls for, many of the difficulties and embarrassments which have given rise to the proposition for a legislative council will be removed.

The points then to be left either for the government as now constituted, or for a legislative council, would be, the framing Rules, Ordinances and Regulations for the good government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and on other matters connected with the well-being of the several interests within the limits of the Supreme Court. These are now not valid until registered by the Supreme Court; they are then sent home and publicly exhibited at the India House, and may be appealed against within 60 days of such exhibition, and His Majesty may disallow such Regulations within two years from their passing, should he see fit so to do.

The number of these since 1793 have scarcely amounted to 150 for Bengal.

The next point is the Regulations for the good government of the interior; these are passed by the Governor-general in Council, under the 21 Geo. 3, and subsequent Acts. I may perhaps refer to a remark of the Marquis Wellesley, when stating the grounds upon which he proposed the establishment of the Calcutta College. His Lordship remarked:

"The pleadings in the several courts, and all important judicial transactions are conducted in the native languages. The law which the Company's judges are bound to administer is *not the law of England*, but that law to which the natives had long been accustomed under their former sovereigns, tempered and mitigated by the voluminous Regulations of the Governor-general or Governors in Council, as well as by the general spirit of the British Constitution. In addition to the ordinary judicial and executive functions of the judges, magistrates and collectors, the judges, magistrates and collectors occasionally act in the capacity of governors of their respective districts, employing the military, and exercising other extensive powers; they are likewise required from time to time to propose to the government such amendments of the existing laws, or such new laws as may appear to them to be necessary to the welfare and good government of their respective districts. In this view the servants employed in the departments of judicature and revenue constitute a species of subordinate legislative council to the government, and also a channel by which the government ought to be enabled at all times to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people."

Thus in a measure corroborating what had been stated in opposition to the formation in India of a legislative assembly, immediately preceding the Act of 1781 (for the idea is not a new one), viz. that Parliament was not called on to enact *new laws for a new colony*, but only to grant more extensive Regulations for a people who had long a constitution of their own. The only point is *consideration*, before the Regulations are passed.

The question then appears to be, how can the best consideration be ensured upon every proposition for the enactment of a new Regulation.

The Governor-general does not think that at the present moment India presents the means for forming a legislative council, and proposes that the Supreme Government and the Supreme Court shall be the materials.

A gentleman, to whose opinions on India matters much weight is attached, thinks such a council ought to be composed of a large number, comprising not only the Supreme Government and the Supreme Court, but some civil servants and some natives, and also the lieutenant-governor (supposing the change made) of Madras and Bombay, and that the council should meet on all propositions for a new Regulation, and discuss the same fully and deliberately; and in the event of all the members not being able to meet, that they should interchange their ideas in writing. It is difficult to imagine that such a proposal could have been seriously intended, more especially as promptitude is one of the arguments urged for the establishment of a legislative council; whereas a proposed law might originate in Calcutta, and have to travel from thence to Simlah, and then to Madras and Bombay, and find its way back to Calcutta before it passed into a law. Moreover, the benefit of oral discussion would be lost in such a scheme; and after all, the Governor-general would not, as it appears to me, be relieved from the duty of considering the propriety of the proposed law, for he is to have the veto, and surely he could not be expected to give it until he had fully considered the subject.

The time will no doubt arrive when India will be in a situation to legislate for herself; but till that period arrives, it is, I conceive, our duty to legislate for her, and in so doing to be guided by those principles which are recorded at the commencement of the Regulations formed into a code in 1793.

By defining the powers of the Supreme Court, which I presume to think ought to be maintained under whatever changes may be made, in consideration of the number of British subjects under the denomination of East Indians, now little short of 30,000, and which must increase; added to whom will be the British subjects who may proceed under a less restricted intercourse with India: by ordaining, that all Rules, Ordinances and Regulations shall be submitted for the opinion of the Supreme Court, who, if no legal objection exists, after a certain period shall be bound to register them, sending home, if they shall see fit, any objections to be considered by the King in Council, communication thereof being made to the Supreme Government: by forming a subsidiary judicial Board, to consist of a member of the Supreme Council, a judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the advocate-general, or any other functionary at the presidency, such as the territorial and revenue secretary, whose duty it should be to consider any proposed Regulation, and transmit the same, with their sentiments, to the Governor-general in Council, where such proposed Regulation should lie a week for consideration; the evils now complained of, particularly that of a want of sufficient deliberation before the adoption of a Regulation, would be remedied, and the important power of legislating for India, in the enlarged acceptation of the term, would still be preserved to the British Parliament, and a further infringement of the principle of the legislative and executive powers of the state being separate and distinct, would be avoided.

1541. Do you deem it advantageous to the interest of the administration of the government of India, that the governors of the subordinate presidencies should be more or less independent of the authority of the Governor-general?—I do not think that there would be any detriment whatever to the efficiency of the subordinate governments, if, in point of increase of charges, or any arrangements which might entail great additional expense on the revenues of India, they were subject to the control and even sanction of the Supreme Government, before any such increase of charge was carried into effect. Another point presents itself to my mind, in the supposition that the two subordinate governments are to be abolished, and one individual at each of those presidencies to be substituted under the title of lieutenant-governor, viz. that the army would necessarily be one army, instead of three separate armies as at present. Such a measure, from the character and composition of those armies, the different manner in which they are paid, the extensive duties which would necessarily devolve on one Commander-in-chief, on whom all the judicial matters relative to the interior arrangements of an army, consisting in the gross, I believe, of little short of 240,000 men, would present another very material objection to the abolition of the subordinate governments.

1542. But although the armies should be combined under one commander, does it follow that they might not continue separate and distinct armies as at present, in all respects of organization?—I am not aware that there would be insuperable difficulties arising out of that point; but that is a military question; at present the Commander-in-chief at each presidency has a voice in Council.

1543. As the law now stands, can the Governor-general, in point of fact, proceed on any great question of peace or war to any one of the subordinate presidencies, as to any one of the stations in his own immediate presidency; and can he, or can he not, there, on his own responsibility, in such critical affairs, direct every measure of the British power in India, recording the reasons why, on such emergency, he shall so supersede the local authorities?—In a state of war, I apprehend that the Governor-general could do so, and he has done so; but considerable doubts have been entertained in this country as to the exact powers which the Governor-general possesses, and that is one of the points which it would be most important clearly to define and lay down in any future legislation with regard to India.

1544. In point of fact, did not Lord Minto exercise that power in the year 1812, when he proceeded to Madras to take charge of the government there?—Unquestionably. My answer, with reference to the necessity of some special legislative enactment, grows out of the fact, that when the Governor-general, for the advantage of India, was desirous of carrying on the measures of his government at a distance from Calcutta, legal objections were stated to exist to such a course of proceeding, in the despatch of July 1829 already referred to.

1545. It has been stated, that to transfer the appointments of writers and cadets to public bodies, to the Universities for instance, would prevent the evil consequences apprehended from transferring such appointments to the Crown. Can you state to the Committee any opinion upon that subject which you have formed?—So far as relates to the appointments of writers and cadets, I believe I have answered in my former evidence.

1546. Applying the question to the uncontrolled exercise of Indian patronage by the Governor-general, what is your opinion with respect to the influence which the Crown would thereby exercise, if the patronage were placed in the Governor-general?—If I understand the question correctly, it is as to what power may be exercised with regard to the Indian patronage, supposing the original nomination of writers and cadets to be transferred to some public institutions or to the Universities. It occurs to me that the whole patronage of India, supposing the present checks to be done away, and the government of India, so far as this country is concerned, placed in the hands of a Secretary of State or of a minister of the Crown, be he whom he may, would necessarily be in the hands of the Governor-general, not controlled in the way which it is at the present moment. Now, every appointment is recorded; every reason for a departure from the precise rules laid down for nominations in India is likewise placed upon the proceedings of government and sent home, and is thus vigilantly scrutinized both by the Court of Directors and by the Board of Commissioners. If no such check existed upon the exercise by the Governor-general of the extensive patronage which necessarily devolves

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devolves upon him in India, I conceive he might use it in any way he pleased, and that such patronage would be open to great abuses.

1547. The supposition implied in the question proposed to you was, that the original nomination of the young men sent out to India should be vested in the Universities or other public bodies, and should be the result of public competition; do you mean, that in such case you would say, that it would be transferring the whole of the patronage into the hands either of the Crown or of a Governor-general appointed by the Crown?—I could never intend to imply any such thing.

1548. On the contrary, would not such a system render the original appointments independent both of the Crown and of the governing powers in India?—The original disposition of the patronage of writers and cadets would then necessarily be vested in some other body than the present, and would be bestowed, if I understand right, upon the Universities or public schools, to be contended for by public competition. I am not aware at the present moment that any power of patronage under those circumstances could be very largely exercised by the party deciding, with regard to the original appointment; but I do not consider the home patronage to be the only patronage which could be improperly used by individuals on a change in the government of India from the present system. It occurs to me, that the Indian patronage, as I have before stated, would devolve upon the Governors of India without the existing checks, and that unless similar checks were formed, those Governors might use such patronage under the recommendation or influence of the minister from whom they derived their appointments to India, and thus be made the means of that abuse which the present system was devised to prevent.

1549. But it is supposed in the question, that they would receive their appointments not through any individual agency, but as the result of public competition?—So far as the writers and cadets were concerned in the original nomination, I have no reference to the abuse of patronage here, but it is to the exercise of the powers which would necessarily devolve upon the Governors in India, who would not be under the check which at present exists with respect to the distribution of that patronage, that my previous answer applies.

1550. You have stated that you conceive that at present the patronage exercised in India is controlled, inasmuch as it is recorded and sent home, and vigilantly scrutinized by the authorities here; will you state to the Committee in what way it can be possible, that either the Court of Directors or the Board of Commissioners in this country can at present vigilantly scrutinize and control the preferments in India of individuals of whom they can know nothing?—The records, as now sent home from India, contain the most minute description of the services, the character and conduct of every individual in the civil establishment. Perhaps I may exemplify it by stating, that when members of council for India are appointed by the Court of Directors, a list of civil servants within a given period of the standing of those servants, from whence it is proposed to select members of council, is laid before the Court of Directors, which list contains a complete statement of the whole course of a servant's progress, from his arrival in India as a writer to the date at which it is proposed to appoint him to a seat in council. So it is with regard to every other civil servant in the establishment; and if it would not be troubling the Committee too much, I will take the liberty of reading a letter, which has particular reference to the course now observed with regard to the patronage in India, and the scrutiny which is exercised by the authorities here, or rather the knowledge which they possess of the course pursued by the government abroad. It is an extract of a letter from the Chairman and Deputy of the Court of Directors to Lord Ellenborough, dated in November 1829: "The Legislature has placed the local governments in subordination to the government at home, and it has exacted from them obedience to the orders issued by the constituted authorities in this country. The Legislature has provided, that all the Company's servants in India, civil and military, under the rank of Governor-general and Governor, shall, in the first instance, receive their appointments from the Court of Directors; that the members of council shall, excepting in particular cases, be nominated by the Court, and that the Governor-general and Governors shall likewise be appointed by the Court, with the approbation of the King. The Legislature has empowered the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-general and other Governors, and to remove from office, or dismiss from their service, any of their servants, civil or military; and as a security against excessive lenity or undue indulgence on the part of the Court, it has conferred upon the Crown the power, under His Majesty's sign manual, countersigned by the President of the Board

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Board of Commissioners, of vacating appointments and commissions, and of recalling any of the Company's servants, civil or military, from the Governor-general downward. By these provisions, the fortune of every servant of the Company in India is made dependent on the home authorities; and as long as the powers with which the latter are thus entrusted continue to be properly and seasonably exercised, there appears to us to be little ground for apprehension that the Indian functionaries will forget that they are accountable agents, and still less that this forgetfulness will be generated by so inadequate a cause as an occasional delay here, not in issuing necessary instructions, nor in replying to special references, but in reviewing their past proceedings.

"The Legislature having thus provided sufficient securities against the independence and irresponsibility of the governments in India, has, with a just appreciation of the distance and all the extraordinary circumstances attending the connexion between the two countries, not only left to the governments there the distribution and disposal of all the Company's establishments, civil and military, and the power of suspending from the service such individuals as may be guilty of misconduct, but has delegated to them powers of legislation, and to the Governor-general, individually and temporarily, some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties with foreign states; and whilst is has enacted, that the wilful disobeying, or the wilfully omitting, forbearing or neglecting to execute the orders of the Court of Directors by the local functionaries, shall be deemed a misdemeanor at law, and made it punishable as such, the enactment is qualified with the exception of cases of necessity, the burthen of the proof of which necessity lies on the party so disobeying, &c.

"Nor do the powers thus conferred (large as they are) exceed the exigencies of the case. It would be superfluous in addressing your Lordship to enlarge on the magnitude of the trust reposed in the local governments, and the difficulties with which it is encompassed, difficulties so many and so great, as to be almost insuperable, if experience had not shown that to a great extent at least they may be surmounted. The imposition of the various checks with which the system abounds presupposes the grant of a liberal confidence in those to whom power is delegated. The individuals selected for members of the different councils of government are usually men of mature experience, who have distinguished themselves in the several gradations of the service. At the head of the two subordinate governments are generally placed persons who have recommended themselves to the home authorities by their eminent attainments, extensive local knowledge, tried habits of business, and useful services in India, or persons sent from this country, who, without exactly the same recommendations, are on other grounds supposed to possess equal qualifications. The office of Governor-general has usually been filled by noblemen of elevated rank and character, who in some instances have held high offices of state in England, and who in going to India with the qualities of British statesmen, have there the means of acquiring a personal knowledge of the country and the people whom they are sent to govern; and the allowances of the Governor-general, other governors and members, as well of the supreme as of the subordinate governments, are fixed on a most liberal scale, suitable not to the character of mere executive agents, but to the greatness of discretionary trusts and the weight of their responsibility.

"It is by no means our intention, in submitting the foregoing considerations, to apologize for any want of promptitude or regularity on the part of the local governments in reporting their proceedings to the Court, or to absolve the Court from the obligation of carefully revising those proceedings, and communicating their sentiments thereupon within a reasonable time, and above all, of enforcing strict obedience to their orders where no sufficient reason is given for suspending or modifying them: all that we mean to infer is, that when the relative characters, positions and powers of the constituted authorities at home and abroad are duly considered, a minute interference in the details of Indian administration was not contemplated by the Legislature, and that as long as a general supervision is watchfully exercised, and no proceedings of importance are kept back from observation, overlooked or neglected, its intentions are not necessarily defeated by an arrear of correspondence on matters of minor moment.

"It is doubtless indispensable that the home authorities shall exercise the utmost caution and circumspection in the selection of their Indian governors, and in the choice of fit persons for the councils of government; that they shall constantly and vigilantly inspect the proceedings of those governments, as they may affect the interests of the State as well as the characters and prospects of individuals; that commendation and censure be impartially distributed, and that in cases of manifest incompetence or gross misconduct, the extreme measure of removal from office be resorted to. It is incumbent on them to take care that, in our political relations with foreign powers, justice and moderation are uniformly observed, that the discipline and general efficiency of the army are maintained, and that in the business of internal administration, the welfare of the native population is sedulously consulted. It is obligatory on them narrowly to scrutinize and control the public expenditure; to keep a watchful eye over all their servants, to see that distinguished merit is adequately encouraged and rewarded, that the undeserving are not promoted by favour, and that evil-doers are not improperly shielded from the punishment due to delinquency. It is also within their province to convey to the local governments such instructions as may from time to time be deemed expedient with a view to these or other subjects, and to enforce obedience to their orders when transgressed or imperfectly executed without valid reasons."

1551. Your answer went in the first instance to show the existence of a control and vigilant scrutiny exercised by the home authorities over the patronage of the Governor-general in India, and which control you consider would cease to exist in the event of the substitution of some other public organ for the Court of Directors at home; and you have instanced this by the care that is taken to ascertain the character and qualifications of individuals selected to be members of council in India; are not the members of council nominated at present by the Court of Directors, and not by the Governor-general?—What I wished to exemplify to the Committee was, the minute knowledge that the Court of Directors possess of all nominations made in India, of the progress of their servants, and of their appointment from one station to another, and of the duties they perform. At the present moment there is, I conceive, a check both on the part of the Board of Control and on the part of the Court of Directors in the exercise by the Governor-general of his patronage, which patronage is made by selecting civil servants according to their seniority, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament, unless there is any reason for a different course of proceeding; and whilst it is true that the Governor-general selects from the military service military men for civil stations, it is a practice objected to, and for which he is obliged to assign reasons. Unless some strict provision or check shall exist in future as now does exist, the Governor-general will of course be at liberty to exercise his patronage as he might see fit, without any control.

1552. In point of fact, is it your belief that any real control is exercised over the appointments in India of the commissioners, judges of circuit, members of the courts of revenue, and of other Boards; in short, of the detail of the patronage in that country?—I conceive that the patronage in that country is carried on as prescribed, in the manner I have already stated, by the Regulations, and if there was not the check that now exists, which I conceive the Governor-general is perfectly aware of, he might exercise it to a large and imperious extent.

1553. Are the Committee to understand that the only substantial check at present in operation is the check of the regulation of seniority?—That is one of the checks.

1554. Why are you to assume that that check would not be equally available under the one system as under the other?—I consider the great advantage of the present system is publicity, and the impossibility of abuse by the existence of the two co-ordinate authorities, each watching the other. I think it forms a check, and prevents the continued abuse in any way of the patronage in India.

1555. Has the vigilant scrutiny of which you have spoken, practically led to any interference with the patronage exercised in India on the part of the Court of Directors?—If the question be whether the Court of Directors have themselves interfered with the patronage, I believe that they may in the course of the last 17 years, from 1814 to the present time, have recommended one or two distinguished servants, who have been in this country, to the particular notice of the governments abroad on their return to India; but such recommendation has necessarily been subjected to confirmation by the Board of Commissioners; and when the Court of Directors have wished to recommend a servant to the particular notice of the governments abroad, and the Board have not seen sufficient reason for that recommendation, they have annulled it. If the question have reference to any interference by the Court on account of an appointment improperly made in India, instances, but very rare ones, could be found, and that fact establishes the efficiency of the check.

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1556. Can you inform the Committee from your experience of Indian administration, what have been the opinions of Governors-general as to the character of the civil servants of the East India Company?—I am not aware that the opinions of the Governors-general have been other than favourable to the Indian service, and to the qualifications of the servants of the Company in India; but I have no immediate testimony to produce of any particular Governor-general. There is a letter on record from the late Mr. Canning, who will be admitted to have been a most competent judge, to the Chairs, of the 21st of September 1818, in which he bears the strongest testimony to the character of the servants generally. It had reference to the selection of a Governor for Bombay. Mr. Canning wrote:

" But the extraordinary zeal and ability which have been displayed by so many of the Company's servants, civil and military, in the course of the late brilliant and complicated war, and the peculiar situation in which the results of that war have placed the affairs of your presidency at Bombay, appeared to me to constitute a case in which a deviation from the general practice in favour of your own service might be at once becoming and expedient.

" It further appeared to me that the compliment to your servants would be the more distinguished if suggested by a previous declaration of the readiness of the King's Government to concur in such a choice, should the Court of Directors think proper to propose it.

" To have coupled such a declaration with the name of any *one* individual, would have been to expose the motives of it to a misconstruction. To have named *none* would have been to retain altogether undiminished the power of objecting to any individual nomination.

" The gentlemen whose names I have mentioned have been selected by me as conspicuous examples of desert in the various departments of your service, and on that scene of action which has been most immediately under our observation. I mean no disparagement to others, whose eminent qualities may stand fairly in competition with theirs; and I may add, that there is but one of the three with whom I have the honour of a personal acquaintance.

" On whomever your preference shall fall, it will always be a great satisfaction to me to have had this opportunity of recording not only my admiration of the talents and conduct of those gentlemen whose names I have specified, but the high and just estimation in which I hold the general merit and character of your servants."

1557. It has been stated as one of the causes why Europeans have borne an inferior reputation in India, that the indigo factories managed by them have been necessarily left to an inferior class of persons, persons not qualified for so great a trust, the persons who own or support such factories not having been allowed to send home for any persons whom they thought likely to be good managers; can you state to the Committee any and what obstacles now existing, which prevent the owners and supporters of indigo factories from sending home for any persons whatever?—I am not aware of any restriction upon individuals who possess indigo manufactories in India from sending home for parties in any way; and I believe that, with comparatively few exceptions, all applications that have been made in this country by individuals to proceed to India as indigo planters, or to assist in indigo manufactories, have been complied with.

1558. Has the Court of Directors been in the habit of granting or of refusing permission to persons to proceed to India, on their producing any applications from managers or owners of indigo factories in the East, desiring such persons to proceed to India in their employment?—I believe there is a Return before this Committee of the number of licenses granted by the Court of Directors, and it appears by that Return, that of the requests of parties to join indigo planters, from the year 1814 to the year 1831, 106 were granted by the Court of Directors. I think 11 parties were refused, of which 11, four were granted by the Board; but the number of indigo manufactories in India generally, comprising the whole of the country from Delhi to Calcutta, is about 899. The number of European proprietors is 119, and of European assistants about 354. The total Europeans connected with those, are 473.

1559. Does the East India Company possess any official record of the numbers of indigo plantations, the names of the parties to whom they belong, the number of Europeans connected with them, and if so, can you furnish to the Committee such a statement embracing such particulars?—I have no doubt such a Return can be furnished.

1560. Are you aware what is the total amount of the annual expense of the entire East India House establishment?—I think I stated in my first evidence the gross

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gross amount, comprising almost every branch of the establishment; I do not immediately recollect the exact amount.

1561. What proportion of that expenditure should you say was incurred by the Company in their commercial capacity?—I think I stated, that about 72,000 *l.* of the 350,000 *l.* or 360,000 *l.* was political, but I am not quite certain as to the exact sum.

1562. Of the mass of public business now transacted at the East India House, what proportion should you say might be attributed to the mercantile transactions of government?—I should say, a very considerable part, if, when in speaking of the East India House, the whole of the warehouse establishment (which of course is a very considerable part,) is to be taken in.

Alexander Duncan Campbell, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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1563. WILL you state to the Committee what appear to you to be the defects in the existing system for the education of the civil servants of the Indian government in England?—The chief defects in the education of the civil service in this country appear to me to be, that they leave England too young, before their education is completed, and that, by the arrangements made at home, the whole of the civil service for India are insulated, like an Indian caste, from the rest of their fellow-countrymen, thereby depriving them of all opportunity for forming connexions with young men of their own age, likely to be employed in public situations in the mother country. It also appears to me that, from their abilities being tried together at the same establishment at a very early age, their relative capacity for public employment is too soon settled; and that, in consequence, on their arrival in India, there is less emulation between them, than would exist if they arrived in that country without their abilities being known to each other. But the most lamentable defect in the education of the civil service in this country, is the want of instruction, not only in the principles of general law best calculated to assist our judicial tribunals, but in the peculiar tenures of land in India, ignorance of which leads subsequently to the greatest errors, both in our revenue settlements, and in our judicial decrees. I therefore conceive, that young men should proceed to India at a more advanced age than at present; that their education in this country should be similar to that for the highest situations in England, and should further embrace instruction, in the Indian tenures and Indian codes, as well as in the general principles of the civil or Roman law. A knowledge of the native languages can easily be acquired in India. Perhaps, as remotely connected with this subject, I may mention one or two circumstances which appear to me to depress the civil service generally in India: I allude particularly to their classification as "senior" and "junior merchants," "factors," and "writers," obsolete denominations, recommended for abolition by the Marquis Wellesley; also to their relative rank with their brethren in the army, and to their being excluded altogether, even such as have risen to the most eminent situations, from those honorary distinctions which have been extended to their fellow-servants in the Military department. Formerly, the highest grade in the Indian army was that of colonel; and the present relative rank of the civil service with the army was settled at that period. The higher grades in the army have since been opened to the military, without any corresponding alteration in the rank of the civil service; and whilst the civil service rise, after 12 years, to a rank corresponding with that of lieutenant-colonel, all further advancement ceases. Such advancement may possibly commence too soon, but it should not stop altogether, especially at that period when the members of the civil service rise to the highest employments in the state. I allude to these points, as depressing that *esprit de corps* which it is desirable to cherish in all branches of the service. The want of union, also, in the civil service at the three presidencies, appears to me a further defect, as confining the selection for employment by the Governor-general chiefly to one presidency, and as depriving each presidency of those advantages which a reciprocal communication of improvements, by an interchange of public officers from the one to the other, would obviously confer upon the whole. I would also add, that if the natives are to be more extensively employed in details, it is of the greater importance that the Europeans to be employed in superintendence and control should be the cream of British talent, selected by competition, not average talent only, as under the present system.

1564. Are there any defects in the existing system at Madras more particularly to which you would direct the attention of the Committee?—When the Committee of Public Instruction at Madras was joined with the College Board, at my suggestion, by Sir Thomas Munro, I delivered to him a paper, strongly recommending

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that the junior civil servants at Madras should be attached to the various offices in the interior, instead of remaining at the presidency. That suggestion was not adopted by him; and I consider it highly desirable that the junior civil servants there should be removed from the metropolis immediately on their arrival. I have the memorandum in question, which I will, with the permission of the Committee, deliver in.

[*The Witness delivered in the same. Vide Appendix.*]

1565. Do you know what prevented Sir Thomas Munro from acting on the suggestions contained in this paper?—I am not aware. I soon afterwards left the presidency: but my impression, from personal communication with Sir Thomas, was, that he was highly favourable to the suggestion. He acted upon that part of it which proposed the union of the two Boards; and I conclude that it was only the multiplicity of other business which prevented his adopting the remaining part of the plan suggested, for he personally expressed himself in favour of it to me. I may perhaps explain, with reference to the system pursued at Madras for the junior civil servants, that it is very different from that pursued in Bengal. The allowances of the young men depend entirely upon their proficiency in the native languages. They are fixed, on first entering college, at about 240 *l.* per annum, and are raised, on the acquisition of a sufficient knowledge to transact business in one language without the aid of an interpreter, to about 330 *l.*, and when the student acquires a similar knowledge of a second language, to about 460 *l.* per annum. The students have never been congregated together in one building as in Bengal, the college being merely a hall in which they are examined, and in which the natives are instructed, who are connected either with the education of the junior civil servants, or with the improved education of the natives generally in the interior. The consequence has been, that at Madras we have had very rare instances of extravagance: far the greater part of the service for many years have been entirely free from debt. On quitting the college, those few who have been involved in debt have left it owing sums generally less than 400 *l.* or 500 *l.* There have been one or two instances, in a long period of years, in which particular individuals have exceeded that limit, but they have been marked by the strong displeasure of the government; and a feeling pervades the service of Madras, that such extravagance nearly operates to preclude promotion to any high situation in the service.

1566. From your experience in India, in what respect does it appear to you that either the executive or legislative powers of the government in India require or are susceptible of practical improvement?—The great evil which appears to me to pervade our Government in India is one partially felt at home also, from the very nature of our Indian administration. I mean the evil arising from disunion of authority, and the operation of conflicting principles in the different branches of the public service. The officers of the same state, necessarily divided into separate departments, instead of being subjected to the control or review of successive heads, placed in due subordination to each other, and therefore enforcing uniform principles, emanating from a common central superior, directing the whole, find themselves under distinct authorities, in a great degree independent of each other, consequently acting on separate, and often conflicting principles, which necessarily bring their subordinate authorities into perpetual collision. Each separate act of the subordinates in India is, under such a system, liable to draw their independent superiors into long discussions, involving the general principles, which each respectively has long adopted, without any common consent, for the regulation of its own department, and to which each adheres with the tenacity of habit. To this cause may be traced not only the well known differences between the local governments and the King's courts in India; but also most of the voluminous discussions between the officers of the three presidencies, and between the officers of the same presidency in its various independent departments, which have caused public men in India to be reproached for a vice inseparable, I fear, from the present system of the government itself. The great object, in my opinion, therefore should be to give to *European* control the vigour and strength of unity in the executive government of India, commencing from the Governor-general downwards. It may perhaps be impossible to unite the judicial functions with the other departments of the state; otherwise, I conceive that the old Indian system, by which the whole civil authority was vested in one person, subjected of course to a series of controlling officers in the same, but not in any conflicting, distinct or independent department, would be far the best system in India for the executive government. I think a Governor-general, with lieutenant-governors under him at each of the subordinate presidencies, and rulers of provinces under them, and of districts

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districts under them again, confining themselves to the department of supervision and control, without throwing away European talent in the details of government, which should be vested entirely in the natives, would be a very superior system to that now existing in India. Of course I include the necessary establishments of secretaries attached to each of the high controlling authorities at the different presidencies; and if they were permitted to act as councillors to the local lieutenant-governors, recording their sentiments for the information of the authorities at home, where they might differ in opinion upon any subject of importance, conflicting discussions would cease, due subordination would be enforced, and a vigour would be infused into our government, by consolidating power, highly beneficial to our interests in India. Besides, whole volumes of correspondence, arising from differences of opinion amongst the subordinate Boards and their local officers in opposite branches of the service, might be saved. With regard to the legislative authority in India, one great defect is the existence of different local codes in the provinces under each of the three presidencies. The enactments of the local governments are also scattered in so unconnected a shape as to render it difficult for any individual to make himself at once master of the whole referring to any single subject. I speak the more confidently from having been engaged in publishing in India a new edition of the Madras code of laws; and I quite concur with those who recommend the formation of a new code of laws for India in India itself. In its formation, the great object should be to facilitate the Legislature acquiring a correct knowledge of the evils under which the people really labour. At present our law in India, especially our revenue code, savours too much of the technicalities of English law, and is ill adapted to the feelings of the people; our enactments are also in general drawn up by persons around the government who have little personal information respecting the real grievances of the people in the provinces. Any new system, therefore, for the formation of a legislature, should include as its chief object the selection of such individuals, not only Europeans but natives, as would be most likely to give the government a clear insight into the grievances of which the inhabitants complain. This, I think, might be done, by allowing the local governments to select both natives and Europeans to furnish their opinions, in writing, on the laws, and to suggest such new laws as they may consider expedient. I say in writing, because I would include so numerous a body of the local functionaries, as well as others, that it might be impossible, without putting a stop to the details of civil government, to congregate the whole together at one place. Independently of these local members, other natives and Europeans might be selected from each of the presidencies to attend the Governor-general, in whom the legislative authority should centre; and such European officers might act with great benefit, both as a legislative council and as secretaries of state, moving about with the Governor-general from one presidency or station to another, as might be expedient, and discussing the suggestions and opinions received from those who are in fixed stations; to whom also I have suggested, that a share in the legislation should be given. The principal danger to be avoided would be the granting too great a preponderance to such latter officers, necessarily employed in drawing up the law, in comparison with those who are fixed in the provinces. I think it highly desirable that a distinguished lawyer, such as the Chief Justice at any of the presidencies, should be associated with such a council, when held at the presidency; but I conceive it should be less the object to introduce the technicalities of English law, than to prevent the enactments of the Indian government from infringing the great principles of general law, without reference to the peculiarities of our own code. I would not, therefore, give any preponderance in such a council to gentlemen of the legal profession, and conceive that men well versed in the principles of general government may be found amongst the secretaries, to be selected by the Governor-general, without nominating any person of that description from the mother country.

1567. Would the system of improvement in the executive administration of the Indian government, as suggested by you, lead, in your opinion, to economy as well as to increased efficiency?—I think, certainly, that it might be arranged so as greatly to reduce the existing establishments. It includes, as I have before explained, the employment of natives in all possible situations of detail, and confining the European civil servants to superintendence and control exclusively. At present we enter too much into details, and a great deal of European talent is now thus thrown away in India. The employment of natives in such duties would no doubt greatly diminish the present expenditure. Indeed, such a system has, to a certain extent, been already acted on at Madras.

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1568. You spoke of a collision. Will you explain to the Committee what is meant by that expression?—By collision, I alluded to conflicting opinions being held by the officers of the same government in distinct independent departments, upon the same subject; as for instance in the Judicial department, opposed to the Revenue; or in the Magisterial department, opposed to both. Very opposite constructions of the same law have been given by the Board of Revenue at Madras, and by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, two separate controlling Boards, quite independent of each other; and the subordinate officers, acting upon the construction given by their controlling authorities respectively, have at once come into collision. I would instance the case of the purchase of lands by the head native servants in the district of Tanjore, annulled by the Board of Revenue, of which I was a member, on the ground of their being contrary to the Regulations of 1802, but which enactments I afterwards found, on joining the Sudder Adawlut, were considered by them applicable only to *zemindary* lands. The government had no doubt of the expediency of annulling these purchases; but finding the Sudder Adawlut construe the law differently from the Board, many months passed without the measure being carried into effect; and when I left the presidency, the government had directed a new law to be enacted, similar to one in the Bengal code, in order to give effect to the construction put upon the code by the Board of Revenue, which had been opposed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

1569. Is not such collision incident, more or less, necessarily, to the very existence of two distinct tribunals; and does it imply more than a difference of legal decision in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, the Court of the Lord Chancellor, and the Supreme Court of Appeal to the House of Lords?—What I should wish to see introduced would be a system of appeal and control from one subordinate body to a superior superintending one, such as the question implies. The evil complained of is such as would exist, were one set of officers in England acting under the English, and another under the Scotch courts of law, neither being subordinate to the other, each independent, and the principles on which each acts being consequently quite distinct, and often conflicting.

1570. Does the answer assume that there is necessarily any ignorance on the part of the supreme authority of the principles upon which the subordinate authority has decided, any more than in the case of the Supreme Tribunal of Appeal sitting in England; is there implied any ignorance of the judicial decisions of the inferior courts in Scotland from which appeals are made?—I did not suppose any ignorance of the decision. I suppose that the Board of Revenue, the independent controlling power in the Fiscal department, opened the code, and construed it to the best of their knowledge, giving instructions to their inferior authorities to act upon that construction. This construction is then called in question by the lower judicial officers in the provinces, who thus come into collision with the local revenue officers; and it becomes necessary for the former to have the opinion of their distinct controlling tribunal in the Judicial department. The construction put by that tribunal, the highest controlling authority in the Judicial department, differs from the construction put upon the law by the highest controlling authority in the Revenue department: the same law is construed differently by separate independent controlling Boards; and these opposite constructions have brought their subordinate officers into collision with each other. I therefore advocate a system of government which would unite the controlling authorities, and place all the subordinate officers under one united superintending power.

1571. Is not such a system disadvantageous, if it be necessarily to be found as an accompaniment to the advantage of having a system of control and review?—I conceive that collision would be entirely avoided by a system exclusively of superintendence and control, quite distinct from that of checks, by bodies acting independently of each other. What I have in view will perhaps be best illustrated by the instance of Mr. Chaplin, as commissioner in the Deccan, or of Lord William Bentinck, uniting the powers of the Revenue Board with those of the Judge of Circuit, and placing him as the common superintendent over the authorities both in the Revenue and the Judicial department; a system which I do not think could fail, if the gentlemen selected were eminent revenue men, and had been relieved from the overwhelming details of the Court of Circuit. Control may thus be rendered more efficient when brought nearer to the inferior agency, and the whole being vested in one person, instead of being divided between distinct independent tribunals under no subordination to each other, the inferior agency to be controlled, will act under the same

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same construction of the law, instead of proceeding, as I have before stated, on adverse or conflicting constructions of it.

1572. In the event of a Legislative Council being established in India, do you think it would be necessary, upon system, to exclude the natives from it?—By no means. I think it highly desirable that they should be admissible into it; though at one of the presidencies with which I am best acquainted, I think it would be difficult at present to select any native sufficiently distinguished by his rank and consideration in society to be associated with European gentlemen, such as would be qualified for the high situation of councillors attendant on the Governor-general. Many natives might be selected perfectly capable of giving the most valuable advice in the provinces, not attendant on the Governor-general, but fixed. I apprehend, however, that at first the feelings of the natives of the country will find vent more easily through the local European officers than through any native, unless he is selected by the people themselves. For the natives, unaccustomed to such a situation, will at first feel much at a loss to collect the opinions of their countrymen; and unless a popular selection is made, the people, accustomed as they are to represent all their grievances to the local European officers, will be inclined to place more confidence in them than even in their own countrymen, unless they have a voice in their nomination, or they are known to them personally or by repute.

1573. You stated to the Committee that you thought it would be a great improvement in our system of Indian government to revert to the old system of uniting the control of the Revenue and Judicial departments in the same persons; is it not the case that, under that system, the greatest abuse was found to result from such an union?—I am aware of no greater abuses under an union of the Revenue and Judicial departments, than under their separation; they have never been completely united since the time of Lord Cornwallis. The Magisterial or Police department has been united with the Revenue department; but the judicial functions, except in petty criminal cases, such as in this country are cognizable by a justice of the peace, have continued hitherto exclusively in the judicial, a perfectly distinct department. Abuses in India will always exist, particularly in the Revenue department. According to the various systems of revenue management pursued, we may see them more or less, or may be excluded from the sight of them. But the abuses still exist the same, though perhaps less observed by Europeans in one district than in another; and, for the people, the best system of revenue management is that by which Europeans obtain the best insight into abuses; for unless we know them, we cannot check or punish them. No one should judge of revenue systems by revenue abuses, in India. The best managed districts are those where abuses are best seen and exposed; and the only mode of eradicating abuse completely, is by strengthening the hands of the superintending authority, not weakening it by a division of power. Abuses are much more likely to be checked under such an union of authority, than under the present system; its practicability alone is that of which I doubt.

1574. Will you explain what you mean by the union of the Judicial and Revenue departments?—I allude to a separate class of native officers in the management of the revenue, acting independently of a distinct class of native officers in the settlement of judicial disputes, but both liable to the superintendence and control of one European authority, in whom it would consequently become necessary to vest judicial powers, so far as to decide on cases in appeal; but on cause shown I would not limit the appeal to him only. A further appeal, only upon cause shown, might still be allowed to a higher European tribunal. It is of the greatest consequence that the European controlling authority should possess an insight into the proceedings of the natives, both in the Revenue and Judicial departments, for he is enabled by his knowledge of the one to correct the irregularities of the other, which frequently would not come to his knowledge if he were left dependent for information only upon one class of the tribunals under him. My own information as a revenue officer was of material benefit to me as a judge of appeal in controlling some of the native judicial functionaries, and few have more exposed or punished native abuses in all departments of the service. I therefore speak from experience when I say that it is impossible to do so *successfully*, without some such union of authority. There should be a wide door open for appeal, to prevent injustice and to correct error; but many a corrupt native servant now escapes, by availing himself judiciously of our present divided and conflicting tribunals.

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1575. It is in evidence before the Committee, that for the 16 years previous to 1830, the number of folio volumes of correspondence received at the India House amounted to 12,414, being nearly double the number received during the previous 16 years; can you devise any other means of abating this nuisance than by the substitution of a more efficient and vigorous system of executive government in India itself?—I cannot.

1576. Is it your opinion that such might be the consequence of the adoption of some such plan as you have suggested?—The plan I have suggested is exceedingly vague, but I have no doubt that by filling up some such outline, a good system might be matured, under which a vast quantity of the existing correspondence in India would cease. The evil mentioned also arises from the home authorities interfering, as I apprehend, too much in matters of detail. By granting the superior authorities in India more ample powers on such subjects, they would render unnecessary the transmission of a great part of the present correspondence to this country.

1577. In all that part of the correspondence, for instance, which relates to the addition to salaries and remunerations of different kinds to an amount not exceeding a few hundred rupees, might it not be sufficient that the government should be called upon to make a monthly statement of any additions that may have been made to any salaries, gratuities or remunerations within that period?—I should think it quite sufficient if such a statement were drawn out monthly, that it should be forwarded quarterly or half-yearly to this country, the local authorities being vested with power in the meantime to disburse the public money to a limited extent, subject to supervision here.

1578. Again, with regard to the delays in communications between the governments at home and abroad; do any means of remedying the existing evil occur to you?—None, except an union of the authorities in this country similar to what I have suggested regarding those in India. If the authorities here vested greater powers in matters of detail in the local governments, more time would be left for both to conduct the correspondence between the two countries on more important subjects; but I conceive that this would also be greatly facilitated by confining the correspondence with the mother country to one channel, namely, the Governor-General, issuing from him to the subordinate local governments, and thereby relieving them and the authorities here from all direct correspondence.

1579. You have stated the necessity of concentrating and simplifying the organ of government in India; does it appear to you that advantage would result from a similar process being applied to the authorities at home?—Undoubtedly; at present no one in India understands who is the real authority in this country. The Indian government in this country is so divided between the controlling Board and the Court of Directors, and the details of such division on any given subject are so little known, even to the East India Company's servants in India, that they are ignorant where representations are most likely to be effectual. I conceive it to be highly desirable that those bodies should be united into one, and publicity thus given to the authority really responsible.

1580. Was your ground of quitting your appointment in India that of ill-health?—I left India solely in consequence of a sudden attack of abscess in the liver, for which I was cut at sea, and which at seven days' notice obliged me to embark for England so suddenly, as to leave all my affairs there in the greatest confusion.

1581. Are you aware whether inconvenience has arisen from civil servants in India not being aware of the definition of the several powers of the two authorities at home, and consequently finding a reluctance to communicate with either of them, lest offence should be given to the other?—I have no hesitation in saying, that if gentlemen in India knew more precisely the influential source whence orders on any particular subject proceed, they would much more readily than at present address representations to that authority; at present it is so vague, and divided amongst so many, that we are much at a loss occasionally to guess the precise source whence instructions issue, or with whom we may most effectually communicate.

1582. Then you would lead the Committee to conclude, that the double authority at home does, in certain cases, prevent that more full and probably useful communication of the servants in India with the home authorities, which if it were but single would be the rule; and perhaps thereby impedes, in some degree, the zeal of the servants in India in the performance of their respective duties?—Undoubtedly.

1583. Have

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1583. Have you observed any remarkable *prestige* to exist on the minds of the natives of India in favour of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the weakening of which, by any alteration of the constitution of the authorities at home, might be injurious to British interests?—None whatever. I do not think that any native in India has a clear understanding of the constitution of the authority at home, except the few employed in our own public offices, who see the public correspondence conducted by not less than 13 gentlemen in this country. Their idea of the Company is exceedingly vague; and I cannot contemplate any alteration in the constitution of the authorities in this country likely in any degree to operate unfavourably on the minds of the natives of India.

1584. Do the natives of India, as far as you have observed, entertain any feeling of reverence for the authority of the Company, which they would not equally transfer to the authority of the Crown of Great Britain?—None. Such a transfer would be calculated to increase their reverence for the authorities at home. They are already partially acquainted with the Crown, as the final authority in all appeals from India, and they naturally comprehend clearly the nature of that authority, from that of the various dynasties of Hindoo and Mahomedan kings, to which they were accustomed before our acquisition of the country.

Veneris, 13° *die Aprilis*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

The Right honourable *T. P. Courtenay*, a Member of the Committee, further Examined.

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1585 ARE there any points connected with your former examination on which you would wish to give further explanation to the Committee?—There is only one point upon which my evidence, as it stands, requires explanation. I stated that what is called Sir Thomas Munro's system was the work of the Board. I am anxious that it should not be understood that I intended to say that it was the work of the Board rather than of Sir Thomas Munro himself; what I meant was, that it was taken up and countenanced by the Board rather than by the Court. I take the liberty of adding, that I have reason to believe that parts of my evidence have been the subject of representations to the Committee, which representations show that those who made them have materially misconceived the purport of my evidence: I am ready to give explanations upon all points upon which such misconception may have occurred; but perhaps the Committee will favour me by questioning me upon any on which their view of what I stated may have been altered by subsequent testimony.

1586. Will you be good enough to point out to the Committee any instances in which it appears to you that misconception of your evidence has taken place?—It appears to me that my evidence has been taken as intended to exalt the power and duties of the Board in the way in which those duties have been performed, at the expense of the Court of Directors, nothing could be further from my thoughts; and I am sure my evidence will not justify that view of it. I wished to explain to the Committee that the Board was not a mere office of check; that is, that it did not only belong to them to prevent the Court of Directors from doing what was wrong; it is their sworn duty, through the Court of Directors, to do that which is right They cannot escape from a charge of misgovernment of India by stating that no amendment was proposed to them by the Court of Directors; it is as much their duty to supply the omissions of the Court of Directors as it is to see that the Court is not guilty of errors of commission. I believe that the Committee has been informed that nine-tenths of the most important business connected with India has originated with the Court of Directors; and I think that that calculation is very probably correct; I certainly said nothing at all inconsistent with that statement. The misconception, so far as I understand it, appears to me to have arisen from what I said with respect to the Secret Committee. I said truly, that the most important matters in the Political department are necessarily treated, in the first instance, by the Board It may be true, and I think that one of the answers which I gave with

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with respect to delay will show that I think it is true, that the orders sent out from this country to a government at so very great a distance have not a very operative effect upon the proceedings of that government; and it is clear that upon matters connected with peace and war, and negociations with native princes, this observation must be peculiarly true. In an emergency, the government must act, and does act, without orders; but I distinctly remember several very important subjects which were treated in the Secret department, and for a long time in the Secret department only, and in which the views of the Board, not always consonant with those of the Court, were enforced upon the Supreme Government, and did materially influence the conduct of the government. I recollect a despatch concerning the alliance with Jyepore, which was recommended; a contemplative measure respecting Kurnoul, which was forbidden; a great deal concerning the treatment of the Pindarees, and injunctions concerning Scindia's state, of which I have the more lively recollection, because, if I mistake not, the despatch, which went under the authority of Mr. Canning, will be found to lay down, in plain and strong language, the principle of non-intervention, of which so much has been lately said. I am quite aware that very important despatches on political subjects have originated with the Court, founded upon an extent and accuracy of information perhaps not possessed by the Board; and it is extremely probable that in the majority of those instances the Board have not interfered with the Court's directions. To sum up what I have to say upon this general subject, I would observe, that if it is intended to say that the Court of Directors, comprising within themselves all the functions of all the Boards, superior and inferior, which conduct the business of a great state, must have and have the larger share in the administration, I concur in that representation; all I mean to say is, that there is no part of that administration which can be the subject of correspondence with India, for the due management of which the Board are not responsible under the Act of Parliament, and the oath which they have taken. If, in giving this answer, I have in the slightest degree treated the subject in the spirit of controversy, I have done that which I am most anxious to avoid.

1587. Adverting to Question 411 of the Evidence taken before this Committee, have you any observation to make?—Generally speaking, with the qualifications which I have already mentioned, the statement in that answer is in a great degree correct. It is true that the secret despatches, and the political despatches, which are not secret, have had less effect upon the situation of India than those who framed them intended and expected. With respect to the matters alluded to in the answer relating to the maintenance of order and security among the subjects, the Board have not the power of directing such subjects to be treated through the Secret Committee; but there is another class of subjects not provided for in the Act which establishes the Secret Committee, but which have been necessarily treated through the Secret Committee, and upon which the orders of the Secret Committee have been more punctually obeyed. I allude to negociations with European states having settlements in India, and generally all matters connected with European states or with war in Europe.

1588. Has not the existence of the Secret department enabled the government at home to use a greater freedom in its animadversion occasionally upon the conduct of the authorities in India than it would have been convenient to do if those despatches had necessarily been communicated to the Court of Directors?—I doubt that. The secret despatches are seen by a great number of persons in England, by all the Board and several of its officers, by a considerable number of sworn clerks at the India House, and then again, I apprehend, by a number of functionaries in India; and I know, in point of fact, that Members of this House having correspondence with India have been minutely acquainted with instructions, and have even had copies of papers sent to the Secret Committee, while the Court of Directors, technically speaking, was ignorant of the subject of them.

1589. Do you conceive this want of secrecy to arise from any defect in the manner in which this department has been constituted?—It is impossible to say but that a Secret Committee that cannot insure secrecy is defective in its constitution. I rather apprehend that the mischief must have arisen from there being treated in the Secret Committee some subjects occasionally, concerning which secrecy is of no importance, and probably sufficient care has not been taken to distinguish subjects which were of importance. Again, I may be wrong, but I am not aware that in India the secret despatches have any different character when they arrive there from the other despatches. I speak doubtingly upon that subject. I am quite certain

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tain that in the cases to which I allude the communication was made from India, and not from the India House or the Board.

1590. Did those subjects relate to negociations and matters of high political importance?—High political importance and very high personal importance, but not connected with matters of urgent policy, or pending negociation.

1591. Upon the whole, then, do you conceive that the existence of a Secret department is an indispensable part of the present system?—Yes; I apprehend that it is impossible that any government can be conducted without having the means of securing perfect secrecy in any peculiar branch; indeed, I think that in the Secret Committee there ought to be more power of enjoining secrecy upon any subject, whether coming within the duties of the Secret department or not. At the same time, the Committee will observe that the question of treating the matter secretly, and through a Secret Committee, and of treating it in the way in which secret despatches are now dealt with, that is to say, requiring them to originate with the Board, are two totally different questions; the secrecy might be as well observed although the despatches originated with the Secret Committee itself.

1592. Be so good as to refer to the Questions and Answers 1262 and 1270. Have you any remark to offer to the Committee upon those questions and answers?—It certainly appears to me that the gentleman who gave those answers underrates the delay which is occasioned by the constitution of the Indian government at home. I am perfectly certain that the drafts of answers to despatches from India (by drafts I do not mean only official drafts, but also those received in "previous communications"), have been frequently detained at the Board two, three, six, and I believe I might say twelve months. The whole of that delay, supposing the fact to be, as I believe it is, that the future examination at the Board does not lead to any less minute examination at the India House, is obviously owing to the duplication of the authorities; and I certainly must say, in observation upon another answer, that some of the despatches so detained have been of very great importance, and a few of them of urgent importance, but the greater part of importance not so urgent. With respect to Question 1270, I would say, that I concur in the views developed by the Court in their letter to Lord Ellenborough on the 27th of August 1829, so far as it sets forth the advantages derived from the minute reports required from India.

1593. It has been stated, that since the year 1821 it has been the practice of the Court to abstain from communicating any decision to parties where such decision was in any way subject to the approbation of the Board; have you any observation to make upon that?—The instance to which the answer refers was, I believe, that which was in my mind when I gave my answer. I am inclined to believe that there were more instances of a nature very similar in the case of persons to whom permission was refused to go to India; but I beg to state, that in mentioning this point, as well as the anomaly referred to in another answer with respect to Lord William Bentinck, my object was to point out the anomalies which might result from the Act of Parliament, and which in some instances, however few, have resulted. In regard, however, to this instance of the Bengal officer in 1821, I should say that the Court defended the practice, against which Mr. Bathurst, then President of the Board, remonstrated. I have therefore no reason to suppose that the practice has since been altered.

1594. In answer to Question 1261, it has been stated, that of the number of drafts altered by the Board, the Board subsequently consented to modifications in 76 of them; do not such modifications frequently proceed rather from a disposition to avoid extreme collision than from a sense in either party that the despatches so finally modified are best calculated to meet the occasion?—In many cases the reason contemplated in the question has been the operative reason I have no doubt, and the consequence has probably sometimes been, that the despatch has been less fitting to the occasion than if it had been prepared and completed by either one of the parties. With respect to the number of drafts, 698, which is given as the whole number in a long period altered by the Board, I would only remind the Committee that it has been already stated that a very great proportion of the important alterations made by the Board are made in the "previous communications," and that the draft is prepared according to the Board's approbation. With respect to this question, I should further answer, that I am confident that the desire of avoiding collision has led in many instances to the continued and renewed postponement of instructions upon important subjects, and I am inclined to believe that some inconvenience

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has been occasioned by that circumstance; this of course has happened more particularly when there has been a President of the Board, who from the novelty of his appointment has not had that confidence in his own opinion, or in the opinion suggested to him by those who have been longer in the office, as he would have acquired after some years continuance at the India Board.

1595. Adverting to the Questions 1284 and 1285, do you concur in the correctness of the answers given to those questions?—I adhere to my answer, number 294. I am quite aware that Mr. Dundas and Lord Grenville took a great share in the management of the more important affairs of India for some years after the establishment of the Board in 1784, and particularly that they had a great share in the proceedings leading to the decennial and subsequently the permanent settlement, and probably in the proceedings concerning the judicial system; but I repeat, that from all the information which I acquired at the India Board, I am satisfied that neither they nor the successive Presidents of the India Board, until the year 1807, did follow up the operation of the new revenue and judicial systems in the several districts of India; nor, I believe, did the Court of Directors; but of that I speak more doubtfully. It is almost impossible that I can be mistaken as to the Board, because, though I was not at that time there myself, I know that the permanent officers of the Board were, until about the period I have mentioned, entirely ignorant of those matters; and although a great deal of business was done in the earlier days of the Board, quietly and amicably, between the President and the Chairs, it is impossible that in those communications that minute knowledge should have been acquired, which was acquired after the India Board office had been divided into departments.

1596. Will you advert to the Questions 1326 and 1338. Is it your opinion that the alteration contemplated in those questions would be likely to lead to the consequences surmised in the answers?—If the suggestion which I took the liberty of making was such as the answer contemplates, it certainly would lead to abuses much greater probably than those which now exist. Certainly, I never contemplated giving to any political functionary the selection of the body or public officer, who should from time to time make the nominations. My notion was, that the nominations should be given in a regular order; as, for instance, Oxford should have three appointments, then Cambridge three, then Dublin three; or, if among towns, London so many, Liverpool so many, and so forth, according to a fixed rule, not to be interfered with for any purpose of patronage. The number of appointments to be made must certainly be fixed either by the government abroad, or probably by the government abroad, subject to the control of the government at home, under the responsibility, which in such matters is a real responsibility, to the House of Commons. With respect to 1338, I see no reason for believing that any favouritism would be exercised in the selection of persons contending for writerships. The experiment has been partially tried, both at Westminster School and in the University of Oxford, and I have never heard any allegation of favouritism. The Committee will observe, that my suggestions in the part of them now under consideration, have no reference whatever either to the absence of favouritism, or to the fitness of the person appointed, but simply to the avoidance of that influence of government which would certainly result from the transference of the whole Indian patronage to any political officer or department. I apprehend that so long as the present system continues, sending out young men under 22 years of age to form a body in India, from whom all the functionaries up to members of council inclusive are to be taken, there is no mode possible by which you can previously ascertain the fitness of those young men for the higher stations. If, as has been suggested to the Committee, you require persons of above average talent, you must abandon the present system, and take that which exists in England as to all but offices of mere routine, of appointing persons of various ages and different habits and professions to the important offices as they become vacant. I am by no means recommending this fundamental alteration in the system; all I mean is, that with the present system you cannot effect the purpose of obtaining more than average talent in your collectors, judges, political residents, and other high functionaries.

1597. In your connexion with Indian affairs, have you observed that any necessity arose, or any advantage resulted, from so large a body of Directors as the number of 24?—I should say, upon general principles, that so large a body was always inconvenient; but it is obvious, that if you greatly reduce the number, you must have a different sort of people, and you must pay them much better, for though the share of patronage which each would get would be much greater, yet not being saleable, it is not available for all the purposes, though it is for some to which salaries are applicable.

1598. Supposing that by any new mode of appointing young men for the civil service in India, a better class of persons were selected, should you not be of opinion that the salaries which might be substituted as the recompense of the Directors, in lieu of the patronage they would lose, would be an expenditure amply compensated to the public?—The question implies, that by taking away the patronage of the Directors, a fitter selection of young men might be made; unquestionably, a small expenditure of money for the sake of insuring so great an object, would be good economy, of that there can be no question; but I, as my former answer will show, am not prepared to say that there is any method consistent with the preservation of the present Indian system, by which you can insure a better class of persons.

1599. Are you aware of any advantage that has practically resulted from the six Directors going out annually by rotation, and going through the form of being re-elected at the end of the year?—I should think some disadvantage; at the same time, I am not prepared to say that it is desirable that the Directors should in all cases have their offices for life, they might perhaps go out with the power of being re-elected.

1600. What disadvantage do you conceive to have attended this operation?—I necessarily speak more from theory than from practice. It is obvious, that if a Director has given his particular attention to one subject, he may, under the present system, be cut off from the means of pursuing his inquiries, and giving his advice while those inquiries are in their most important stage. I apprehend that that has happened; but it is necessarily a subject upon which I cannot speak with any confidence.

1601. Your previous answer has had reference to the number of individuals composing the Court of Directors, and has implied that in your judgment that number is inconvenient; are you aware of the number of committees into which the Court of Directors is divided, and the number of individuals allotted to each, each committee being, in point of fact, a department of the state corresponding to similar departments in the State of England, and having the management of the Indian Empire, so far as the government of India is committed to the East India Company?—I am aware of the circumstances referred to in the question; but it will be observed, that my answer was given without great confidence, but it may be true that so many as 24 persons are required to perform all the various functions of the East India direction; and it may still not be true that so large a number as 24 are a convenient body to discuss all the more important matters of business, particularly I allude to the despatches to India, which come from the several committees into which the Court is divided. My notion of inconvenience chiefly applies to the discussion of controverted points in despatches, points particularly controverted between the Court and the Board; and one inconvenience of which I can speak practically, is, that it has of late years been almost impossible for the Chairs, in negociating or discussing matters with the Board, to answer what the conduct of the Court shall be, and it has frequently happened that the Chairs have to the best of their power undertaken for a particular modification perhaps, or some compromise between the Court and the Board, and have not been able to effect it. I apprehend that if the number of persons having an equal voice in the Court were reduced; for instance, if only the Committee of Correspondence had voices upon such occasions, there would be much convenience; but I beg to say, that with respect to the internal operation of the system at the India House, I cannot speak with much confidence.

1602. You have stated, in reference to the system of rotation, that there are inconveniences connected with it; is there not one convenience, by which the body delegating the authority are enabled to resume it in the case of a Director who either has been inefficient, or at least supposed to be; and has not that occurred so often as to render it by no means a matter of form that the same individuals should in all cases be re-elected?—I have already said that I am not of opinion that the Court of Directors ought to hold their offices for life; and I certainly hold that view of the possibility of a necessity for omitting the name of a Director whose conduct might not have been satisfactory; but at the same time I have some doubts as to the competency of the electing body to form a correct judgment of the propriety of a Director's conduct, or at least of his capacity for his office, always excepting cases of

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of corruption or gross impropriety of conduct, in which I apprehend that the body of proprietors are perfectly good judges. At this moment I have only in my mind one instance of a Director losing his election; which Director was afterwards restored. I am pretty well satisfied that in both cases that was owing to a fluctuation of particular interests in the body, and with no reference to his qualification as a Director.

1603. Under the Bill of 1783, it was proposed that the Crown should nominate seven Directors, and that the proprietors should nominate nine; are you aware how the succession in that body was to be continued?—I am not; but I consider the notion that it is the interests of the proprietors which the Directors represent to be a great fallacy. The proprietors have really no interest whatever in the concern except that of receiving their dividends: they certainly are interested in the good government of India and in the conduct of the China trade so far as their dividends are affected, but otherwise they are not really the people whom the Indian Directors represent in the government.

1604. During your continuance at the India Board had you occasion to consider the construction and working of the local governments in India?—Not as it has been considered more recently. The only point upon which I was disposed to form an opinion, from some personal communication with competent authorities, was this: I do believe that the Governor-general, having the local government of Bengal in addition to his more general duties, has too much to do, and that the consequence must be some inconvenience in the exercise of one or other of those functions. I do not apprehend that one scheme which has been submitted to the Committee, that of having the Governor-general and three Lieutenant-governors, which Lieutenant-governors should report to the Governor-general, as the governments now all report to England, would at all answer the end proposed. I apprehend that, under those circumstances, the Governor-general would have considerably more to do that he has now to do. For some other purposes it might be convenient; it certainly would—which was one object, I apprehend, for which it was planned—lessen the labour at home; but I apprehend that the labour put upon the Governor-general would be excessive, not to advert to the very high degree of confidence that must be reposed in him if his control is in any degree to supersede that of the authorities at home, a point of which I own I entertain considerable doubts, though I am not prepared to say that some of the minute superintendence might not be dispensed with; if, however, that goes to the Governor-general, it will not have the effect of relieving him from the burdensomeness of his present duties.

1605. You consider that this evil would more than counterbalance the existing evils of the subordinate presidencies being independent of government?—They are not now independent; but I have a middle course, which course, however, unfortunately would not lead to a saving of expense, and I apprehend that when the suggestion was made to me at the Board, that was the one that was contemplated, that the Governor-general should have the functions of Governor-general only, there being a Governor also at Bengal, or if you please to call them all Lieutenant-governors, that makes no difference; but that there should be three local Governors and one superintending Governor, but that that superintendence should not consist in that minuteness of control which the other scheme appears to me to contemplate. By this means the Governor-general, I apprehend, would have the whole of the management of the political affairs in India, and would exercise a general superintendence in all the other departments over all the subordinate governments. That I take to be the scheme which was several times suggested to the Court when I was there, especially by Sir John Malcolm.

1606. You have supposed that the last scheme to which you have refered would probably be attended with an increase rather than with a diminution of expense; must not that depend upon the necessity of maintaining the councillors on the footing upon which they are now established at the subordinate presidencies?—Decidedly; but I apprehend that the councillors would not be necessary on the appointment of a Governor-general at Bengal. The continuance of councillors, however, is another question.

1607. What has been your observation of the working of the system of the Governors and their Councils at the respective presidencies?—I speak with hesitation, but I am upon the whole inclined to think that the government might be very well conducted without the Councils. At present the councillors are no check upon the Governor in any case in which he chooses to exercise his own independent power; and of that in Bengal there has been a most extraordinary instance. A Governor certainly going to India would be perfectly helpless unless he had the constant means of consulting the Company's servants who have filled high situations; but I am not prepared at all to say that the secretaries of government and the heads of the departments might not give him the assistance which the councillors now give him, and the public at the same time lose no efficient check. I would say, though I am afraid it is one of those kind of remarks to which not much attention will be paid, that I should be very sorry, in the present state of the Indian service, that any high and lucrative office, filled by a Company's servant having served for a long time in India, should be abolished, and I speak of this, in fact, in some degree as a matter of policy and propriety.

1608. The plan to which you first adverted as having been mentioned to this Committee, contemplated further the establishment of a permanent legislative council in India; has that subject come at all under your consideration?—Certainly in a degree. There again I apprehend the plan has come before the Committee in more than one shape. One object I take to be simply framing what are called Regulations, those ordinances having the effect of law, which are now passed by the Governors in Council. Another project embraces a much more extensive object; namely, that of superseding the distinction between the law of the King's courts and the law of the Company's courts throughout India, and I understand it to have been proposed even to form a council which should have the same power over India as, in truth, Parliament now has; a council enabled to make laws binding upon all the King's subjects, British-born and Indians. I own that I do not see the necessity of that great change, and I have great doubts as to the possibility of creating a council that would perform the functions satisfactorily. I think there certainly is great inconvenience, some real and a great deal more possible, in the confliction of the King's courts with the Company's courts, and the functions of the government; but I am not prepared to withdraw from the King's English subjects the benefits, as they are well considered, of the English law; and on the other hand, I am quite as little prepared to extend that law to the provincial courts. I apprehend that that is a very great question, which may be very properly dealt with in England, with the help of some of those who have been judges in India; but I am very far from desiring to see the judges in India, who I think ought to be as independent of government as they are in this country, forming part of any legislative council for this or for any other purpose. With respect to the smaller matter of merely framing the Regulations, I really am not aware that the Regulations of the Indian government are open to more criticism than all detailed laws are and must be. If I were to make a comparison, I should say, that the Regulations were rather better done than our Acts of Parliament, and I conceive that a much slighter change than that of the establishment of a legislature, composed of a variety of functionaries, might insure any amendment that is required in the composition of those Regulations. I think there appears to be in some part of the records before the Committee some confusion, when it is said that the King's Court and the Government are two conflicting authorities. I apprehend that is not more the case in India than it is in England. The Court of King's Bench in England is perfectly competent to coerce and restrain a public functionary who exceeds his duty. The only difference is, that in England there is one authority supreme over both, namely, the authority of Parliament; and it has been suggested, I observe, that the Government should have, being the supreme power in India, the authority which Parliament has, an authority superior to the courts. Now it is hardly necessary to say to this Committee, that Parliament seldom, probably I may say never, interposes its authority in any proceeding of a court, and therefore the power to be given to an Indian government, if given at all, must be given upon perfectly special peculiar grounds. Now I am not prepared to say that those grounds do not exist, that is, I am not prepared to say that there may not be a case in which it may be fitting for the Government to interfere with the process of the King's Court, especially in a case in which there is any doubt as to jurisdiction: and I do not absolutely condemn the proposition for giving to the local Governments for a short time, and to the Governor-General for such time as may be necessary, on a reference to England, the power of preventing the execution of the process of the King's Court upon a distinct and positive declaration, under the Governor's responsibility, that the exercise of such process would be attended with public danger. It certainly has been represented, that the exercise of the process in some instances would have been productive of that result, and considering the very peculiar nature of the Indian government, I think possibly a proposition might be entertained for giving the Government the suggested authority.

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1609. Do you consider the Regulations of the Supreme Court as being sufficiently defined?—Certainly not; and that is one of the considerations that prompts my former answer. I think it is impossible to read what has been written upon this subject by the Bengal judges without seeing that the jurisdiction is extremely indefinite. One mode of getting rid of that difficulty is to define the jurisdiction; another is that to which I have alluded before, of having but one jurisdiction throughout India. I own that the difficulties in the way of the latter appear to me insuperable; and I think therefore that the former should be attempted. Another scheme is to appoint local agents having the entire control of districts considerably less, if I understand it, than those of the government, but larger than those of the present collectorates. I am inclined to believe that that suggestion has a fault, which I own, much as in many respects I admire the system of Sir Thomas Munro, did belong to many of his suggestions. The gentleman who made it was a disciple of Sir Thomas Munro; and the fault, if it be one, is attributable to the same circumstance, namely, his own competency to do that to which men in general are not equal. I believe that if you could always insure good men in such an office as that contemplated in the evidence of Mr. Sullivan, there would be a great improvement both in efficiency and economy; but I have great doubts whether you would be able to find persons properly qualified. Having mentioned the name of Mr. Sullivan, I take the liberty of referring to an observation of his, in which I entirely concur, as to the great difference between the English Universities and the College at Haileybury. The English Universities certainly connect every man, whatever may be his subsequent profession, with persons of all professions, and in all but the lower ranks of life. The College at Haileybury connects an individual only with those amongst whom he is to live in one particular line. I do take the liberty of saying, that I consider it as a matter of very great political importance that the persons, both military and civil, who serve in India, should be more than they are now, connected with others, according to the English University system. I cannot, in this Committee, pursue that observation with respect to the army, in which I think an improvement might be made with very great facility; indeed, I am not so well prepared to suggest the mode in which it should be done in the civil service, but having read the evidence of Mr. Sullivan, I beg leave to give my opinion, that it is a matter which in any new arrangement ought to be attended to.

Lunæ, 16° *die Aprilis,* 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., called in; and Examined.

N. B. Edmonstone,
Esq.

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1610. DURING what period were you in India, and in what situations did you serve the East India Company?—I was appointed a Writer on the Bengal establishment in the year 1782, and arrived in India in the year following. During the early period of service I was of course attached to one or other of the public offices in a subordinate capacity. In the year 1788 I accompanied Sir John Kennaway on his embassy to Hydrabad, and was there upwards of two years. I was then removed to the situation of Deputy Persian Translator to the Government. In 1794 I succeeded to be the principal in that office. In the year 1801 I was appointed Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign departments, which office I filled for 11 years, three of which years I held conjointly with that office the office of Chief Secretary to the Government. In 1812 I succeeded, by appointment of the Court of Directors, to the situation of Member of the Supreme Council, which I held for five years, during about 15 months of which time I filled the office of Vice-president in Council in the absence of the Governor-general, Lord Hastings; and in the beginning of the year 1818 I embarked on my return to England.

1611. Had you made any proficiency in the Oriental languages previously to your departure for India?—I had acquired a sight elementary knowledge of Persian, extending however little beyond the first rudiments of grammar, and consequently not such as to be of any material use; but immediately after my arrival in India I applied myself to the study of the Oriental languages.

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1612. Have you considered the existing system of educating young men in this country for the civil service; and do you consider it effective to its purpose, or if not, in what respect do you think it is deficient?—I think that the East India College has had the effect of sending out young men generally better educated than before, and they have also had the advantage of acquiring such a degree of elementary knowledge of the Oriental languages as greatly facilitated and accelerated their acquirement of those languages after their arrival in India. Generally I conceive that the civil servants have been better educated since the establishment of the college than they were before.

1613. Do you consider their general conduct and proficiency when placed in the college at Calcutta as upon the whole satisfactory?—Their proficiency in the Oriental languages I had reason to know was generally satisfactory; but I have always been of opinion that the college at Calcutta, by congregating a number of young men at the metropolis a considerable time, had a prejudicial effect upon their conduct.

1614. You stated that you consider that since the institution of the college the young men have been better educated; will you state in what respects you conceive them to have been better educated beyond the point of elementary acquisition of the languages?—It secured their having to a certain extent the accomplishments of a liberal education, a proficiency in the classics, a knowledge of history, of the elements of jurisprudence and political economy; in short, it has always appeared to me that the institution of the college afforded a security for their all being more or less qualified by a liberal education for the situations they were destined to fill.

1615. Are the Committee to understand that any qualifications of that description are required in the college at Calcutta, or any other than a certain proficiency in two of Oriental languages?—According to Lord Wellesley's original plan the classics and all other branches of knowledge and science were to be taught in the college of Fort William, but that comprehensive scheme of education was disallowed by the authorities at home, and confined entirely to the study of the Oriental languages.

1616. Does the age at which young men now go out from this country to India appear to you the most advantageously selected?—It is a subject to which I have frequently directed my thoughts, but have found great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, for there is a great deal that may be said on both sides of the question. On the one hand, by going out early, they become more readily attached to the service; they go out with minds less preoccupied by the allurements of society, before the natural passions and propensities of youth have been accustomed to indulgence, while their habits are yet unfixed, and their dispositions more pliable, and therefore more easily accommodated to the change in their condition, and to the obligations and restraints of the service for which they are intended. On the other hand, by going out at a more advanced age, they are previously exposed to the moral dangers and temptations of the most critical season of life. The pleasures and enjoyments into which they have been initiated are apt to take a strong hold upon their minds; they quit their native country with a greater degree of reluctance, and do not consequently take to the service with the willingness and zeal with which they used to enter it at an earlier age; but upon the whole, I think it must be admitted, that as certain and very considerable qualifications are necessary for the due discharge of the duties which these young men are destined to undertake, it is highly important to provide for their attainment of those qualifications previously to their entering the service, and therefore I am disposed to be of opinion, that the preponderance of the argument is in favour of their going out at a later than at an earlier period of life. I mean to draw the comparison between the ages of 16 or 17, and 18, 19 or 20.

1617. Considering the highly important character of many of the functions to which they are called, should you say that there had hitherto been a sufficient degree of ground of selection within the reach of the Governor-general of India for the appointment of persons competent to fill such situations?—I think we may refer to the history of British India for an answer to that question. The success that has attended the administration of our affairs in that country affords, in my opinion, ample proof that talents and qualifications adequate to all the duties and exigencies of the public service have been found among the civil servants of the Company abroad; much however must depend upon those qualities of a master mind by which the individual at the head of the government is enabled both to discover, amidst the class of persons from whom he has to select the instruments of his measures, the possession of the requisite talents and abilities, and to animate, encourage and reward the faithful and devoted exertion of them.

1618. On what principle is the promotion of young men once embarked in the civil employment in India regulated; is it by seniority for the most part, or is it by selection?—There is no fixed rule, and it must depend mainly upon the judgment and discrimination of the Governor General, but, *cæteris paribus*, seniority has always been considered as possessing a claim to promotion; at the same time there are numberless instances of juniors having been appointed to situations of the highest class, to the exclusion of their seniors in the service.

1619. But you would consider that rather as the exception than as the rule?—Rather the exception than the rule, because, *cæteris paribus*, seniority has always been considered as possessing a claim to promotion. I might instance that in my own case: I had the good fortune to be selected to fill offices of distinction and emolument that my seniors might justly have claimed. I only mention this to show that instances of deviation from the rule of seniority have been exceedingly common, and, as far as I have had reason to observe, they have generally been regulated by the exigencies of the public service.

1620. Are you of opinion that the mode of nomination by individuals subject to no public responsibility in the exercise of their patronage, affords the best chance to the public of obtaining men of eminence and high qualifications for the civil service of India?—I think that such mode of nomination cannot be prejudicial to that object, because the patronage is exercised gratuitously, and under no other influence than that of family connexion or private friendship; and further, because the youths are selected before their talents and characters are developed, and are for the most part selected from families of distinction and opulence, families who have the means of affording the best education to their children.

1621. Would not that be equally the case if the appointments were conducted under another mode than that of individual nomination: for example, by public competition?—Certainly that would afford the means of selecting youths of the highest promise.

1622. Should you not say that the character and talents of young men begin to develope themselves at the period of life at which they are now selected for the Indian service?—That cannot be denied; but the promise of a nomination is very commonly given before a judgment can be formed of the future ability and character of the youth, and therefore to that extent it is a matter of chance.

1623. What regulates the determination of the number of young men annually sent out to fill the writerships of the different presidencies?—A return of the casualties by death or by absence which is received from India.

1624. Is regard had to the number of persons unemployed at the time in India?—I hardly feel myself competent to answer that question. That statement is always made out in the Auditor's office at the India House. The Auditor would be able to give the most accurate information upon that point.

1625. Beyond such reductions as may reasonably be effected in the salaries and appointments of any civil servants in India, what other means present themselves to your mind by which that large expenditure might be hereafter diminished?—By a more extensive employment of natives, I think there is no doubt that a very considerable reduction might be made. The reduction of the salaries of the civil servants I conceive should not be allowed to go beyond a certain extent. If carried too far, it would tend to the revival of those malpractices which existed many years ago to a great extent, and which were effectually checked by the very opposite process, that of increasing their salaries.

1626. From your long observation of the character and capacities of the natives of India, should you say that their services might be with safety more extensively introduced into the civil administration of that country?—I think they might; but they should act under the superintendence of European functionaries. They certainly are peculiarly well qualified for various situations, especially in the judicial and revenue branches of the administration; their local knowledge and habits as natives, and their complete possession of the language, necessarily render them so.

1627. In those departments you would see no objection to opening the career to them, subject always to European control?—Certainly not; I have always been an advocate for their more extended employment; at the same time, I should not be for advancing them precipitately to the exercise of the higher functions of office; it should be done gradually and cautiously, and they should be more liberally paid than they are at present.

1628. With

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1628. With a view to their more general admission into such employments, should you not consider a more extensive system of native education is highly desirable?—Certainly; and that system has been long in operation. I was always favourable to it, and when in a situation to promote it, I contributed my share towards its advancement.

1629. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable that a greater promulgation of the English language should form part of the system of native education?—I cannot say that it ever appeared to me to be material. I think the English language never can be promulgated among the natives so as to be in any degree a substitute for the languages of the country, either in colloquial intercourse or in the transaction of business.

1630. Does there not exist a disposition on their part to acquire the language?—Many of those who are in the habits of communication and intercourse with Europeans, and who are in and about the presidency, are desirous of acquiring the English language, to enable them to be employed in the public offices under government; I believe that to be the chief motive. Since the institution of the seminaries of education at the presidency, at which English is taught, and where natives of rank are in the habit of sending their children, I have understood that many apply themselves to the acquirement of the English language.

1631. It has been stated to the Committee, that one of the chief impediments in the way of the more general adoption of a system of native instruction has been found to consist in the want of instructors; does it appear to you that due advantage is taken of the education and qualification for that purpose of the description of persons called half-castes in India, or might they not be more employed as a useful body in that capacity?—I do not imagine they can be considered (generally speaking) well qualified for such a duty; they are not held in respect by the natives; the bulk of them are in a very inferior station of life, have never been out of India, and are very imperfectly educated. There are, however, many well educated and respectable persons among them, especially those who have been sent to England for education.

1632. What effect upon the minds of the natives morally do you conceive would be likely to be produced by their being more closely and intimately mixed up with the administration of the affairs of their own country?—The natural tendency of it would be to improve their moral character, and to attach them to the government.

1633. The Committee have understood that at the present time a free native press exists in India; under such altered circumstances, does it appear to you more than ever desirable that every means should be taken to connect them by their interests with the British system in India?—Most certainly. The native press has arisen since I left India; I imagine it may be a powerful engine either for evil or for good, according as it is directed. The establishment of a free native press forms, in my opinion, a new and most important epoch in the history of British India.

1634. It seems that at present the Regulations regarding the press vary materially in the different presidencies; do you see any good reason why those Regulations should not be assimilated, and one uniform rule laid down respecting the press throughout the whole of India?—I am not aware of any such differences between the several presidencies as to render such a distinction at all necessary. I should be of opinion that an uniform system of restriction, as far as restriction is deemed expedient, should be established in all the presidencies.

1635. At Madras, for example, a direct censorship is up to this hour exercised, while, on the other hand, the press in Calcutta appears to be perfectly free; do you see any good grounds why such a distinction should continue?—I was always adverse to the freedom of the press, because I thought it inconsistent with the condition of the people and with the nature of the government; a free press, and what may be called, in a limited sense, an arbitrary or despotic government, seem to be wholly unsuited to each other; and accordingly, the effect of opening the press has, in my opinion, been to weaken the authority of the government: but to re-establish the censorship, supposing it to be desirable, is now, I presume, entirely out of the question. I should have preferred the continuance of the censorship on the ground that I have stated; but as it has been taken off in Bengal, I see no reason why it should not be removed at Madras also, upon the general principle of establishing an uniformity of system.

1636. Will you state in what particulars the authority of the government appears to have been weakened, or what evidence there is of any such effect having followed from the relaxation of the restrictions upon the press in Bengal?—The unrestricted discussion of public subjects and public measures, and the latitude of observation on the characters and conduct of persons high in office, in which the press is accustomed to indulge, have necessarily diminished that deference and respect in which it is of so much importance that the government should be held.

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1637. Can you state to the Committee any evidence which has appeared of the authority of the goverument in India being at this time weaker than it had been at any preceding period?—I can only say, that from the information we receive from India it does appear to me that the government is not capable of exercising the same degree of authority and control over the European population, and over the civil service, that it used to exercise before.

1638. Are the Committee to understand, that any representations to that effect have been conveyed to you from the government in India?—I derive my impressions from a variety of sources, both public and private, from official documents and private correspondence.

1639. Do the minutes of the council in Bengal bear out any such inference?—I have not, to the best of my recollection, seen that opinion specifically stated in any minutes of the council.

1640. When you state that, in your opinion, the increased freedom of the press has had the effect of diminishing the respect felt by the subjects to the government in India, do you mean to confine that observation to the European subjects, or do you include also the native population?—The latitude of discussion which I have described must necessarily have an effect upon the native population as well as the European.

1641. Have any instances come to your knowledge of that effect having been produced upon the native population, or have you formed that opinion upon general grounds?—Upon general grounds. I think that it has a natural tendency to spread beyond the limits of the European population, and the native press must necessarily add to it.

1642. In a government founded upon the opinion of the force and the talent of their present rulers, like the government of our Eastern empire, is it not a matter of course that anything that impeaches the ground upon which that government acts, must, in the nature of things, weaken the hold which it has upon the people so governed?—That question in fact explains my own meaning better than I did myself; I think it does so. That is the species of effect that I conceive the habit of unrestricted animadversion on the measures and proceedings of the government, and the conduct and character of its members, must necessarily produce. The state of society in India does not admit of that counteraction which in this country renders such unlimited freedom of discussion not only innoxious, but to a certain extent beneficial.

1643. Should you concur in calling the government of India a government founded upon opinion?—In a great measure it must be considered so; at the same time it is an opinion founded upon a real superiority of character and greatness of achievement.

1644. Are you of opinion that it would be expedient to put the native press under closer restrictions than the European press should be subjected to?—I should think not. It could not, in my opinion, have any beneficial result; indeed, as it would be calculated to excite suspicion in the minds of the natives, it might rather have a prejudicial than a beneficial effect.

1645. You have stated that you consider it desirable, for the sake of uniformity, that the system adopted with respect to the press at Calcutta and at Bombay should be adopted at Madras also; do you conceive that there have been local circumstances connected with the presidency at Madras, both as relates to the residence of a native prince almost within the fort, and as to the neighbourhood of other native princes, much nearer to Madras than to other presidencies, which have rendered it inexpedient to give the same vent to public opinion in Madras that has been permitted at Calcutta or at Bombay?—I have never contemplated the subject in that point of view, but it does not appear to me that that constitutes any particular reason why it should be so.

1646. What amount of restriction should you consider it desirable for the future to impose upon the access of Europeans to India?—I am favourable to the continuance of the existing restrictions.

1647. Do you include in that the restriction with regard to the occupation of land in that country?—Yes.

1648. You

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1648. You are aware that to some extent latterly in Bengal that restriction has been deviated from, inasmuch as it has been permitted to Europeans to take leases of land of some duration?—I am perfectly aware of that; and in fact the question with regard to the admission of Europeans as landholders seems to be already decided, the local government having, without previous reference to the authorities at home, come to a resolution to allow Europeans to hold leases of 60 years' duration; that arrangement has been confirmed by the authorities at home, with the limitation of the leases to 21 years instead of 60. In fact it seems to me that the subject is no longer open to decision; that the momentous question of admitting Europeans to establish themselves as landholders in the interior of the country is disposed of by that resolution, and the limited confirmation of it, to which I was entirely adverse.

1649. Upon what principle did you feel adverse to this alteration of the system?—I think that the European settlers would interfere with the possessions, rights and interests of the native landholders; they would become their rivals; and from their natural superiority of character, from their connexions and their influence, successfully so. I consider it to be a system calculated to keep down the natives rather than to elevate them. We have seen, in the conduct of the indigo planters and their agents, how much mischief has been produced by the residence in the interior of the country of Europeans having a connexion with the land. If British subjects are admitted indiscriminately as landholders, it would be necessary, I conceive, to introduce a new system of judicature for the control of them. The present has been found insufficient for that purpose, and would be found still more so in proportion to the increase of the number of European settlers. Our primary duty is to consider what is most for the benefit and prosperity of our native subjects; and it does not appear to me that the effect of allowing Europeans to hold lands will be to secure their rights and promote their interests, but, on the contrary, to injure them. The reports which have been transmitted upon that subject from Bengal within the last two years contain numerous representations of disturbances, and even actual conflicts, occasioned by the collision of rival interests, and of the injustice and oppression experienced by the ryots and others at the hands of the planters or their native servants. One source of such disorders is the practice (it appears not uncommon) of ryots receiving advances from two parties. At the period for the delivery of the crop each party of course claims the fulfilment of his contract, and endeavours to get possession of the crop by an armed force, which the planters are stated to be generally in the habit of keeping in pay for such purpose; and conflicts ensue, attended in some cases with loss of life.

1650. You state that indigo planters employed armed men to collect their crops; is that the custom with the native landholders?—I believe not. In the despatches to which I allude, the indigo planters only are mentioned as being in the habit of entertaining armed men. It may be proper to mention, that these despatches are in answer to orders transmitted to Bengal in the year 1829, requiring the government to obtain the fullest information regarding the conduct of the indigo planters in the several districts under that presidency, which information was supplied by reports from the magistrates of all the districts in which indigo planters were settled, many of them representing the existence of a deplorable state of confusion and disorder, occasioned by the conduct of the indigo planters and their servants, and the system under which the indigo plant is cultivated and supplied. A new Regulation was framed in consequence.

1651. Do you go the whole length of thinking, that under no system of Regulations would it be expedient to allow Europeans to become landholders in India?—I confess I have always felt generally adverse to that system, particularly on the extended scale now sanctioned; and I cannot bring myself to think that in its operation, on the extended scale now allowed, it can be otherwise than prejudicial to the rights and interests of the native landholders. I do not mean to object to Europeans of character and capital being permitted, as they hitherto have been in special cases and under proper restrictions, to hold lands for the purpose of introducing or improving the culture of articles requiring the aid of British skill, science and enterprise, such as indigo, coffee and other products; but to give them a general licence to establish themselves in the country as landholders I conceive is calculated to produce effects highly prejudicial to the interest and well-being of the natives, and to the maintenance of good order and tranquillity.

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1652. Must it not be physically impossible that the European population should, to any degree whatever, at any time supersede the native agricultural population of the country?—Undoubtedly the climate alone would render it so.

1653. That being the case, must not an European who possesses himself of land be one of these two, either a man who proposes to lay out some capital in the improvement of the land, or who fills the situation of an overseer under him; are not those the only two persons who can be employed in India in the cultivation of the land?—That may, I think, be admitted.

1654. Should you conceive that those two persons are in any situation to be in any respect formidable to the natives in India?—It is the unrestricted admission of British subjects as landholders, who are liable to become the rivals and oppressors of the natives, that I object to.

1655. Is not the chief engine of agricultural improvement in India, for example, irrigation; and if so, must it not be highly beneficial to the natives of the country that those who possess the means should employ them in constructing works to give effect to that engine?—Certainly.

1656. Has it happened within your experience or knowledge that those Europeans who have hitherto established themselves in the interior have made themselves obnoxious to the religious feelings and prejudices of the natives of that country?—I do not recollect any instances of that kind, I should not say in general that they have done so.

1657. You have stated that, in your apprehension, under the new circumstance of Europeans holding land, it would be necessary to introduce a new system of judicature; are you aware that the principal objection hitherto urged by the natives to Europeans so employing themselves has been the difficulties under which they laboured in seeking redress, often at great distance and very ruinous expense, at the presidency?—The difficulty which I think must be experienced in affording protection to the natives is a main objection to the extended admission of Europeans into the country as landholders.

1658. Supposing an European was disposed to submit himself to the jurisdiction of the Company's courts in the provinces, what difficulties do you then foresee in his residing in the midst of a native community?—In that country where so much depends upon the respect in which the British character and the persons of British subjects are held, I apprehend that great evil might arise from their being placed in that manner upon a footing with natives, subjected to the same treatment and the same laws and penalties.

1659. In what way do you apprehend that greater evils would result from the residence of Europeans in the interior of India if they held land in their own persons, or if they held it in the names of others, as they do now in the case of indigo planters?—I think the system of their holding land as they now do in the names of others is a very prejudicial practice. It is an evasion of the law.

1660. Do you then think it is prejudicial that Europeans should hold land under any circumstances, either in their own names, or in the names of others?—My objection is to the admission of Europeans as holders of land for general agricultural purposes like the native zemindars, which now seems to be sanctioned.

1661. You were understood to state that you thought it very desirable that capital should be invested in India for the cultivation of indigo and other things?—Yes, but it is not necessary therefore that they should hold large estates in their own hands for that purpose; for the cultivation of indigo, for instance, all that they require is a sufficient space of ground for the erection of a factory, and the buildings and machinery requisite to carry on the work. They can contract, as they actually do, with the natives for the supply of the raw material. The occupation of lands, however, may be necessary for the purpose of rearing some other products, such as coffee, for instance, which requires much skill, care and cultivation, and several years to bring it to maturity. For such objects special licences might be granted, as was actually sanctioned by the home authorities seven or eight years ago, for the cultivation of this very article in Bengal. But this is very different from admitting Europeans indiscriminately to hold lands on long leases for general agricultural purposes.

1662. You have stated a probable evil the necessity of erecting a new system of judicature; do there not co-exist in India at the present time two concurrent or conflicting, as it may be, systems of jurisdiction?—Yes, that certainly is the case; the Supreme Court and the Company's Courts are, in some instances, concurrent, and

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and in many instances, conflicting; the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court not being by any means accurately defined.

1663. Are the natives of India amenable to one or to both of those systems?—As well as I recollect the provisions of the statute, those natives are subject to the Supreme Court at the several presidencies where they live within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and those who are considered in the light of servants of the Company; with those exceptions, I believe, the natives are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but constructively natives not so circumstanced have, on many occasions, been brought within its jurisdiction.

1664. You have spoken of the limits of the jurisdiction of the King's Courts; will you state what are those limits?—All the three presidencies have certain local limits; for instance, Calcutta is bounded on the east by what is called the Old Mahratta Ditch; to the south by a canal called Tolby's Nulla; the northern boundary is not immediately in my recollection; on the west by the river; and there are similar boundaries at Bombay and Madras; and those who live within those limits are subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

1665. Do you mean that no jurisdiction is at the present day claimed by the Supreme Court without those limits?—The Supreme Court has claimed jurisdiction beyond those limits, as we have seen lately at Bombay.

1666. Have they not acted upon that claim; are there not instances in which by their process they have compelled individuals to come from a distance in the interior to the presidency?—Exactly so; that is what I meant by saying that constructively they have brought natives within the limits of their jurisdiction.

1667. In what light, with reference to authority, do you conceive that the natives can behold this division of conflicting power?—They must necessarily regard it as an anomaly. It has also been a subject of complaint among those who have in this manner been brought within the limits of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

1668. It is known historically that this jurisdiction of the Supreme Court rose out of very small beginnings. Should you consider it impracticable to frame one uniform jurisdiction to embrace all the King's subjects, native as well as European, throughout India?—I think it is not practicable to frame one that shall be adapted to the condition and character of both classes.

1669. Have the advantages of the introduction of the British system of judicature been very apparent in Calcutta?—I am rather apprehensive that it has been found in practice rather injurious than beneficial to the natives. Numbers of them have been ruined by being engaged in causes in the Supreme Court; I believe that opinion is very generally entertained.

1670. As it is your opinion that the adoption of one uniform system of jurisdiction would not be practicable, does any mode occur to you of remedying the evil to which you have last referred?—I should be disposed very much to limit the authority of an English court of judicature, to confine it as much as possible to the Europeans, and to confine its jurisdiction in the utmost practicable degree. I am even disposed to go so far as to think that in place of a Supreme Court such as is now established, with three judges and all its officers, a more simple court, such as a Mayor's Court or a Recorder's Court, would be more beneficial upon the whole.

1671. Have not great ameliorations already taken place in the administration of the Mahomedan criminal law in the courts of the Mofussil?—Very great; strictly speaking indeed, it can hardly be denominated Mahomedan law as it now exists, it has been so considerably modified with respect both to the rules of evidence and to infliction of punishments.

1672. Is that then a system of law under which an European settler need fear to place himself, more especially if in graver cases it was made subject to an appeal of which an European governor or magistrate should be constituted a part?—An European would necessarily complain of being subject to trial without a jury; he would not, I presume, readily consent to lose the privilege of being tried by the laws of his own country, nor submit to the authority of a criminal code founded on the Koran, and of which the expounder is a Mussulman priest.

1673. Would it be impossible to arrive at something in the nature of a jury institution, though probably not so numerous, restricted possibly to the number of the punchayet, in the chief places of the provinces?—In that case the European would be liable to be tried by a jury not of his own countrymen, by a jury of natives, which I should conceive decidedly objectionable.

1674. What if, in the case of a trial of a native, three of the five jurors should be natives, and in the case of a trial of an European three of the five jurors should be European?—I should be very sorry to see an European placed before any tribunal of which a native formed one of the assessors, or by a jury of which natives formed a part.

1675. Is there any evidence whatever, as far as comes within your knowledge, that hitherto, in the discharge of the minor judicial duties that belong to them, the natives have exhibited any jealousy of or prejudice against Europeans?—I confess I do not clearly understand the scope of that question. I am not aware how, in the discharge of those duties, the natives are in a position to manifest such jealousy or prejudice.

1676. You have stated that you consider the existing restrictions upon residence in India as desirable to be continued; has any practical advantage, in your opinion, arisen from that system which requires that every individual traveller should have a licence for the particular point to which his journey is destined?—It has had, to a certain extent, the effect of preventing improper persons obtaining access to the interior of the country.

1677. Does not the inevitable restriction which the expense of a voyage to India, and the necessary outfit, however small, occasion, in itself go a great way to prevent any dangerous influx of mere indigent adventurers into that country?—I do not think it would have the effect of preventing them. There have been numberless instances of indigent persons obtaining the means of getting out to India, and going into the country as mere adventurers, perhaps on borrowed capital; some have succeeded, and some have failed.

1678. Should the power of deportation for a supposed but undeclared offence be absolute, in your opinion, with the Governor, or would it not meet almost every possible exigency if that power were subjected to an appeal to the home authorities, and the object of it confined to any particular quarter, until the sense of those authorities was taken upon his case?—I think that the power of deportation should continue to exist in the local government, and that they should be at liberty to exercise that power in cases of great emergency; but I do not see any objection to its being subject, as a general rule, to reference to the authorities at home; I would not, however, deprive the Government entirely of the power of immediately removing a turbulent and dangerous character, whose continuance might be deemed injurious to the public interests.

1679. In how many cases has the extreme force of the law been called into action during your experience of Indian administration, or during your knowledge of it historically?—I only recollect five cases; the case of Mr. Duane, Dr. M'Lean, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Fair at Bombay, and Mr. Arnott.

1680. Do you conceive that that power, the existence of which has been known only in the few cases to which you have called the attention of the Committee, has had any material effect in preventing the ingress of British capital and British enterprise into India, so far as capital and enterprise were required?—No; I do not think it has had any such effect, nor that it is calculated to have, because no one will go there under the anticipation of placing himself in a situation to incur that penalty.

1681. Do you think that it has practically operated to prevent any individual going there?—I do not think it has.

1682. As you have had ample opportunity of observing the working of the constituted authorities of the local government in India, will you give the Committee your opinion, in the first place, of the necessity or advantage that exists in the constitution of Governors with Councils?—I am of opinion that the assistance of persons of local experience and knowledge in the capacity of members of Council is indispensably necessary to enable the Governor to discharge his duties. The Governor General, or Governor, is selected for the most part from persons who have never been in India, and consequently he must be totally unacquainted with local circumstances, and necessarily stand in need of the assistance of those who are possessed of that knowledge in which he is deficient. It does not seem to me that it would be practicable for them to carry on their duties without such assistance. On the other hand, the members of Council also serve as a check and a control over the Governor General, or Governor, and the discussions that take place upon public subjects being on occasions of importance committed to writing, and forwarded to England, enable the authorities at home to exercise an efficient control over the

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conduct of the administration abroad, and it is the more efficient because the members of the Council are themselves responsible for the opinions they deliver.

1683. Is it in the executive or the legislative functions of the Governor General that you consider such aid to be indispensable?—In both.

1684. Is not the authority of the Governor General paramount to that of his Council?—In some cases.

1685. In any case may not his sole authority supersede the decision of the three other members of his Council?—Not so; because in that part of the Act of Parliament which applies to the subject the cases in which the Governor General is at liberty to act on his own and sole responsibility are defined to be those in which the interests of the public service are essentially concerned, not in all ordinary cases. It is only in cases of an extraordinary nature that that authority can legally be exercised, and they have not, within my observation, been frequent.

1686. Do you mean to say that in ordinary cases, where such difference of opinion has arisen, that of the Governor General has yielded to those of his own Council?—In ordinary cases, where a difference of opinion arises, the question is decided (as the law prescribes) by a majority, but I have known frequent occasions on which the Governor General has yielded his opinion to that of the Members of Council.

1687. That which you so consider as necessary at Calcutta, do you consider equally necessary at the other presidencies?—Certainly.

1688. What advantage appears to you to result from the existence of a greater or lesser degree of independence of the Governor General in the subordinate presidencies?—In point of fact, it is impossible for the Governor General to exercise an official superintendence over the subordinate governments. He could not do it, unless all the proceedings of those governments were regularly reported to him, and if they were, it would be impossible for him to find leisure to peruse them. In cases of great importance, the other governments have been in the habit of making a reference to the Governor General in Council. Generally, I think the subordinate governments might expediently and beneficially exercise legally, as in fact they do practically, an independent authority with regard to the affairs of their respective presidencies.

1689. Would it not, in your judgment, be highly desirable, if practicable, to have one general superintending and controlling power over our interests in the East?—I should say so, if it were practicable; but supposing such a general superintending and controlling authority could be practically established, I conceive that it would materially interfere with the control of the home authorities over the governments of India. It seems to me that it would be transferring the superintendence and control now exercised by the home authorities over the governments of India, to this species of local authority.

1690. In what respect would that effect be produced by the control at home being exercised over one governor, instead of being exercised, as at present, over three distinct governors?—Because that supreme authority could not supply the authorities here with the information and the recorded proceedings necessary to enable them to exercise it. At present they have the proceedings of all the governments in India before them, and by that means they are enabled to exercise a control over every branch of the administration; and that could not, I presume, take place if the subordinate governments were placed under the superintendence of the supreme authority, and required to report their proceedings to that authority instead of the home authorities.

1691. In what manner would the control at home be diminished if the Governor General of India were enabled to report the proceedings with respect to the administration of the whole of India to the government at home instead of that information being furnished to them by three distinct governors?—At present the several governments transmit to England the whole of their proceedings and their correspondence. Now, under the supposition of their transmitting such correspondence and proceedings to the Governor General, it would be necessary, to enable the home authorities to maintain the same supervision and control that they now exercise, that the Governor General should furnish them with the same reports and materials that hitherto have been transmitted from the three different presidencies, which would obviously be impracticable.

1692. Does your objection then resolve itself mainly into the distance of those subordinate presidencies from the present seat of government?—The objection that strikes me is, that the proposed system must necessarily supersede the control which

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is at present exercised by the authorities at home over the local governments abroad; because, according to my conception, those authorities could not, under that system, be supplied with the means of exercising it. Indeed, if it were thought expedient to transfer the government of India entirely to the Governor-general, that is another question; but as long as it is considered necessary that the authorities at home should exercise a minute control over the proceedings of the governments abroad, so long, it appears to me, their proceedings must be recorded and transmitted to England.

1693. If, for instance, a certain number of vice-governors or lieutenant-governors were appointed, exercising considerable powers, but subject nevertheless to the direct control of the Governor-general, and who should report their proceedings to the Governor-general, in what manner would the control of the home authorities be diminished by those proceedings being transmitted through the Governor-general, instead of being transmitted, as at present, through the governors of those separate presidencies?—When we consider the vast mass of proceedings at each presidency that is annually sent to England, and then reflect that those proceedings are to be sent to the Governor-general, that he is then, in the first instance, to exercise the functions of direction and control that are at present exercised by the authorities at home, and then to report his proceedings with respect to all three presidencies, transmitting at the same time all the documents connected with them to England, it seems to me to form such a vast and complicated mass of business as no human powers of mind and body would be capable of executing.

1694. You have spoken of the mass of proceedings as an obstacle; does it occur to you that the mass may be greatly aggravated by the existing system of Councils at the several presidencies, and the Boards in the administration of the detail of public affairs?—I do not think that the system of Councils has that effect in any degree, but the practice of recording all the proceedings and correspondence of the Boards must of course add considerably to the mass of details. The practice of recording every transaction is what occasions the vast accumulation of matter, and so long as the government abroad is to be made accountable for all their acts to the authorities at home, so long must the habit of recording every transaction be continued.

1695. Is it not the tendency of public business to extend itself when it is under the administration of many instead of being under the responsibility of one?—Certainly that must be admitted.

1696. It has been suggested that it would be desirable to detach the Governor-general of India from the local administration of Bengal, and to leave him in possession merely of the general control. What occurs to you upon that suggestion?—I hardly see the possibility of his exercising that control unless the proceedings of the several governments are regularly transmitted to him; and I conceive if that be done it would accumulate the business in his hands to such a degree as to render it still more unmanageable than it is at present.

1697. Some of the late questions have proceeded upon the assumption of a possible change in the local administration of India, by the substitution of vice-governors or lieutenant-governors in the room of the Governors in Council, for the two subordinate presidencies; do you or do you not consider that such substitution, as depriving the Indian service of its present expectancies either of the chair of such presidencies, or the seats at the council of such presidencies, would or would not be detrimental to the character of the service by depriving its members of high objects of ambition?—I should not think that the taking away what may be called those great prizes in the lottery would materially affect the character of the service, provided that to the subordinate offices of the administration such liberal emoluments be attached as would render them the objects of pursuit, and the means of gradually accumulating a competency.

1698. Assuming that the proposed substitution has reference to an increased economy in carrying on the Indian administration, do you conceive that such economy could be carried to such an extent, comparing the present expenses of the administration of the two presidencies with the general revenues derived under each, as would counterbalance the inconvenience and injury to the service of depriving it of the prizes at present held forth by those stations to the several members?—The value of the service would no doubt be deteriorated to a certain degree by depriving its members of the prospect of attaining to offices of such high rank and emolument; but I confess I do not perceive how the inconvenience and injury of such deterioration, be it more or less, is to be counterbalanced (as regards the

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the interests and feelings of the civil servants) by any imaginable reduction of the charges of the administration, unless indeed a part of the saving were applied to the augmentation of the salaries of the subordinate offices.

1699. With the diminished means of acquiring fortunes at present existing in India, is it or is it not desirable still further to diminish the means left to the Indian service, and thereby to render their connection with home more and more precarious and indefinite?—I think it of the highest importance that the civil service of India should be upon such a footing as to afford the individuals belonging to it the prospect of returning with a competency to England, and not only that, but it is essential, I think, to secure general integrity in the administration of public affairs.

1700. Do you consider it the first duty of the Government and Legislature of this country to look at the means of making fortunes for individual Europeans, or to the interest of those natives out of whose industry and labour those fortunes are to be made?—Contrasting those two objects, there can be but one answer: the advantage of individual Europeans cannot, of course, be justly put in competition with the interests of our native subjects.

1701. Has the experience of the last 50 years in each of the three presidencies justified the conclusion that there is anything inconsistent with the interests and happiness and prosperity of the natives that the individuals appointed to the supreme authority in each of those presidencies, and especially in the two subordinate presidencies, should be selected from those who have grown up in the public service of the East India Company?—My opinion has always been generally adverse to selecting the governors from among those who have belonged to the service, because I think, with very few exceptions, that an individual who has passed through the several gradations of the public service, and has consequently been known in the lowest as well as in the higher grades, cannot assume that high tone of superiority, nor exercise that degree of influence and control, and attract that degree of deference and respect, which, in my judgment, contribute importantly to the efficient administration of the office of Governor, as regards both the European and native population. A person of eminence and distinction proceeding from England to fill that office, if duly qualified by character and talent, carries with him a greater degree of influence, and inspires more respect, than an individual who has been known in a subordinate capacity in India usually can.

1702. Are you aware of the number of individuals selected to the government of Madras and of Bombay respectively from the ranks of the Company's service in the course of the last 50 years?—I am aware that a considerable number have been appointed in that long course, and I admit that there may be, and have been, some splendid exceptions.

1703. Is it your opinion, looking at the increasing territorial debt of India, that it can be possible much longer to maintain the present expensive system of the administration of that country?—That reductions must be effected is obvious, and reductions have been effected to a very great extent; to such an extent that, I believe, according to the latest reports, there is reason to expect that in another year or two the charges and revenue will be nearly, if not entirely, equalized, but I am decidedly averse, to such a reduction of the allowances of the public functionaries as would endanger their integrity; and I am firmly of opinion that they should always be placed, with respect to allowances, in a situation of respectability and independence, with the means of acquiring, by due care and economy, a competency with which to retire to their native country.

1704. Have not the members of the Council at Bengal at present 10,000 *l.* a year?—Yes.

1705. The whole principle of the Indian administration having been to keep India as much in connection with England as it was possible for a distant dependency governed by a small body of men to be kept to the mother-country, has it or has it not been materially promoted by giving to those persons who are obliged to pass a large part of their lives in India a continued stimulus to return home with fortunes proportioned to the length of their service?—I think so.

1706. Must not, permanently, a more effectual mode of maintaining our connection with India consist in sparing and fostering to the greatest possible degree the industry and means of the natives of that country?—I should think so, certainly, to a degree, in which it may be calculated to promote the interests of commerce, and to extend the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and India.

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1707. You have been asked as to the necessity of allowing individuals to accumulate fortunes in India; are those fortunes so accumulated remitted home, or are they left to fructify in India?—For the most part they have been remitted to England; but some have left a portion of their property in India to fructify.

1708. Are not they, so far as they go, a perpetual drain upon the industry of the natives of India?—They constitute, so far, a political debt, which must be paid sooner or later from the produce of India.

1709. If no capital is invested in India, and the fortunes there made are remitted home, does not it necessarily follow that that operation is a drain upon the resources of that country?—The way in which property left in India is invested, is either in what is denominated Company's paper, (Government bonds,) or in houses and other objects; when ultimately remitted it must be supplied from the resources of that country.

1710. Since we have derived a large revenue from the territory of India, amounting now to 20,000,000 *l.* annually, can you point to any great improvements in the way of public works, such as works for irrigation, roads, bridges, or any great public works in the country, by which any marks appear of the benefits derived from our empire there?—Not from public works; that has generally been left to the industry and skill of the native landholders. There has been one work of that description that has been of very great importance, the renewal of some canals anciently drawn from the Jumna in the north-west quarter of India, which have been carried through a great extent of arid territory, and been productive of very great increase of revenue.

1711. In that single and small sample, is there not evidence of the vast benefits that a paternal government might confer upon that country?—I am not aware in what manner the public resources could be applied in that way. All the lands being private property, it necessarily depends upon the proprietors of those lands to introduce such works and improvements as they find best calculated to promote their own interests.

1712. Does the beneficial tendency of our government appear upon the improved condition of the people in that country?—I think it does.

1713. In what part of India?—Particularly where the permanent settlement has been established.

1714. Do you consider then that their prosperity very essentially depends upon the manner in which the land revenue is fixed?—I think so.

1715. Have you had an opportunity of observing the condition of the people in the independent Jaghires?—No; I never was in any of those.

1716. Have you had occasion to observe the condition of the people in the few states that yet remain independent of our government in India?—No; my employment has been almost always at the presidency, or with the Governor-general wherever he has gone. When I spoke of the improvement of the people, I did not speak from personal observation, but from general knowledge. Under our government they have an advantage which they never could enjoy under their own, of being protected from all external invasion, and the security of life and property, which they never enjoyed under any other system of government, unless perhaps in ancient times, and under some distinguished potentates, who flourished before the dissolution of the Mogul empire; the Emperor Acber, for instance.

1717. Do you conceive that the inhabitants are sensible of those benefits which you have just enumerated, and that it does accordingly attach them to the British Government?—The body of the people I conceive to be fully sensible of the advantages they enjoy; that is not the part of the population of India that are hostile to us. The class of persons that are dissatisfied, are those who have been removed from places of authority and power by our supremacy.

1718. Have you seen a list of public works executed in India in the several presidencies since the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in the year 1813, as such list was presented to the Committee sitting last year, marked No. 9, in the Appendix to the Report of the 11th of October 1831?—I have not happened to see it.

[*The same was shown to the Witness.*]

1719. Though you have not previously seen it, yet from your cursory inspection of it now, or from your general knowledge of the subject, are you able to state what has been the aggregate expense of the public works there enumerated?—The course of my service was not calculated to afford me the means of answering that question.

1720. You cannot then state what proportion of the revenue of India has been expended in public works, as contrasted either with the amount received, or as compared with any proportion which it might bear to sums expended upon similar works by the British Government at home?—No, I am not able to answer that question. I see in this list various works, such as roads and bridges, with which, being executed when I was in India, I am acquainted; but I understood the former question to refer to public works upon the lands in the interior of the country for the benefit of agriculture.

1721. To what body is delegated the legislation for India?—Each presidency has by law the power of framing its own Regulations. The subordinate presidencies generally, I believe, submit their Regulations to the Supreme Government for confirmation.

1722. Do you mean that the subordinate presidencies are compelled by law to submit their Regulations for the sanction of the Governor-general?—Not by law, but I believe by an order of the Governor-general in Council. The occasions for the enactment of new Regulations at the several presidencies of course arise out of transactions and events as they occur. In Bengal all the public functionaries in the interior of the country have by a specific enactment the privilege of suggesting any new Laws and Regulations that may appear to them expedient. These suggestions are taken into consideration by the Governor-general in Council, and if approved, a Regulation is framed accordingly. The public functionary himself is sometimes required to draw up and transmit the scheme of the proposed Regulation. Regulations are also sometimes framed under the immediate direction and superintendence of the supreme authority.

1723. Are they when passed of necessity registered in the Supreme Court?—Not those that have relation to the interior of the country.

1724. In what manner are those Laws promulgated when passed; how are they made known to the natives?—They are translated into the native languages. There is a Regulation of the Bengal presidency, the 41st, I think, of the year 1793, which describes the particular mode in which Regulations shall be framed and promulgated. When printed they are transmitted to the several judges of the provincial, zillah, and city courts, and other public functionaries, both in English and in the native languages.

1725. Is there any collection of those Regulations kept?—Yes, regularly.

1726. Would it not appear at first sight desirable that there should be one general code of laws applicable to the government of India generally?—I do not think that one code of laws could be applicable to all the three presidencies.

1727. In what respect do the different presidencies so essentially differ from each other that the same system of law might not be made applicable to all of them?—There must be differences of local circumstances which require different Laws and Regulations to be applicable to them; there are different tenures of land, for instance, under the several presidencies, and I can conceive a variety of local circumstances which may be applicable to one presidency and not to another. At Madras, for instance, what is called the ryotwar system prevails very generally, which it does not on the side of Bengal or Bombay. Therefore it seems to me that it is absolutely necessary that Regulations should proceed, in the first instance at least, from the subordinate presidencies themselves, that is, a Regulation required for Bombay should be framed at Bombay, and the same at Madras, and the same in Bengal, by the authority which is necessarily acquainted with all the local peculiarities and circumstances of each presidency.

1728. In his legislative as well as his executive capacity, has the Governor a power paramount to that of his Council?—Certainly not.

1729. Have you considered in what manner a body might be constituted in India for the purpose of more satisfactorily executing so very serious a function as is implied in this unlimited power of legislation?—I have not, and am not therefore prepared to give a confident opinion on the subject; but on this first consideration of it, I am disposed to think that such a body might be constituted under the Supreme Government; I should, however, still consider it necessary that the Regulations intended for the subordinate presidencies should be framed there in the first instance, which might be submitted for revision to the Legislative Council established at the seat of the Supreme Government.

1730. Supposing that a member conversant with the local affairs of each of the subordinate presidencies were to form part of the Legislative Council constituted at the seat of government, would not that body, so composed, be qualified to

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take into consideration any suggestions that the Governor of the subordinate presidencies might make of any new Regulation that he deemed to be requisite?—That would not, in my opinion, supersede the necessity of framing Regulations at the several presidencies themselves. I do not think that the mere delegation of an individual from each presidency would supply the place of that knowledge of local affairs which appears to me to be necessary to frame Regulations adapted to the circumstances of each presidency. I think it would be necessary that the Regulations should originate at the presidencies where they are intended to operate, but they might be subject to revision.

1731. In what manner does it occur to you that it would be possible under the existing state of society in India to compose an adequate Legislative Council, on whom should devolve the responsibility of making laws for our whole Indian empire?—That subject is new to me, and I have not considered it sufficiently as to be able at once to suggest a scheme of that nature.

1732. Do any insuperable objections occur to your mind to the formation of such a council?—I am not prepared to say that I perceive any insuperable objections to it, but I question the expediency of divesting the Government entirely of its legislative power.

1733. It has been intimated by some witnesses before the Committee that it might be found practicable to introduce to that Council the assistance of a certain portion of native talent and knowledge; what occurs to you upon that suggestion?—I think it is going too great a length at first. The native agency must be introduced very gradually. The placing of natives at once in so elevated a situation would, I think, be proceeding much too rapidly in the plan of employing the natives more extensively than they are at present employed in the civil administration of the country; I doubt, indeed, whether it would be possible to find any native qualified to be a party in framing laws and regulations. They might, no doubt, afford on some occasions, the aid of information; but that would be attainable without their being associated as assessors in a council of that nature. I am disposed to think that the Sudder Dewannee Nizamut Adawlut, with some legal assistance, might be made an efficient instrument for framing Regulations.

1734. Would not their introduction into that Council, in your opinion, give confidence to the natives generally?—I do not think it would add in any degree to the confidence already reposed by them in the Government. In my judgment it would be extremely objectionable to introduce a native into that situation at all, and I do not imagine that he could be of any material service.

1735. Can you state any specific danger that you would apprehend from such an experiment?—I should not say that there was any danger in it, but I do not see the advantage of it. I think it would be placing the natives too high in point of rank and situation relatively to British functionaries and British subjects, nor do I conceive that natives could be found qualified for the task of legislation; it is not at all consistent with their habits.

1736. You referred, in one of your answers, to the vast mass of public business that was transacted in the departments in India, and which is certainly not less in the departments at home; has any mode ever occurred to you by which that increasing mass could be diminished?—It is a subject upon which I have often reflected; indeed, I have been naturally driven to reflect upon it by having, while a member of Council, experienced the overwhelming and overburthening mass of business that came before us. The government is overloaded with details. The principle of the remedy is obvious: a division of labour and responsibility; but the means of effecting it are not so apparent. Even so long ago as when I left India, the machinery of government was manifestly inadequate to the work it had to perform; and of course it must be still more so now. I speak particularly of the Supreme Government. The question then is, how the government can be relieved from a portion at least of the details of business which come before it. There is nothing so great and nothing so small that, under the present system, does not require the intervention of the supreme authority. The idea that I have entertained is, that the subordinate functionaries should be invested with a greater degree of authority, so as to render it unnecessary for them to submit the whole of their proceedings to the decision of the Government, which now is the case; but I am not prepared to suggest any specific plan for the accomplishment of that important object.

1737. With regard to the transmission to the authorities in this country of the very voluminous matters of small detail that come before them, do you consider that

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that it might be practicable to draw any line which should supersede the necessity of such very laborious investigation to so very little purpose?—I confess I do not see the practicability of drawing any such line. So long as it is deemed necessary to exercise a control and superintendence over the proceedings of the governments abroad, so long apparently must the whole of their proceedings be sent home.

1738. While you were in the government in India, was not an order issued to all the residents, directing them not to send the whole of the correspondence upon every subject, but to send a diary, and to send a list of the letters, and such of them only as were material to the diary?—I recollect (being reminded of the circumstance) that when I held the office of chief secretary, instructions were issued to the residents to keep and transmit periodically to the presidency, a diary or precis of their correspondence, and to abstain from transmitting copies of such documents noted in the diary as were not of material importance.

1739. You stated that you were connected with the Secret department when you were in India; does your experience lead you to believe that the Secret department in India is properly constituted for the purposes of despatch and secrecy?—I have no reason to doubt that it is so.

Martis, 17° *die Aprilis*, 1832.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

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*1739 IS there anything you wish to state to the Committee in reference to the evidence you gave yesterday?—I have had an opportunity this morning of looking into the despatch respecting the conduct of the Indigo planters, to which I referred yesterday, and have made two or three extracts from it, with a view to show more clearly the grounds on which I found my statement regarding the conduct and proceedings of the indigo planters and their agents.

1740. What was the date of the despatch from which you made the extracts you allude to?—These extracts are contained in the answer of the Court of Directors to the despatches from Bengal on the subject of the indigo planters, and I have taken them from the answer, not from the original despatches; so that I do not exactly know the dates. The letter to Bengal, answering these despatches, is dated the 10th of this month.

1741. Do you wish to make any observations to the Committee in regard to the answers you gave yesterday on the subject of Europeans occupying land in India?—It has always appeared to me that the admitting Europeans generally to hold lands as proprietors and renters in that country, would be calculated rather to interfere with and obstruct, than to encourage and promote the interests of the native landholders. It will not be practicable to impose an effectual restraint, either on the number or description of the Europeans who, through the opening now afforded, may obtain a footing in the country. They will become the rivals and competitors of the native landholders, and progressively supplant them in the possession of their lands. The essential difference of character, habits, religion, language, attainments, modes of thinking and acting, customs and prejudices, between the two classes, constitute an insuperable bar to their ever being united by the associations and connections of domestic life, or by any common bond of national interest and feeling. They cannot coalesce and commix. There must be a constant collision between them, as well as between the Europeans themselves and their respective agents and adherents; the effect of all which will be to create disputes and disturbances that must engage the almost exclusive time and attention of the local magistracy and police. This anticipation is strongly countenanced by the information we have received relative to the proceedings of the comparatively few Europeans already established in the interior of the presidency of Bengal as indigo planters, and must consequently be aggravated by the unlimited admission of Europeans as landholders for general agricultural purposes, to which the door now seems to have been opened. The reports referred to show that their conduct has had the effect of creating disturbance and disorder in the country where they have been located; that it has been found impracticable for the magistrates to control their conduct; and I must repeat my opinion, that if such an influx of European landholders as the arrangement involves be introduced into the country, it will be found indispensably necessary to establish a new system of judicature for the control of them.

1742. The Committee understand that you have extracted from the answer to these despatches, such parts as you think tend to bear out the particular view you take of the subject?—Yes; it was with that view that I made those extracts.

1743. Is the answer to the despatches very voluminous?—It is very voluminous. The recorded reports of the conduct of the indigo planters and their agents appeared to me to afford sufficient evidence of the truth of what I have stated.

1744. Does the despatch entirely refer to this question?—It does, exclusively. Finding it difficult to describe concisely the facts represented in the extracts which I hold in my hand, I desire to refer to the detailed narrative contained in them, as bearing me out in the statement that I have given. "As magistrate of Nuddea, (says Mr. Turnbull) I have had some opportunity of witnessing the scenes of contention and strife ensuing from the various and conflicting interests to which that competition gave rise. The disorders which then prevailed in that and the neighbouring indigo districts have, I believe, nothing abated to the present day, and they are certainly such as to call for the serious interposition of Government. From the moment of ploughing the land and sowing the seed, to the season of reaping the crop, the whole district is thrown into a state of ferment; the most daring breaches of the peace are committed in the face of our police officers, and even of the magistrate himself. In utter defiance of all law and authority large bodies of armed men are avowedly entertained for the express purpose of taking or retaining forcible possession of lands or crops; violent affrays, or rather regular pitched battles ensue, attended with bloodshed and homicide; our police establishments are corrupted, and the daroghas are said notoriously to be in the pay of the planters, European or native, to secure their good offices."

1745. What is the name of the magistrate?—Mr. Turnbull; he is now a member of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; he had been magistrate of Nuddea, which is distant about 100 miles above Calcutta. The magistrate of Dacca says, "I will not here put on record acts which have come to my knowledge of the open daring violence directed to the destruction of rival factories; but will ask, where is the instance in this part of the country of the native zemindar, who, unaided by European partners or influence, has erected indigo factories, and successfully carried on the speculation, without being in the end either entirely ruined or obliged to admit his powerful neighbour to share in his concern, or being himself perhaps cast into gaol for standing up in defence of his own rights." Mr. Ross states, that "armed men are kept by the planters to enforce the ryots' contracts;" and Mr. Sealy, another officer, speaks of "the number of affrays that now annually take place for indigo lands, which are invariably attended with severe wounding, and frequently with loss of life, in consequence of the planters entertaining bodies of fighting men for the express purpose of fighting their battles on these occasions." These are facts, independently of my own observation and reflection, on which my opinion of the inexpediency of admitting Europeans generally as settlers into the interior of the country, is mainly founded. Some of the reports, however, contain very favourable opinions of the personal character of the indigo planters; notwithstanding which, it appears that the above are practices and proceedings of constant occurrence.

1746. These facts, if well founded, were, I presume, known to the government of Bengal; and knowing the existence of these facts, has not that government come to a determination that it is desirable to permit Europeans to hold land upon long leases?—They have so; and it appears to me to be likely to produce an aggravation of the evil. I consider it to be our primary duty and obligation to adopt every measure calculated to elevate the natives, and to promote their interest and prosperity; and I think it is acting in opposition to that principle to introduce into the country a numerous class of persons who, from the nature of their objects and pursuits, will have interests opposed to those of the native landholders, and from their national character, station, influence and connexions, must necessarily obtain an ascendancy over them, which they are likely to employ for purposes adverse to the prosperity of the native landholders and tenants, and to the tranquillity of the country. It would be absolutely necessary, as already observed, to make such an alteration in the administration of the laws as would be calculated to control this

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body of Europeans. In fact, where a community of Europeans is established, British institutions must follow; the effect of all which seems to me to be the prosecution of a system for promoting the interests and advantages of British subjects at the expense of those of the natives. Our forbearance hitherto in abstaining from all interference with the rights and possessions of our native subjects, securing to them the full exercise of their religion and their laws, and assisting and encouraging them in the prosecution of the arts of industry, has been, I conceive, a principal means of attaching them to our government: the measure of admitting Europeans, without limitation, to hold lands in the manner now proposed, or as I should rather say, already determined, seems to me to be a total departure from that line of policy.

1747. To what proportion of the places in which indigo plantations are established do the extracts you have quoted refer?—The districts of Nuddea and Dacca Jellalpore; but the practices and scenes described in those extracts appear to be general.

1748. You have stated that it has been found impossible for the local magistrates to control the conduct of the European planters, and further that it would be necessary to that end to establish a new system of judicature; has any recommendation to that effect proceeded from the Bengal government?—Not to my knowledge.

1749. Has the Court of Directors found it to be its duty, in justice to the natives so suffering, to send out any orders to such effect?—Certainly not. By the establishment of a new system of judicature I mean the introduction of British law, with all its machinery into the interior of the country, which I should regard as an evil of great magnitude, and which indeed could only be effected by a parliamentary enactment.

1750. Has the Court of Directors found it to be its duty to disapprove of the introduction of granting leases of land to Europeans, as sanctioned by their government in Bengal?—They strongly censured the Bengal government for adopting a measure of such paramount importance without previous reference, as well as for allowing Europeans to hold leases without any security against the abuse of the privilege; the majority of the Court, however, concurred in sanctioning the grant of leases, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, and with a limitation as to the duration of the leases. The local government of Bengal actually adopted the resolution of permitting Europeans to hold lands on leases of 60 years; the Court of Directors have limited the term to 21. I, as a member of the Court of Directors, entirely disapproved of that measure, and did not concur in it, and I stated my reasons.

1751. In what possible manner does the limitation of the term of occupation to 21 years instead of 60, tend to mitigate the evils which you have represented as arising out of the occupation by Europeans?—I do not think that it is calculated to remove them; a door has been opened, which it will now be difficult to close.

1752. Then the Committee understand that on this point both the local government of Bengal, the Court of Directors at home, and the Board of Commissioners at home, have dissented from the opinions introduced by yourself?—My opinions were submitted to the Court when the question came under discussion in the form of a proposed despatch to Bengal. The sanction given to the measure under certain limitations may perhaps have been given under a conviction that, as it had already been adopted in Bengal, it was not possible to withdraw from it without public inconvenience; some of my colleagues did not concur in the measure, even as proposed to be modified, any more than myself, and a dissent was entered upon the proceedings of the Court, to which reference can be had if necessary.

1753. These opinions have not been acted on by either of the three governing bodies?—The establishment of Europeans as landholders in that country is a measure entirely novel, and has only been brought under the consideration of the authorities at home, and has received their sanction under the qualification and restrictions I have mentioned, within these three years.

1754. The system in India, up to the present time, having been founded upon the exclusion of Europeans from holding lands in India?—Yes, except to the extent of 50 bheegas (about 17 acres).

1755. And the present being an experiment for the first time formally introduced?—The measure appears to have been introduced not experimentally but absolutely, and I consider it to be a measure pregnant with evil.

1756. This limitation of the period of granting leases to 21 years, will of course place

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place it in the power of the Court of Directors to alter this system at an earlier period than they would be able to do at the end of 60 years, if it was found inexpedient to continue it?—I think that having been once admitted, it will be found very difficult to alter the system; I do not think it practicable to recede, without producing great complaints on the part of those who may have embarked in large concerns under the encouragement of the local government.

1757. You have stated that the occupation of land by Europeans must be followed by the establishment of British institutions; will you state to the Committee why Europeans so voluntarily settling themselves should not be rendered amenable to the provincial judicature of the country?—I do not think that the local judicature is calculated to control their conduct, and experience seems to me to have shown that it is not.

1758. Will you state what you mean by the expression British institutions?—I mean principally the British laws; the British system of judicature, with all its appendages.

1759. You would consider that, on a trial by jury, part of the jurymen should be Europeans?—Yes, I mean the trial by jury; the introduction of British law and the English language.

1760. When you state that the occupation of land by Europeans is injurious to the natives, do you mean that where it has been hitherto tried it has had the effect of displacing the native cultivators?—Not the mere cultivators; I think that the European will necessarily enter into competition and collision with the natives, landholders and manufacturers, and therefore to that extent will eventually displace them.

1761. The question refers to the mere cultivator, to the ryot?—He will not displace the ryot; but it has been found, in the case of the indigo planters, that the ryots have sometimes been very much oppressed by them; that they have been compelled against their inclination to cultivate the indigo plant and to receive advances; instances of this species of oppression are stated in the despatches I have referred to.

1762. Have you read the evidence taken before the House of Lords in 1830 on this inquiry?—I have not.

1763. Has not the occupation of land by Europeans rather acted as a stimulus to industry, and increased the demand for native labour?—I should think to a certain extent it must have done so, but the natives have not hitherto been at a loss to obtain employment from the land. The indigo manufacturers have no doubt paid higher rents, and so far have encouraged native industry.

1764. You say that it has been the duty of the Government rather to assist the natives in prosecuting the arts of industry?—I think that has been the object and general tendency of our administration, our Regulations, and our conduct with regard to them.

1765. Will you inform the Committee how and where the Government have assisted the natives in prosecuting the arts of industry?—By the security that is afforded to life and property, by the moderation of the assessments, and their permanent limitation where these have taken place, and by the protection that the natives enjoy under the British Government from external invasion and internal insurrection, and by removing all obstacles to the free application of labour and the free enjoyment of its produce.

1766. What grounds have you for supposing that the life and property of the natives has been better secured under the British Government than under their own native government?—By the establishment of independent tribunals of justice, which under their own government had no existence.

1767. Does not every Mahomedan history with which you are acquainted, or even a native history written in English at Bengal within the last 60 years, familiarize you completely with instances of perpetual oppression on the part of their rulers, before the British acquired any territorial dominion in India?—I have no doubt that is a just description of the general character of the native administration for some time anterior to our possession of the country.

1768. Do you consider the introduction of skill and capital into a country, or the assumption of the whole civil and military power of a country, together with the whole of its territorial revenues, to the exclusion of the natives in a participation in the administration of the government, as the greater evil?—So far from the introduction of skill and capital into the country being an evil, I consider it to be a great benefit, and I think under proper limitations British skill and capital may be very successfully employed, and to a certain degree has been so; what I object to is the influx of Europeans in such numbers and in such a manner as must have the injurious effects I have described.

1769. Are you aware what is the total number of Europeans actually employed in India in the indigo cultivation?—I cannot venture to speak to that.

1770. Are you aware what is the revenue derived from the number of Europeans employed in the indigo factories?—I am not.

1771. Are you aware what is the amount of revenue derived from that source?—I am not. I could have no knowledge of these subjects since my return from India, but what I might have derived from the records in the India House, and I do not recollect having seen any statements of the kind.

1772. Are you acquainted with the district of Tirhoot?—I never resided there.

1773. You cannot therefore say whether in that district there is any appearance of increased wealth and comfort among the cultivators?—Not from my own knowledge and personal observation: but I have reason to know the fact, as I well remember that the zemindar of Tirhoot was remarkable for the excellent management of his lands; but the great improvement in this and other districts I am disposed to attribute mainly to the limitation of the public demand upon the land.

1774. Did not these perpetual disputes arise from the circumstance of the uncertainty of the boundaries, in the cases of the indigo plantations: you talked of there being conflicts and shedding of blood, did they not generally arise, not from the circumstance of the cultivation of indigo, but the uncertainty of the boundaries?—I think it is stated, in the reports accompanying the despatches on the subject, that they are occasioned principally by the ryots receiving advances from different persons for the same crop, when each of the parties making the advances endeavouring to enforce the fulfilment of his contract by means of an armed force, conflicts and affrays ensue. I am speaking from a perusal of the papers.

1775. Does not that arise more from the peculiarity of local circumstances than from any defect in the conduct of the cultivator of indigo?—It seems to arise from the avidity of the ryots to receive money, and from the proceedings of the servants of the manufacturer.

1776. Are not they generally Europeans who make the advances that you are speaking of?—Yes, through their native agents.

1777. If the persons who made the advances were natives, do you think the same result would follow?—Native manfacturers would be much more easily controlled by the local judicature.

1778. In such instances as have occurred from the misconduct of the indigo planters, are you aware whether it has arisen from the employment of improper persons in the agency of the factories?—The course of my service has not admitted of my being intimately acquainted with the details of all these proceedings. What I have been stating is derived chiefly from a perusal of the despatches lately received on that subject; but my opinion with regard to the prejudicial effects of the admission of Europeans generally as landholders into the country, is not derived from these communications, although I think it is very much supported by them. That opinion arises from a general knowledge of local affairs in India; from my acquaintance with the habits, character and peculiarities of the natives; and from observation and reflection; but I do not pretend to be personally acquainted with the management of an indigo factory. I have never been in a situation to acquire a personal knowledge of them.

1779. Has not the present system of exclusion of Europeans very much narrowed the means of selection which they can have of European agents at these factories?—I have not seen any observations nor heard any complaints on this subject, nor have I sufficient knowledge of the system to form a judgment on this point.

1780. In Nuddea are all the indigo planters Europeans, or are there any Mussulmans?—I know there are natives who possess indigo factories and carry on the manufacture.

1781. If two native planters had made advances to the ryot, would not they each have asserted their right to the crop, the same as two Europeans would have done?—Certainly; but as I said before, I conceive that the local tribunals are fully capable of controlling the natives, but that they are not efficient in controlling the conduct of Europeans.

1782. Why could not they be made efficient to that object?—The high tone of the European character itself, the influence and connections that a British subject

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of any rank in society necessarily acquires in the country, his being generally on terms of friendship with the local functionaries, a feeling of superiority over the natives, and the inferior degree of respect which an European is apt to entertain for the local tribunals as compared with those of his own nation, are all adverse to it. It is stated in the reports before referred to, that the natives are often actually afraid of bringing their complaints against Europeans before the magistrate. But under certain limitations and restrictions, and for special purposes, far from being adverse to the establishment of British subjects in the interior of the country, I think that Europeans of capital and character may very beneficially be allowed to settle; not however as proprietors of estates or renters of land for general agricultural purposes, like the native zemindars, as seems now to have been permitted, which I cannot consider as at all advisable, but on the contrary as pregnant with evil; but for the introduction of new objects of culture, of improvements depending upon British skill, energy and enterprise.

1783. Reverting to the topic of the government establishments in India, will you state to us what advantage to the public service appears to you to result from conducting so much of the public business of the country through the medium of boards?—The object of the establishment of boards of course was to relieve the Government from the burthen of details, and provided the members of the board are efficient and well qualified for their duties, that object is advantageously accomplished. The superintendence, for instance, over the collectors of revenue, seems to me very expediently lodged in the Board of Revenue. It would be impossible for the Government to keep up a correspondence with all the individual collectors; there must be some intermediate functionaries to conduct the details.

1784. What other boards exist in Calcutta besides the Board of Revenue?—The Military Board, the Marine Board, the Board of Salt and Opium, and the Board of Trade.

1785. Does it come within your knowledge whether the individual members of the several boards do take an active part in the conducting of public business?—While I was there I had reason to believe that they did so; but the president usually takes the lead in the business, as is the case, I believe, in all boards.

1786. The president and the secretary, I presume, are the official members?—The president is the officiating member, assisted of course by the secretary.

1787. What advantage or disadvantage would, in your opinion, result from concentrating several of these departments in one head, rather than in having their responsibility distributed among many members?—Practically, no doubt, there would be great advantage, provided the person so appointed be fully qualified and capable in every respect of discharging the duties of the situation; but I conceive that it would be so extremely difficult to secure the services of persons so eminently qualified, that it would be always necessary to have the assistance of other members, and that not only for the benefit of counsel and advice, but also for the advantage of a division of labour, one member taking one branch of business, and another member another, as I believe is usually practised, and to provide likewise for cases of sickness or necessary absence. A further benefit attaches to the constitution of a board, namely, that it admits of one of the members proceeding (as used actually to be the case occasionally), vested with the powers of the board, to visit the several collectorships, whilst the remainder continued at the presidency to carry on the ordinary duties of the department.

1788. That observation applies solely to the Revenue Board?—I was speaking of the Revenue Board; the Military Board is constituted upon a very different principle.

1789. Upon what ground is the Board of Salt and Opium detached from the Board of Revenue?—I believe because the business was found too burthensome in addition to their other duties, and also because salt and opium are branches of revenue so very important as to have been thought to require a special and exclusive superintendence. I believe these are the grounds on which they were separated.

1790. In a government circumstanced as the Indian government is, does it not appear to you peculiarly desirable that the executive powers of the government in that country should be concentrated as much as possible in the hands of one individual?—As a general rule or principle, I think so certainly. I consider the constitution of our Indian governments to be well adapted to the character, habits and feelings of the natives of India; the concentration of authority in the hands of one individual (which I conceive is essentially the actual constitution of the Indian government, *N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.*

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government, and is regarded by the natives to be literally such) harmonizes with the form of government to which from the earliest period of recorded history they have been accustomed, and is calculated also to secure that vigour, promptitude and decision which the annals of British India have shown to be so necessary and so efficacious in the ever recurring emergencies of our situation in that country. The existing constitution of our Indian government is also that which seems more than any other susceptible of being guided and controlled by the authorities at home; an object certainly of the highest importance when we consider the vast distance of our Indian possessions from the mother country, and the great extent of power necessarily vested in the hands of the local administration.

1791. What other checks appear to you desirable upon the authority of the person exercising the supreme power in India, than those which are to be found in a well-defined system of laws, and in the controlling power of the authorities at home?—I have always been accustomed to consider that the power vested in the hands of the members of council constitutes a proper check to a certain extent upon the Governor-general. I think it is salutary that he should be subject to that degree of restraint under which he acts in consequence of the share possessed by the members of council in the government of the country, and such I always understood was the intention of the Legislature when the existing form of government was established, the Governor-general being left at the same time to act on his own responsibility in cases of emergency or great political importance; so that he has the benefit of efficient counsel and advice, whilst to a certain extent a check is imposed upon his conduct, without his being withheld from acting independently of his council on occasions essentially affecting the public interests and safety.

1792. Is it not in the nature of such a constitution as the executive government to daily impede the course of public business?—By no means, in my opinion, to an extent that in any degree counterbalances the advantages derived from such a constitution.

1793. We will suppose the individuals now composing the councils of the Governor-general appointed rather to discharge legislative than executive duties, and to act, if necessary, upon certain occasions in the nature of a privy council to the Governor-general: would it be your opinion that under such a state of things the legislative powers would be better provided for, and the executive government worked more expeditiously and more advantageously to the public interest?—It appears to me that in a government so constituted as that of British India, it is not expedient entirely to separate the legislative from the executive branches of the administration. I do not think they can be entirely separated without impairing the efficiency of the government.

1794. By legislative power, I mean the power of framing laws for the local government in India?—A separate council might no doubt be formed for that purpose, but I am of opinion that any laws so enacted should still be subject to the confirmation of the Government itself; but for the mere practical purpose of framing Regulations, I think a separate body might be expediently formed.

1795. Would you explain to the Committee what you mean by the confirmation of Government?—I mean the confirmation of the Governor-general in Council.

1796. Do you mean that in the event of the formation of a legislative council, the Governor-general in Council should have a veto in the laws there proposed and enacted?—I think it is expedient that he should; the subject, however, is so new to me that I ought not perhaps to deliver an opinion so precipitately. I would rather desire to deliberate more maturely on the subject.

1797. In what year were you elected a Director?—In October 1820.

1798. How soon after did you become a member of the Committee of Correspondence?—It was only in April of last year that I became a member of the Committee of Correspondence.

1799. During these 11 years after your return from filling the important station you held in India, on what committees of the India House were you appointed?—According to the established practice, I became a member of the Committee of Shipping in the first instance, and then by gradual rise I became a member of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, and afterwards, as already stated, a member of the Committee of Correspondence. The rise in the scale of the Direction depends of course on vacancies and casualties. Under one of the bye-laws, no person coming from India can be elected a Director until two years after his return; I did not therefore become a member of the Direction immediately after

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my arrival in England, as the question implies; I was elected two years and a quarter after.

1800. Are you aware upon what principle the regulation in the Court is founded, of succession by seniority to the Committee of Correspondence?—I conceive on this principle, that by that means every Director has an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with every branch of the Company's affairs much more efficiently than he otherwise possibly could.

1801. What opportunities do the Committees, for example, of Shipping and Warehouses afford a Director of becoming acquainted with more important matters of the government of India?—As a member of the Court, when the Court meets he has an opportunity of discussing any subject that is brought before them: for instance, when drafts or reports come from the Committee of Correspondence or other committees, on political or any other subjects, they are laid before the Court for the consideration of the members; and each member, whatever be his station, has then the opportunity of perusing them, and all the documents connected with them, and making himself fully acquainted with the subject; so that by these means he is qualified to discuss the subject when it is brought forward for decision.

1802. Practically that is the case, is it?—Yes, it is so. It is at the option, of course, of each of the Directors to take such share in the discussion of any subject as he may think proper. Some take more and some less. Some are in the habit of reading the collections of papers which usually accompany the drafts of despatches or other documents laid before the Court for approval, and thereby making themselves fully acquainted with the details of the subject; they are not therefore precluded from obtaining that knowledge to which the question refers, by the system that is established.

1803. Might it not happen that individuals who have filled high stations with great reputation in India, return to this country at a period of life that makes it highly undesirable that they should serve an apprenticeship of 10 years in a shipping or warehousing committee before they are admitted into the important part of the administration of the Court of Directors?—No doubt an individual returning from India under the circumstances described could be of more immediate use if introduced into the committee in which subjects connected with his own course of service are primarily discussed; at the same time I am inclined to think that upon the whole the present system works well, for the reason I have given, namely, that by means of it a Director becomes practically acquainted with every branch of affairs, whilst he is not precluded from affording the benefit of his more recent knowledge and experience by his being attached to a subordinate committee.

1804. By the constitution of the Court of Directors, as it exists at present, is the junior member of such Court eligible to the chair of the Court as much as the senior member?—Yes, he is eligible, certainly; but it is very unlikely to happen that the junior member should be appointed to the chair of the Court.

1805. It is, however, a matter within the competence of the great body of the Court to select the individual to fill their chair who, whether he may have been a member one, ten or twenty years, may in their judgment be best entitled to the chair?—Certainly it is.

1806. The Committee understand that the functions of the government of India, so far as the Court of Directors are concerned, may be considered as bound up with the Court generally, but that among themselves the Court for their own convenience divide these functions into different committees corresponding to the different departments of the state of India; is that a right view?—That is the correct view.

1807. It is understood by the Committee that the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors are, *ex officio*, members of all committees, and from their station have the direct control, or at least a leading influence in every department of Indian administration, as far as the Court of Directors is concerned; is that so?—They have. As the organs of the Court, and as the organs of each committee when they think proper to preside at those committees, they necessarily take the lead; but the Committee of Correspondence is the committee in which the chairs usually and ordinarily preside; they attend other committees only when questions of peculiar importance are to be discussed.

1808. Considering then that the two chairs, whom in your last answer you described as organs of the Court, must be members of other committees officially, and cannot while in the chair attend regularly to such committees; do you or do you

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you not consider that in such circumstances an advantage is derived from these individuals having passed up through all the successive committees, previously to their taking the chair in the Committee of Correspondence, being at the same time in the chair of the Court?—Most certainly so.

1809. There being at the same time no bye-law or other legal impediment on the part of the Court, to the selection of any individual to the chair, if he should be pre-eminently qualified in their judgment to fill it?—There is no such impediment.

1810. And the Committee understand that the despatches are open to every member of the Court, whether he be a member of the Committee of Correspondence or not; and that practically many members of other committees do read all the despatches submitted to the Court?—Every member of the Court has access to despatches and documents of all kinds that are not secret.

1811. How many classes of committees are there?—There are three general committees, with subdivisions.

1812. What public advantage results from there being so large a number of Directors as 24?—That it facilitates the transaction of business, by their being divisible into committees, and also it seems to me to afford a latitude for the introduction of various qualifications that are useful and necessary.

1813. Do you think in your opinion that the substantial business of the India House could not be conducted with a diminished number of Directors?—I will not go so far as to say that I am not aware that the existing number of Directors is calculated to clog and impede the progress of business; it does not appear to me to do so in practice.

1814. Supposing the East India Company was to divest itself altogether of its mercantile character, I presume that there would be an end of committees of shipping, warehousing, and so forth: under such circumstances, by what number of Directors could the public business of India be in your judgment satisfactorily conducted?—There is no doubt if that was the case that a considerable reduction in the number of Directors as well as in the establishment might be effected.

1815. In the event of its appearing to the Legislature desirable that the supply of young men destined to fill the civil offices in India should be provided from some other source or by some other mode than at present, what injury in your opinion would result from the remuneration of a Director being in the shape of salary instead of that of patronage: for instance, whether it would lead to a different description of men being appointed?—I do not think that any injury would result from the change. On the contrary, I am rather disposed to think it might be an improvement, as it would constitute a stronger obligation on the individuals appointed to attend to their duties; and if the existing system of election were continued, I do not think it would lead to a different description of men being appointed, unless the salary were so considerable as greatly to extend the field of competition.

1816. Do you consider it might probably happen that a limited number of Directors so appointed would feel it more imperatively their duty to take their full share in the transaction of the duties of the Court?—It appears to me it would impose practically as well as morally an additional degree of responsibility upon them.

1817. I would ask you generally, whether upon any of the points to which you have been examined by the Committee, or on any others which they have omitted, any suggestions occur to you that you consider it important to the object of our inquiry to state to the Committee?—I am not prepared at this moment to suggest anything in addition to what I have already stated; but should anything further occur to me I will submit it to the Committee in writing.

Sabbati, 23° *die Junii,* 1832.

JAMES A. STEWART MACKENZIE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

I.
PUBLIC.

Mons. L'Abbé
J. A. Dubois.
23 June 1832.

Mons. L'Abbé *Jean Antoine Dubois,* called in; and Examined.

1818. WERE you long in India?—I arrived in India in 1792, and left in 1823; I was about 31 years in India.

1819. In what capacity were you there?—As a Catholic Missionary from Paris, (*des Missions Etrangères*), but belonging to the Propaganda Society.

1820. What part of India were you in particularly?—Tanjore, Carnatic, and Mysore.

1821. What is the present number and state of the Catholics throughout India? —In answer to that question, I will briefly state, that owing to several reasons which have been fully unfolded in my former works, chiefly in that entitled "Letters on the State of Christianity in India, &c." which is before the public, the Christian religion has visibly been on the decline during these past 80 years. When I arrived in that country in 1792, in the capacity of a missionary, I was credibly assured by the old missionaries I found there, that before that time the number of native Catholics in the peninsula, to the south of the Krichna, was far above 1,000,000: the actual number cannot be determined with a positive precision, but it may be done by approximation. During my abode of more than 30 years in India, I endeavoured to ascertain, as far as possible, what was the present number of persons of this description, and I believe that there is no exaggeration in carrying their aggregate number to about 600,000: about 160,000 will be found in the island of Ceylon, and between 400,000 and 500,000 in the several provinces of the south of the peninsula; however, the greatest number amongst the latter live on the Malabar coast, from Goa to Cape Comorin, including Travancore; and from the information I received from several respectable quarters, I believe that the number of Catholic Christians in that tract of country amount to above 300,000, the remainder are disseminated over the provinces of Madura, Carnatic, Mysore, and Deccan.

That numerous body of Christians have for their chief religious guides eight bishops, viz. four titular bishops who are appointed by the court of Portugal, and four bishops *in partibus infidelium,* with the title of apostolical vicars, directly appointed by the Holy See, without the interference of any temporal power.

The titular bishops appointed by the court of Portugal are the Archbishop of Goa, the primate, and the bishops of St. Thomé near Madras, Cochin and Crangomore on the Malabar coast; the two latter bishoprics have been vacant during these past 40 years, they having no revenues for their support, and the Portuguese government not being disposed, it appears, to pay bishops living in countries submitted to a foreign power.

The four apostolical vicars appointed by the Holy See are stationed at Pondicherry, Verapoly near Cochin, Bombay and Agra; the former is a Frenchman, the three latter are Italians.

In general the Catholic bishops appointed by the Holy See in Asia, and even in Protestant countries where the spiritual authority of the Pope is disregarded, as in England, &c., bear the title of apostolical vicars, being ordained bishops, and having the true episcopal character; they are what is called bishops *in partibus infidelium,* the titles of their bishoprics being derived from ancient bishoprics in Asia Minor or in North Africa, before the overthrow of the Christian religion in those countries by the Mahometan invasion. Thus the titles of bishops *in partibus* are merely nominal, their real episcopal sees being either reduced to ruins or entirely occupied by infidels. The principal difference between titular bishops and bishops *in partibus,* or apostolical vicars, is that the former, after having once received from the Pope the canonical institution, can no more lose their spiritual jurisdiction or be removed from their sees without their consent, unless they should fall into heresy, while the apostolical vicars depend at all times on the Pope, who can at his will revoke or suspend their spiritual powers, and order them to cease their religious functions.

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Each bishop is assisted by a number of priests proportionate to the extent of his jurisdiction; most of those priests are natives of India, educated by European ecclesiastics in seminaries established for the purpose, and ordained by the bishops.

1822. What system would you advise the British Government to adopt for the purpose of improving their moral and political state?—I will confess that this question is more intricate and much more embarrassing than the first. It cannot be denied that, generally speaking, the Christians in India are held in a state of contempt by the bulk of the population; but they are no more, and even less so, than the Mahometan and other natives who have embraced a foreign religion, as the Christian religion obliges the natives who have adopted it to renounce most of the usages and practices which the Hindoos consider as imprescriptible, and as forming the indissoluble ties which unite them together: those among them who have embraced it are considered as forming no longer a part of the social body. In consequence of this prejudice, in most countries, among others on the Malabar coast and at the island of Ceylon, the Christians have, like the Mahometans, formed a separate social body, living without molestation according to the rules of their religion, and peaceably carrying on the several trades and professions common to all other Hindoos, without the difference of religion affecting their temporal interests or their social intercourse with the generality of the Hindoos. They are not admitted, it is true, to the familiarity of the latter in general, but in general intercourse of society a full scope is given to their industry, and there is no kind of trade or profession in which a due proportion of Christians are not engaged. Many among them are chiefs of villages, and live respected. When punchayets are convened to settle disputes and other matters not belonging to religion or regulations of castes, the Christians are summoned as well as other Hindoos to attend them; and although despised and kept at a distance in the familiar intercourse with the other Hindoos, to the best of my knowledge never any political incapacity has been imposed upon them anywhere in India on the score of their religion: and under the Hindoo and Mahometan princes the doors to civil and military offices were always opened to persons of merit among them, without regard to their religion. I am fully aware that there exists a strong prejudice against them among a great many Europeans, who are disposed to consider them as the very worst of the Hindoos, and as surpassing the latter in dishonesty; but from a long personal and attentive observation, I am thoroughly convinced that so far from this being the case, if an impartial inquiry was made on the subject in morality, probity and honesty, the Christians would get the better over the other castes, and the balance would be greatly in their favour. I do not mean that a great proportion of rogues is not to be found amidst them, but it is proportionally less than among the other classes of Hindoos. Many among them have been admitted to places of trust under the British Government, and I know positively that they have most of them discharged their duties with fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of their employers.

That owing to several causes more fully explained in my former works, chiefly in that above quoted, the Christian religion has not yet produced its full effects on the minds of the Hindoos who have embraced it, I am not disposed to controvert; but that it has produced no effect at all, and has left the Hindoo converts in the same state in which they were, or perhaps worse than before, is an untenable paradox, which will be disowned by every impartial and honest observer. I am aware that my testimony on the subject may be questioned by many persons, and attributed to a partiality or bias to which my profession of missionary among the Hindoos during a period of more than 30 years must necessarily have exposed me. I have not the pretension to be above the weakness common to most men, to be partial towards the persons who interest us in a particular manner; but as a proof that my profession has not entirely blinded me, or rendered me over-partial towards my former dear Hindoo disciples, I appeal to all persons who may have perused my works. Have I disguised or tried to excuse their faults, their vices, or their defects? Have I not been rather too plain, too explicit, and too candid on the subject? All that I can say is, that the fairness and candour of my statements have made me many enemies among the very Hindoos, and several other classes of people.

Meanwhile the religious and moral condition of the native Christians might be materially improved if their religious instruction and moral education were better attended to, and, above all, their religious guides were placed above the state of penury, I may say of beggary, in which they generally live. It is well known that most

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most of them have nothing else for their support but the scanty assistance of their distressed flocks, who are generally reduced themselves to a state of great poverty; and their priests, in order to procure for themselves absolute necessaries, are reduced to the sad and almost unavoidable necessity of making a kind of traffic with sacraments, and to debase themselves in different ways, with the loss of their dignity and independence. In order to obviate so great an evil, I would propose to shelter the clergy from the horrors of indigence, by giving to every bishop a salary of at least 600 rupees a year; to every European missionary having under his charge a congregation of at least 3,000 native Christians and above, a salary of 300 rupees a year, with an additional salary of 50 rupees a year for a catechist; and to every native priest having under his charge a congregation of at least 3,000 natives, a salary of 200 rupees a year, with an addition of 50 rupees for a catechist, with an injunction to require nothing from their flocks for the administration of sacraments, under the penalty of losing their salaries. As the wants of the Catholic missionary are few, I think that those sums, however moderate, would enable him to live independent. In order to improve the education of the Catholics, it would be highly advantageous to maintain a well-qualified schoolmaster, under the superintendence of each missionary having under his care congregations to the amount of at least 3,000 Christians, on a salary of five or six rupees a month.

At the same time, I cannot see of what utility are those four titular bishops appointed in India by the court of Portugal; still less can I guess at the right of Portugal to appoint bishops in the British dominions; as well could the King of the French claim the right of appointing the bishop of Quebec, under pretext that that bishopric was founded by the French when they possessed Canada. Four bishops *in partibus*, or apostolical vicars, whose maintenance is cheaper than that of titular bishops, would be sufficient, in my opinion, to discharge the episcopal duties among the Catholics of India. One should be stationed in the island of Ceylon, another for the Carnatic and Madura, two for the Malabar coast, and a fifth is judged necessary for Bengal and Hindostan. A negotiation to this effect could be opened with the Holy See, whose concurrence is indispensably necessary, and no circumstance is more favourable than the present one for the purpose, all the bishoprics in India, at least three of them, being vacant; and measures might be taken to prevent Portugal from filling the vacancies until new orders.

Another measure I would advise should be, as soon as circumstances allow it, to have in future the four or five apostolical vicars appointed by the Holy See for India exclusively chosen amongst English or Irish born priests, assisted by two or three of their countrymen, beginning with the island of Ceylon, as containing the greatest number of Catholics. I am of opinion that this arrangement would be conducive to the good of the country, and produce the best effects. I know that the native Catholics of India are, in general, anxious and would be proud to have religious guides belonging to the nation which rules over them; and this circumstance would contribute to render the Catholics more respectable. An English or Irish apostolical vicar should at first be appointed for the island of Ceylon, whose religious wants are great indeed. I know from good authority that the Holy See is anxious to place a bishop there, but it is necessary for that purpose to have the concurrence of the British Government, and of the Archbishop of Goa, under whose spiritual authority the island is placed, and who would not see with indifference so large a part of his flock withdrawn from his religious power; but all things would be satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations with the Holy See. I think that such an arrangement would be highly conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the island, and I have been proud to find that a gentleman of rank, who has administered justice during many years in the island with so much credit to himself, and so much benefit for the inhabitants, Sir Alexander Johnston, who is so well acquainted with localities, and with the character of the inhabitants, coincides in the same opinion with me.

I owe apologies for the incoherent style and grammatical errors of my statements in a language with which I am but very imperfectly acquainted; but I have judged that my evidence in bad English would be preferred to another in a little better French.

1823. In your answer to the second question, you have referred to the expediency of the British Government giving salaries to European missionaries; has it or has it not been the uniform practice of the British Government to give any sanction to the propagation of Christianity among the people under its control?—It has never been the practice of the Government to interfere at all in the propa-

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gation of Christianity; the interests of religion have been left to themselves, and whenever any wrong has been sustained by the missionaries, that wrong has been redressed by the Government, as I myself have experienced: the interference of the Government I consider would be rather hurtful than beneficial to the interest of religion. In recommending any salary for the Roman-catholic missionaries, I have considered that they are without any funds other than those contributed by their own poor flocks, whereas other worships are in part supported by funds raised elsewhere; in some cases by tithes, in others by portions of the harvests in the country, and by considerable lands. I should still consider the interference of Government, except to that limited extent, injurious.

1824. What do you mean by the word tithes?—I mean a certain portion of the crop; a share of a crop for the religious worship was considered a tithe.

1825. When does the portion of the produce of a crop arise as a right to be enjoyed by the Roman-catholic missionary, by the Protestant missionary, by the Syrian priest, or any other class?—This applies, I ought to say, only to the dominant religion of the country, that is to say, the Hindoo. When I have mentioned that the Government give no pecuniary assistance, I must make an observation: in two or three instances I made application, by means of intermediatory magistrates, to the Government, representing the state of the chapels, the expense of catechists, the repairs of the chapels, and several other disbursements, for the candles and so forth. And once when I was in the Baramhal, I obtained an allowance in respect to those expenses, and also in Mysore; and in Mysore I obtained an annual allowance or grant of 300 rupees for the same purpose.

1826. What was the name of the apostolical vicar at Pondicherry, during the latter part of the period of your residence there?—His name was Louise Héber.

Jovis, 12° *die Julii,* 1832.

JAMES A. STEWART MACKENZIE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Reverend *Joseph H. Batten,* D. D., Principal of the East India College, Haileybury, called in; and Examined.

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1827. HOW long and in what capacity have you been connected with the East India College?—Since 1805; I was then appointed one of two professors in the classical department, but was not to be called in till the number of pupils should exceed 40. The college opened in February 1806, and I commenced my duties in August 1806. I remained professor till January 1815, when I was appointed Principal by the Court of Directors, the appointment being confirmed by the India Board, and was required to continue my lectures in the classical department, in addition to the duties, but on the same salary, as Principal. In that capacity I have remained ever since.

1828. What was the design of that institution, and what was the original plan of that education which it was intended to supply?—The design of the East India College was to supply a want, which had been felt and acknowledged by the government, both in India and at home,—the want of qualifications in the great body of the civil servants, commensurate with the extent and importance of their actual functions. There is a Minute in Council of the Marquis Wellesley, of 1800, quoted by Mr. Malthus, in a pamphlet, entitled, "Statements respecting the East India College," 1817. Of this Minute the following extracts are found in the first and second sections of that pamphlet, pages 6, 11, 16 and 17.

P. 6. "To dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, usages and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue, through districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world; these are now the duties of the larger portion of the civil servants of the Company."

P. 11. "The civil servants of the East India Company, therefore, can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern: they are, in fact, the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign: they must now be viewed in that capacity, with a reference, not to their nominal, but to their real occupations. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world; with no other characteristic

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differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants.

P. 16. "The proportion of the civil servants in Bengal who have made a considerable progress towards the attainment of the qualifications requisite in their several stations appears great, and even astonishing, when viewed with regard to the early disadvantages, embarrassments, and defects of the civil service. But this proportion will appear very different, when compared with the exigencies of the state, with the magnitude of these provinces, and with the total number of the civil servants which must supply the succession to the great offices of the government.

"It must be admitted, that the great body of the civil servants in Bengal is not at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the several arduous stations in the administration of this empire; and that it is particularly deficient in the judicial, fiscal, financial and political branches of the government.

"The state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay is still more defective than that of Bengal."

There is also a speech of the late Mr. Grant, in a debate at the India House, February 6th, 1817, reported in the Asiatic Journal for April 1817. In this speech he declares that the Court of Directors, in reducing the grand collegiate establishment which the Marquis Wellesley (in pursuance of the views above stated) had founded at Fort William, did not act upon a less enlightened policy, or a feebler conviction of the necessity of an improved education for their civil servants; but thought that they could attain the same end, not only at a much less expense, but in a much better manner, at home. To prove this, he quotes as follows from a despatch drawn up by the Court of Directors in 1802:—

"Whatever European education is deemed proper for our servants, we are decidedly of opinion they should receive in Europe, and that their application in India should be confined chiefly to the study of subjects properly Indian; we have therefore in contemplation to establish such regulations at home as shall afford the means of their acquiring, with classical and mathematical instruction, the elements of those branches of science most useful in our service abroad."

He proceeds to assert, "that even before Lord Wellesley went to India, the want of an appropriate institution in this country for the instruction of young men destined for the service of the Company abroad was felt, and the outlines of a plan of education proper for that purpose (nearly such a plan as was afterwards adopted) suggested."

He likewise quotes a Report of the Committee of Correspondence of the Court of Directors, dated October 1804, to the following effect:—"As the Company's civil servants are to be employed in all the different branches of the administration of extended dominions, it will be readily admitted that, as far as may consist with an early entrance upon the duties of active life (also very necessary in their case), they should receive an education, comprehending not only the usual course of classical learning, but the elements of such other parts of knowledge as may be more peculiarly applicable to the stations they have to fill. Independent of the improvements which they may receive from establishments in India in studies properly Oriental (improvements which cannot commence till some years of youth are already past), there is a most important period of life to be filled up before they leave their native country. In that period their principles of every kind are to be formed and their minds cultivated; it is the only period their destination will allow for the acquisition of European literature and science; and, in a word, on the use which is made of it must depend, in a very material degree, their future character and services. It is not then to be doubted that they should not be left to such chance of acquisition as the routine of public or country schools may, under all the varieties of situation, tutorage, example and other circumstances incident to persons collected from every part of the United Kingdom, afford them. There ought to be one course and standard of appropriate education for them; and to this end, one place of instruction. There they should be trained with care, and required to give proofs of real proficiency; in order to which they should be subjected to the test of strict and impartial examination, a test hardly to be looked for in all the different modes and degrees of their present education. Nor ought it to be the only object of such a system to form good servants for the Company; the system should aim also at making them good subjects and enlightened patriots. They are to leave their native country at an early age, to pass many years of life among a people

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every way dissimilar to their own; their sphere of action is placed at a remote distance from the parent state; they are to manage interests of the highest value to that state; and our vast acquisitions there, with the continually increasing number of Europeans in those territories, tend to strengthen their attachment to that quarter. It is therefore of importance that the young men, before their departure, should be imbued with reverence and love for the religion, the constitution and laws of their own country; and hence the plan of their studies should comprehend some elementary instruction in those most essential branches of knowledge. These branches will also be best learnt before the young men have launched out into the world, which, without such instruction, they would do unfortified against erroneous and dangerous opinions."

The plan of education by which it was proposed to supply the want thus felt and acknowledged by the authorities both abroad and at home was upon the principle of the above Report. It combined provisions for an enlarged European education, with the rudiments of some of the Oriental languages; the European education embracing, besides the classical and mathematical instruction usually given to the junior part of the universities, the elements of the sciences of political economy and law. In short, it supplied very much that kind of education which Mr. Elphinstone, in his recent evidence before the Lords' Committee, (para. 2419 and 2521) has pointed out as most material for the civil service, (although he doubts the expediency of a particular college on purpose:)

"2419. I think it would be better if in England their attention was directed more to the knowledge which could be acquired only here, than to native languages, that can be better learnt in India; and particularly to political economy and the general principles of jurisprudence, (not English law, but general jurisprudence). Perhaps it would be better if instead of being confined to any one college, they were taken from any college where they could get a good education, and subjected to a very strict examination before they were sent out."

"2521. They might perhaps, with advantage, also be instructed in the grammars of the native languages; and those who choose, in Sanscrit and Arabic, which are dead languages in India as well as here. But all other knowledge, peculiar to India, is better acquired on the spot; while much knowledge is attainable in England, which can never afterwards be obtained in India."

I am informed also that Mr. Elphinstone is not the only civilian of high talent and situation, lately returned from India, whose views of the education required for the civil service, though carried to a greater extent, correspond in kind with those of the above plan.

1829. Could not such an education have been obtained without a special institution?—I feel confident it could not, at the time when the college was founded. Oriental languages were not then taught in any seminary in England with which I am acquainted. The ordinary schools of the country stopped far short of the scientific and political part of the education required, though they could no doubt have supplied admirable classical scholars. In the universities themselves, the regular course of studies before the first degree did not embrace political economy, history and law; studies which there are still recommended to be deferred to a later period. And the detention of students even so long as the first degree, at the university, was thought to be quite incompatible with an entrance on the civil service of India, at an age sufficiently early for that service, according to the opinions then entertained.

1830. What are the principal features of the system by which that plan was to be carried into execution?—The college was placed under the charge of a principal and several professors, having appropriate departments of instruction. The principal, besides the general superintendence of the college, took that of specific religious tuition; and, together with the professors in holy orders, was expected to preach in the college chapel. The other departments were thus distributed: classical and general literature, including English composition, was divided between two professors. The lectures in this department were not designed to teach the elements of Greek and Latin, but to apply the knowledge of these languages brought from school to a manly course of classical reading. They were upon the plan of those given at the universities, particularly at Trinity College, Cambridge; rather *vivâ voce* examinations than lectures from the chair. Another department, that of mathematics and natural philosophy, was also divided between two professors. The instruction here given was in the same manner, on the plan followed at Cambridge, but carried to a much less extent. So far the college pursued the system

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system of education which it found established at the English universities. The next department had more immediate reference to the peculiar destination of the students, and to the early demand upon them for legal and political knowledge, (of which they would have neither time nor means to acquire the principles after leaving England): modern history and political economy being assigned to one professor, (Mr. Malthus); law, including general polity and jurisprudence, to another. These lectures also were practically a species of examinations; the professors reducing their instruction to a catechetical form, and referring to a text-book; from which, and from the comments of the lecturer, the student had to prepare his answers. The Oriental department, under two professors, with native assistants, was designed, at first, to include lectures on Hindu literature and the history of Asia, as well as in the Oriental languages; according to the following statements in the " Preliminary View of the College," 1806:

" After having thus provided for the acquisition of learning in general, it is further intended to furnish them with the means of instruction in the elements of Oriental literature. For this purpose they will not only be taught the rudiments of the Asiatic languages, more especially the Arabic and Persian, but be made acquainted with the history, customs, and manners of the different nations of the East. Among the variety of studies which may be pursued with peculiar advantage in this country, it is not to be expected that any very great portion of their time can be allotted to the acquiring a knowledge of the various languages of the East; but it is presumed that the main object of the institution will be attained, if the students be well grounded in the rudiments of the two languages already specified, and that on their leaving the college such instructions be given them as may enable them to prosecute their Oriental studies during their passage to India."

Such were the essential departments of instruction. There were also French, drawing, and fencing masters connected with the establishment. The students were to be admitted at the age of 15, on nomination by a Director; but not without first passing an examination in the Greek Testament, in two Latin classics, and in the elements of arithmetic. Public examinations in the subjects of the several lectures, after the models of those at the great colleges of the universities, also formed an essential part of the system; but no exact test was then fixed for the qualification of a student leaving college for India.

1831. Did the system undergo any material change prior to the Act of Parliament introduced by Mr. Wynn in 1826?—Several changes, and some of them important: one change immediately after its institution. The Oriental professor, who was to give lectures in Hindu literature and history of Asia, was allowed to substitute the teaching of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages. This alteration, so far as regarded the former language, brought the system of education at the College nearer to the views which Mr. Elphinstone has taken of the subject in his evidence before the Lords' Committee, as above quoted. But it was attended with the loss of what may be considered equally or more important for the civil service, instruction in the history of India and its inhabitants. It had also the effect of introducing a demand for more than two languages, and thus of increasing the proportion of Oriental studies. It is not necessary to trouble the Committee with minor changes in other departments; the general effect was improvement, especially in the examinations. There is, however, one change proper to be mentioned in the principal's department. Direct theological instruction by lectures was given up, as not producing the effect expected from it, some years before the resignation of the first principal. When I was appointed his successor, I was required to continue my classical lectures; and from that time there has been no provision for divinity lectures, properly so called. The defect has been in some measure supplied through the classical department. A portion of the Greek Testament, with appropriate collateral reading, under the direction of the professor, forms invariably a subject of the lectures given to the junior students. This course, together with the preliminary examination in the four Gospels at admission, secures so far a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures in the original; and my own lectures to the senior students are so conducted as to involve, more or less directly, the study of Christian writers of eminence (such as Paley, Butler, &c. &c.) upon Revelation and its evidences. The pulpit also of the college chapel is filled by the principal and professors themselves.

There has been a complaint of the want of more direct lectures on religious subjects. The present system has the good effect of giving a taste for these subjects in connexion with classical literature; but a regular course of reading upon the

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the evidences and principles of religion, under the superintendence of the principal, (restored to his original province), might be introduced with advantage, if enforced by an adequate test at a final examination.

Other changes in the college were that of the age of admission from 15 to 16, the latter itself too early an age for securing previous attainments, or habits suitable to the institution; the requisition, by Act of Parliament, of two years' residence there; the introduction of an improved code of laws by the Court and India Board, in which the power of expulsion was given to the principal and professors forming the College Council, and the Bishop of London was appointed visitor to them and to the students.

Another change was the institution of tests, upon which subject I would beg leave to quote from a "Short Sketch of the Established Course of Studies at the East India College," drawn up by me in 1826:

"In 1814, when laws for the government of the college were framed by the authorities specified in Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, a test was established, by which every student was to have his proficiency ascertained before he could obtain his final certificate. This test is confined to the several Oriental languages required for the presidency to which the student is nominated, and is thus described in the regulations: 1st. Writing the character peculiar to each language in a fair and legible hand. 2d. A thorough acquaintance with the terms of grammar, as used by the Persians and Hindus. 3d. A competent knowledge of the rudiments of each language. 4th. Reading, translating, and parsing an easy passage of each of these languages; and if Sanscrit be one, furnishing an analysis of it.

"The College Council, in 1816, suggested the propriety of adopting an European test also, 'an humble one, just sufficient to show that the student would not be allowed wholly to neglect the European departments, and to confine his exertions barely to a preparation for the Oriental test.' Accordingly, in January 1819, the following Regulation passed: 'No student shall be entitled to the certificate necessary to his appointment, unless, besides passing the Oriental test, he shall obtain the testimony of *good proficiency* in *one* department of European literature, or of *proficiency* in *two* at his last examination previous to *leaving the college.*'

"It is evident that the above tests respect only the minimum of qualification absolutely necessary to be secured before a student can obtain his certificate, in order to prevent an absolute waste of time when at college, and an utter incompetency for his duties on leaving it. Their effect, therefore, is limited to those who are influenced by no higher motives than fear and necessity, whilst the actual exertions of the great majority are excited by the other parts of the system, and are in proportion to their hopes, not merely of passing the tests, but of obtaining those rewards and distinctions which are attached to industry and merit in the several departments."

1832. What has been the effect of Mr. Wynn's Act upon the college, and, so far as you are aware, upon the civil service?—The Act of 7 Geo. 4, c. 56, was professedly an expedient for the purpose of supplying a number of writers, more in proportion to the demands of the Indian service than could be furnished by the college according to the provisions of the former Act. It operated in two ways; it substituted an examination without residence at the college for the collegiate course, and it shortened the collegiate course in certain cases. The effects of the out-of-door examination were partly detrimental to the college, and partly otherwise; detrimental, by the contrast between successive collegiate tests and examinations, both European and Oriental, required at the college, and the minimum of qualification sufficient for the London Board; a contrast most invidiously felt by those detained at the college, and producing discontent and alienation, especially in its senior students; detrimental too to the college, by the contrast between the expense of education there, and that sufficient to procure the limited attainments necessary for passing the Board; whereas, if it were required to obtain elsewhere instruction, at all commensurate with the combination of European and Oriental learning supplied by the college, and due to the demands and provisions of the civil service, parents would certainly find the cost at least equal to the expense of residence at Haileybury, an expense below that of an university, or of an eminent private tutor. On the other hand, the college has felt some advantage in losing the odium of exclusiveness, as well as in having an outlet for students, whose continuance there would be injurious to its discipline, though their offences may not have been marked enough to warrant their final expulsion. In fact, several of the persons who have passed the London Board were withdrawn, or sent from Haileybury. Upon the service I consider the effect to be, with one exception, detrimental; first, by

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omitting in the "plan of examination" (otherwise in many respects satisfactory) any demand of an elementary knowledge of law and political economy; and secondly, by taking, as a minimum, qualifications which scarcely exceed those required for the first admission to the college, and thus, in fact, admitting little more than ordinary school education as a substitute for an enlarged plan of manly instruction grafted upon such an education. This will appear by reference to the "Plan" and "Test;" of which the latter, as originally settled, is as follows. Subsequently an Oriental Test has been added in two languages, Persian and Hindustani.

(Test.)

"No candidate will be deemed qualified unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge of the Greek Testament, and of some portion of the works of at least two of the above-mentioned Latin authors (Livy, Cicero, Tacitus and Juvenal), the particular works to be selected by the candidates, subject however to the previous approval of the examiner; and also of the principles of grammar, the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, the four first books of Euclid, or the elements of algebra, including simple equations: it being understood that superior attainments in either of the departments of literature or science comprised in the foregoing plan of examination shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for some deficiency in other of those departments. These are the minima of qualification. The candidates so qualified will be classed in the order in which they may reach higher degrees of attainment, and such classification will determine the relative rank in the service of the candidates when appointed writers."

Thus the London Board examination, notwithstanding the learning and integrity of its conductors, has tended to bring down the qualification for a writership. Since March 1829, of 34 persons who have passed through the London Board, no one has been in the first class, and only eight in the second; the rest being entirely of the third class: showing the tendency of a mere test to run rapidly down to its minimum as a standard. The lowness of this minimum has also rendered it almost impossible for the college to raise its own ultimate tests during the time, from the invidiousness of the contrast as felt by the parties respectively subjected to each. To the above defect is to be added the substitution of mere testimonials for a probationary course of conduct as at the college, affording a test of character not to us and the public only, but to the students, one with another, materially affecting the value of their friendships and connexions in India. Again, the other result of Mr. Wynn's bill, a quicker transition through the college, has been, in my opinion, decidedly detrimental both to the college and the service. It takes away the best men of the college just at the time when it would be most advantageous to themselves and to the rest that they should stay there, depriving it of the example of senior students, and of adequate competition in the several terms; moreover subjecting the college to be judged of, in India, by the qualifications of persons educated on a forced and mutilated system. To counteract the evil, the professors have done something, perhaps as much as they well could, by imposing such demands upon students leaving prematurely, as it was, in their judgment, proper to exact, consistently with the low ultimate test statuteably required of those going out regularly. This is a very imperfect check; and India appears of late to have been overstocked with civilians not detained long enough in Europe for their sound and permanent qualification, in consequence of the hurried discharges from the college, as well as from the London Board. In stating that I thought the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 56, detrimental to the service, I mentioned one exception. The exception is that of the prize writerships given by Mr. Wynn, competition being the secret of securing the qualification required. That qualification in the case of the university prizeman was, I understand, eminently displayed in the service. In the case of schools, the persons chosen thence necessarily required further education in those sciences which are more peculiarly taught at the college; for instance, Hatley Frere, chosen from Westminster school as a prize writer, and a very distinguished classical scholar, afterwards proceeded to Haileybury, and there acquired that knowledge, without which he would not have been qualified, as he has since proved himself to be, for the civil service of India.

1833. Has the college had to contend with any peculiar difficulties; and have you any considerations to offer in answer to the objections which have been alleged against it, especially to those which have been lately urged?—It has had to contend with many difficulties: first, the novelty of the institution, with no association of feeling

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feeling in its favour from parents, &c. &c. &c. having been educated there; a difficulty which would have been felt in any case, but which has been aggravated at the East India college by a disposition to consider it as a tax, a burthen, and a hazard, on the part of those who had been long accustomed to look to patronage, unqualified by any similar test of attainment and conduct. Again, mistaken views and expectations respecting it, even from its patrons themselves, as if it could effect its object, both moral as a place of probation, and intellectual as one of qualification, without many failures, and some sacrifices. Hence surprise at those sacrifices, when required, and interference with the college respecting them; and though they were made by the Court of Directors, very honourably to themselves, in the first instance, and though afterwards, on finding it difficult for them to continue that course, the Court also honourably gave up to the college the power of expulsion, there still remained, in other quarters, a disposition to interfere, and to follow up every painful exertion of discipline with outcry, exaggerations, and appeals to the public. Thus a prejudice was produced against the college which naturally affected the students themselves; some of whom, not liking to go to India, and others, seeking to escape the consequences of their own misconduct, saw a hope of effecting their objects by disturbances, which would produce a re-action from without. Such disturbances, however, at least all of a general nature, have ceased for years; the last in 1822 not being in fact general, but disapproved by the great body of students. From that time the power of the college discipline has been comparatively well established. There was, indeed, a reasonable hope on the part of its conductors of its having overcome those and other difficulties, till the Act of 1826 shook and mutilated the whole collegiate system. Another difficulty was the insulation of the college at Haileybury, thus removing its authorities from the support of other collegiate bodies, and its students from the means of correcting their opinions by comparison and salutary variety of intercourse. This difficulty still remains, but it carries with it some good as well as evil; keeping temptation to vice and to brawls in towns more out of sight and immediate reach of the inexperienced and well-disposed, though it shuts up a body of youths by themselves, without a sufficient safety-valve of amusement, and tempts them to resort for it by expeditions to the neighbouring towns. This evil, it appears to me, would be much mitigated by an increased age in the students; a change which, besides other advantages, would go far to remove another very material difficulty, that of adapting the same collegiate discipline, which suits the older students, to persons, many of them schoolboys in age and habits. A further difficulty is the hardship of being judged by one rule and working according to another; and hence objections, arising from the want of a certain and definite standard of judgment respecting the college. These objections proceeded first from those who had very inadequate ideas of the kind of education required; who wished nothing beyond a school, and objected to the university-kind of scholarship, and air and expense of a collegiate institution. These objections, I would hope, are in a great measure gone by; if not, they are sufficiently answered by the considerations which have been already alleged. Secondly, from those who considered it essentially an *Oriental* seminary, and pronounced upon it exclusively according to its power of enabling youths to enter immediately on the public service in India. This is quite unjust; we have seen that the Oriental department was not originally intended to do more than to ground in two languages, and to enable the young civilians to prosecute their studies on the voyage: and latterly, although the Oriental instruction has been extended so as to bear a greater proportion to the European than originally, although it has supplied the service with many most distinguished linguists, and has in its professors and their assistants the means of reaching any extent required, yet its average working must necessarily have respect to its tests. Now these tests are sufficiently large in their demands to affect the attention which would otherwise be given to European studies during the short time of residence, yet they are not sufficient for the purpose of qualifying all who barely pass them for immediate entrance on the Indian service. Of an opposite kind to this objection is that which considers the college as forming an Indian clan. It is not, however, found to have that effect; on the contrary, Mr. Elphinstone (Evidence, 2422) "thinks the young men from Haileybury have generally a prejudice against India and everything connected with it." These opinions may be set against each other. In fact, the college, by giving what may be called a public-school feeling to persons previously educated in private, or at inferior seminaries, operates to render that portion of the students more like English gentlemen educated at our great national schools

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and universities; while at the same time it corrects the separate partisanships of those schools, and sends out to India not so much Etonians, or Westminsters, as Englishmen; or, I should rather say, perhaps, considering the large proportion of students from Scotland, as Britons. Even, however, if it had some of the tendencies to an Indian caste which have been attributed to it, there would be a compensation in its enabling those who are destined for the Indian service to form friendships,—at once a strength to that service, and a solace to themselves when separated from their native country. On the other hand, if something of an anti-Indian "prejudice," such as Mr. Elphinstone supposes, be really carried with them by the young men from Haileybury, it would probably be found in an equal, or rather greater, degree among Englishmen of that age brought up at any other place of public education in this country: as would, I fear, the extravagance which he also thinks chargeable upon the college. I am not aware of anything peculiar to Haileybury to cause such alienation from India, but of much to produce an opposite feeling. I may observe also that the extravagance of individuals there is no part of the collegiate system, but directly opposed to it; and cannot anywhere be effectually prevented but by the control of parents. Further, as the Oriental education of the college has been judged by a different standard from that to which it looks, so more recently the European education seems to have been judged in the same manner. It has been estimated by the wishes and opinions of those who would have all the civilians sent to India advanced in the sciences of political economy and law, as far as is now the case with the highest proficients in those studies at the college, rather than by what the great body can be expected to do at so early an age, with so many objects of attention, in so short a time, and with tests so inadequate to answer such an end. Not to mention, that the subjects of that education are not selected by competition, but placed there by patronage; and that the workmanship necessarily must have some reference to the materials. It does not seem to have been originally expected that the college should send out none but highly accomplished lawyers and statesmen; but that it should furnish, so far as it could under the actual circumstances, everything wanted for the very highest functionaries, and send out the rest with a fair average of general accomplishment. The degree of proficiency required for passing its European test was not fixed specifically to the departments of law, or of political economy, but allowed to be attained in other branches. And it must be recollected, that much of the European education at the college is of a kind not to show itself directly in the immediate discharge of official duties, but in the general enlargement of knowledge and elevation of intellectual character.

1834. What judgment have you formed, from your own experience and the testimony of others, of the efficiency of the college, notwithstanding those difficulties and objections?—No man is more aware of the imperfections of the East India College than myself; I have known it intimately almost from its origin; I have been present at most of the scenes which have drawn unfavourable attention to it; and I have long, perhaps too long, filled a most arduous and responsible situation there; but notwithstanding my knowledge of all its difficulties, and the full force of the objections to it, I do believe that it has in a great measure fairly answered what could reasonably have been expected from it in its original foundation, although it has not come up to the ardent wishes of myself and my coadjutors; nor, it seems, to the views, perhaps more speculative than practical, of some of those who have latterly interested themselves for the good government of India. My own experience at the university, before my appointment at Haileybury, in the classical department there, and as principal, with the means of knowing all that has been done in the other departments, has led me to wonder more at the reach and variety of attainments, on the part of those who have given themselves fairly to the studies of the college, than at the imperfect acquirements of others, coming with inadequate prior education, and at too early an age, detained there for too limited a time, and looking to tests which are confessedly below the level, to which, under other circumstances, they might be raised. With regard to testimonies, I consider them, with very few exceptions, as most favourable to the college; I beg to refer on this subject to the fifth section of Mr. Malthus's "Statements respecting the East India College," 1817, (mentioned above, Question 1828); also a speech of Robert Grant, Esq., (now the Right honourable Robert Grant, M. P.), at the East India House, on February 20, 1817, as printed in the Asiatic Register for June 1817, and particularly to pages 587, 588, containing extracts read by him from letters of Messrs. Stirling, Holt Mackenzie, and the father of the latter gentleman.

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gentleman. In a letter to Mr. Malthus, speaking of the Hertford college, Mr. H. Mackenzie, (already eminent for talent and acquirement), thus described it: "The seminary to which I shall ever consider myself indebted for a variety and extent of information that I could nowhere else have received in the space of two years;" and the following was from a letter of the celebrated father of the same distinguished civilian: "My son Holt owns with gratitude the kindness and highly useful instruction which he received at Hertford, to which he chiefly ascribes the success of his exertions in India." And further, I would refer to a speech of the same gentleman, delivered in the Court of Proprietors, 27th February 1824, and embodied in a pamphlet called "A View of the System and Merits of the East India College at Haileybury," by R. Grant, Esq., printed in 1826, from page 23 to 46, containing public as well as private testimonies in favour of the college. After reading such testimonies, and numerous letters which I have been in the habit of receiving from India to the same effect, I have felt, amidst the anxieties of my very arduous office, and notwithstanding my consciousness, both of my own defects, and of the imperfections of the institution over which I preside, this consoling and supporting reflection, that, in conjunction with the very able men who form my colleagues, I have been made, by means of that institution, the humble instrument of doing some little service to the moral and intellectual accomplishment of that most important body of public functionaries, who represent in India the principles and the qualifications of English statesmen.

1835. What capabilities has the college of admitting such alteration as, in your opinion, would render the education more efficient and satisfactory?—I think that it has great capabilities. The age of admission may be raised, and the preliminary qualification may be proportionally raised, with nothing but benefit to the service. The tests may, and ought to be revised: and it should be distinctly stated what are the subjects which are considered essential to be thoroughly known by every one allowed to depart as a civilian to India. The college, in its teachers (putting myself out of the question), in its system of lectures and examinations, and in the whole of the machinery which it has already in action, has ample means of educating up to any specific point which may be required, so far as is consistent with the condition of the students sent there, not being selected by competition, but appointed from a comparatively small class of persons. In short, let it be distinctly understood what is to be done, when the system has received its due improvements, and let the college be judged accordingly: and I have no doubt that the judgment will prove far more favourable than it can be, while the education is not only limited in respect of tests, but judged without due reference even to those very tests which it possesses. As to discipline, its code might be advantageously revised, so as to admit improvements suggested by the experience of many years, and alteration suited to the more advanced age of the students, and to the altered circumstances of the service. As to expense, it is said that the college, though useful, is not so exclusively necessary as to justify incurring expense for such an institution. But that expense in the heaviest part of it, the building of the college, has already been incurred. The machinery is already provided; and to make it more efficient would require nothing but what can, I fully believe, be attached and adjusted to a system which is already in existence. Let the pupil, if it be necessary, pay more highly, more in proportion to the value and the cost of his instruction, and of the provision to which it leads; and let the strictest economy be pursued in every respect except cramping the tuition. I do not mean that there will not still remain many difficulties, many sources of objection; but not greater, if so great, as, in my opinion, apply to modes of education independent of such an establishment. And if open competition were consistent with the nature and principles of the service, and if a due time were allowed for education at the East India College, I should not be afraid of its standing against even the universities of England, so far as relates to qualification for the civil service of India.

1836. Have you anything to suggest respecting other modes of qualification for the civil service in India?—With regard to tests, it is my decided opinion that they are insufficient of *themselves*, except under the condition of a perfectly free competition; and that even then they would not be exempt from the difficulty of involving no adequate probation of moral conduct, and of affording to the persons destined to India no opportunity of knowing and valuing each other.

With regard to the Universities many difficulties present themselves, not against their capability of highly qualifying (with some additions to their system) for public life in India, as well as in England, those who will make the best use of those

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splendid institutions, but as to their being the places especially appointed for the education of Indian civilians. Here I beg leave again to refer to the pamphlet, entitled, "A View of the System and Merits of the East India College," by Mr. R. Grant, who has expressed in the following passage what appears to me to be the true state of the case. After having objected to the plan of substituting the universities for Haileybury, first, the much longer detention, and, secondly, the superior expensiveness which it would involve, he thus proceeds (p. 102 to 104):—"There are, however, greater objections than these. I would say then, thirdly, that an education at the Universities will not, in the majority of instances, afford an equal probability of proper qualification with an education at Haileybury. In so saying, I surely cannot be understood to speak slightingly of those noble seats of learning, for both of which I feel the greatest respect, and for one the sincerest attachment. But at the universities the opportunities of idleness, and even of vice, are stronger and more numerous than at Haileybury; the discipline and superintendence are decidedly less rigid; young men also of family and opulence repair thither with little or no purpose of study; and, on the whole, while an academic residence furnishes powerful incentives to honourable exertion, it also places before the young mind too many seductions of a very potent kind to the mis-employment of time and talents. Even among those who regularly take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who perhaps do not constitute much more than half the number admitted, the examples of studious reading are not so usual as among the students, taken together, at Haileybury. At the latter institution a considerable portion read fairly, and fully half may be said to read hard. He must be a bold man who would say that for the Universities. I am possessed of estimates of the number of real and effective readers at both the Universities, but I suppress them, as being both invidious and unfair. I regard them as unfair by reason of the very circumstance I have already mentioned, namely, that many of the young academics are non-readers by profession. Let it however be recollected, that the influence of these triflers extends very widely, and that their example infects numbers who have not the same right to be idle. Again, I do not mean to deny, on the contrary, I have already distinctly admitted, that much good is received at those celebrated seminaries by many who are not hard students. Still less do I forget the numerous instances of intense industry and brilliant acquirements which both of them produce from year to year, or the inestimable services which each has rendered to the cause of liberal learning and useful science. I only remark that, out of the limited number of writers annually appointed by the Company, it is highly important that as large a proportion as possible should be exercised to habits of application, and that the actual proportion under the present system is clearly larger than could be reasonably expected under that which it is proposed to substitute; fourthly, it is clearly necessary to the plan, that the conclusive appointment of the young writer should be made to depend on his acquiring some honour or distinction at the University to which he is sent." Mr. Grant proceeds to show that the mere attainment of a degree without honours would not afford an adequate test; and subjoins some remarks, which have become less applicable in consequence of improvements subsequently made in university examinations. "Recollect, however," he adds, and the remark still applies, "that more than half of those who are examined for the first degree fall short of honours." Such are some of the objections to making the universities the specific places of education for the civil service of India. I do not, however, see any reason why, if Haileybury continue to be that place of qualification for civilians in general, it should be so to the exclusion of the Universities. I should consider a degree in honours at the University, together with certificates of conduct and of attendance and proficiency at courses of lectures upon law, history, and political economy, and whatever Oriental qualifications may be thought necessary, as, to say the least, barring, in the case of any individual, his being required to pass through the college of Haileybury. I should think also that a shorter residence at the University, with due testimonials, might entitle a person to have that time counted as so much spent at Haileybury, if he completed the remainder of his education there. As to other plans, that, for instance, of having the college opened to the public as well as to those destined for India, I do not sufficiently see my way. If practicable, it would obviate objections on the score of expense to the Company, and of deficient numbers at the college. But there would be a difficulty in giving a *bonus* to those not proceeding to India, to induce them to come at all, or to compensate them for the time employed there in studies of no direct advantage to any professional line of life in England.

Another

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Another suggestion is to let all be originally military, requiring the whole to come up, before they enter the service, to some common test, equal perhaps to the present tests of qualification for civilians. It does not appear to me that persons can be expected to go to the expense of general education to such an extent, when beforehand they look forward to a cadetship only, with but a chance of selection (of a few hundreds out of several thousands of them) for civil promotion afterwards in India. It seems more practicable, so far at least as concerns an arrangement for English education, to allow all that prepare themselves for a test adapted to civilians, to come as candidates for the civil service; and to give cadetships to students who at the final examination do not prove sufficiently qualified for that test, provided they appear to be both fitted and disposed for the service in a military capacity. After all, it appears to me that it would be scarcely possible to obtain for the civil service young men qualified up to the point which has been lately fixed by civilians returned from India, by any system whatever, even of free competition. The very *elite* of England will scarcely be tempted from home even by the great advantages of the civil service of India.

1837. In the earlier part of your examination you stated that the lectures in theology had been discontinued some years before the vacancy upon which you were appointed to your present office; but that in some degree the place of such lectures was supplied by lectures on the Greek Testament, and by a preliminary examination on the Scriptures upon the admission of a student into the college; do you mean that any penalty or inconvenience to the student will arise from his ignorance, in whole or in part, of such subject forming the matter of the preliminary examination?—The preliminary examination existed before the principal gave up divinity lectures. All I meant to say regarding it was, that, together with the lectures on the Greek Testament, it secured a certain knowledge of the sacred Scriptures in the original. The penalty which attaches to a failure at the preliminary examination is that of the candidate not being admitted. With regard to the lectures on the Greek Testament, and to my own, professedly upon classical literature, but embracing religious instruction, I beg to place before the Committee some of the examination papers, in which the substance of these lectures is reduced to questions, for the trial of the student's proficiency at the end of the term. And I would also beg to refer to a letter from a student, now a distinguished civilian at Bombay (Mr. Money), to his father, a Director, (read by the latter in the Court of Proprietors, 27 Feb. 1824, and published in the Asiatic Journal for the April of that year, p. 384), in which, after describing the above course of instruction, he infers, that it "answers here all the purposes of theological lectures."

Jovis, 19° *die Julii*, 1832.

JAMES A. STEWART MACKENZIE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Reverend *James Hough*, called in; and Examined.

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1838. WERE you in India in the service of the East India Company?—Yes, as one of their chaplains.

1839. In what part of India did you chiefly reside?—In the south of the Carnatic, in the province of Tinnevelly.

1840. Had you many opportunities of observing the character of the native population?—Constant opportunities; my duties as the Company's chaplain employed me only on the Sabbath. My station, Palamcottah, being small, I was at liberty, in general, the whole of the week, to attend to the native population, and nearly all my time was devoted to their improvement.

1841. Have your labours ever had a missionary direction?—Entirely so; I had the institutions of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and those of the Church Missionary Society, entirely under my care in that province.

1842. From such residence and from such opportunities of observation, can you state to the Committee what is your impression of the general character of those who either are themselves converts to Christianity, or are born of Christian parents?—The question would require me to state the different churches that are established in the East Indies, because the characters of the Christians vary according to the communities with which they are connected. The Syrian Christians appear to have

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have been the earliest Christian church established in India: the data on which this assumption is founded are uncertain. Some authorities ascribe its origin to St. Thomas. Nicephorus relates, that that apostle visited Ceylon and the continent of India, and that he closed his labours there, after having founded a Christian church. It is also recorded, I do not at this moment remember where, that one Johannes signed his name at the Council of Nice, as Bishop of India. This, which occurred in the fourth century, is probably the earliest intimation on record of the existence of a church in India.

About the beginning of the sixth century, Cosmas Indicopleustes speaks of the Syrian church which I have mentioned, and says, that their bishops were ordained in Persia; whence it is inferred that they were Nestorians, as the Archbishop of Persia was at that time subject to the Patriarch of Seleucia, who was undoubtedly a Nestorian. It is not known at what period the Syrian Christians' faith was reformed, but certainly they do not now hold the tenets of that heresy. Their belief in the Holy Trinity accords with the sacred Scriptures, and the creed of the Church of England. For many years they appear to have met with great success among the Brahmins and the Nairs of Travancore, who compose the military caste, and are the nobility of that country. They were then much respected by the reigning government, and enjoyed equal immunities with the other inhabitants of the country. In the enjoyment of these advantages they seem to have been undisturbed until the Roman-catholics invaded their province, about the middle of the 16th century, and they persecuted them and destroyed many of their public records, the formularies of their church, and their Scriptures. By this means they succeeded in separating nearly one half of that body, and uniting them with their own church. The Syrian church, accordingly, in Travancore, is at present divided into two parties, the one party are called the Syrian Christians, and the other the Roman Syrians, in consequence of their being allowed to retain some of their customs and dress, but being required to conform to the principal dogmas and authority of the Romish church. As a proof of their former respectability, La Croze, whose History of Christianity in India was published in 1724, says that in his day they had 1,500 churches, and as many towns and villages within the kingdoms of Cochin and Travancore. They continued in the depressed state to which the Roman-catholic persecution reduced them, until within the last 20 years, when Lieutenant-colonel Monro, the British resident at the court of Travancore, commiserating their condition, exerted all the means at his disposal for their amelioration. In consequence of his interest in their favour, and his representation to the government of Travancore, many of their former privileges were restored to them. He found their bishops and clergy in a state of great ignorance, which is partly to be attributed to the destruction of all their books by the Roman-catholics. I limit these observations to the Syrian Christians. One of Colonel Munro's first objects was to found a college for the education of their priesthood, which was established at Cotym, a station about 25 miles east of Aleppi. In order to put this college in a state of efficiency, he invited the Church of England to co-operate with him in his designs for the improvement of the people. In compliance with this request, the Church Missionary Society sent to Travancore, in the first instance, one missionary, Mr. Norton, who was shortly after followed by three missionaries, Mr. Baily, Mr. Fenn and Mr. Baker. This college was placed under the care of the Rev. Joseph Fenn, with the entire concurrence of the metron or bishop of the Syrian church and his clergy. Mr. Fenn had the charge of this college about 10 years, and during that time educated several of their catanars or priests: when I left it there were upwards of 50 students in the college, some of whom had made great proficiency in the Latin language, the Syriac, and other branches of literature. I have three times visited this college and examined the students, and have seldom been better satisfied with the progress of the boys in an English school, than I was with the progress which these Syrian youths had made. The expenses of this college were in a great measure defrayed from the produce of a grant of land, I think I may say, a whole island, in the back water of Travancore, which was appropriated by the Ranee of Travancore for this specific purpose. The island was not then in a sufficient state of cultivation entirely to support the institution; and the residue of the expense was defrayed by the Church Missionary Society, and, I believe, local contributions.

1843. Do you know how many priests have been sent out from that college since its institution?—I do not know, but think there must have been upwards of 300. Since Mr. Fenn left the college in 1826, it has been under the care of the

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Rev. William Doran, a missionary of the same society, and while under his care, the number of pupils increased to 100: under his tuition, several of the students made considerable progress in the elementary branches of mathematics, besides their acquisitions in Latin and Greek and European literature. These are the latest accounts of the efficiency of the college which I have been able to collect. Another object of Colonel Monro for the improvement of the Syrian Christians, was the translation of their Scriptures into the vernacular tongue, the Malayalim, from the Syriac. This department of labour was assigned to Mr. Benjamin Baily, who in a few years succeeded in producing a translation which was acceptable to all classes. The third branch of labour was that of the school department, which was assigned to Mr. Baker, who established numerous parochial schools throughout the villages of the Syrian Christians in Travancore, and a central school for youth, preparatory to their admission to the college as students. It was the missionaries' intention to add two other grammar schools, one in the north, the other in the south of the Syrian colony, but the funds of the Church Missionary Society have not yet enabled them to carry that plan into effect. A printing press was established at Cotym at which the Scriptures, when translated by Mr. Baily, were printed, besides the different school books and elementary works for the general use of the Syrian community. The whole of these measures were carried on with the entire concurrence of both metrons of the Syrian community of Travancore, with whom I have repeatedly conversed, and found that the missionaries possessed their entire confidence. The missionaries carefully abstained from any measures that were calculated to offend the feelings and prejudices of the Syrian Christians, although many of their practices and ordinances were such that they could not think of proposing to associate them, in their present state, with the Church of England. They carried on their measures with a hope that by this diffusion of scriptural and literary knowledge, the Syrians would in time propose to reform their own customs. I was witness to the performance of Divine worship in one of the Syrian churches, according to the form of the Church of England, in the Malayalim tongue, into which our Liturgy had been translated. This was a thing unheard of before, as the Syrians have hitherto always performed their service in the Syrian tongue, which is as unintelligible to the Syrian as Latin is to the Roman-catholic community: I have seldom met with a Syrian priest who could really interpret the prayers that he was accustomed daily to read. The missionaries endeavoured to prevail upon the metrons of the Syrians to allow their catanars to preach to their people: I also have joined them in this recommendation, when the metron assured me that he had no objection to the practice; indeed, that he should be rather glad of its adoption, but that their priests were incompetent to preach. He, however, expressed his hope that some of the priests educated in the college at Cotym would soon be able to perform that important duty, and within the past few years that hope has been realized, several of these students having preached regular discourses to their congregations on the doctrines and precepts of Scripture. The parochial schools were very extensive, but I cannot state much in their favour, in consequence of the want of constant superintendence, there being only one missionary to give his attention to the subject, and the schools lying wide apart. The present race of Syrians are the children of Syrian Christians. Their state of depression has been such for years past that it has been as much as they could accomplish to keep their community together, consequently they have for years past, that is, since the persecution of the Roman-catholics, been able to make very few attempts to convert their Hindoo neighbours. The whole of this information applies to those Syrians who are the descendants of the Syrian Christians.

1844. Have you had any personal opportunity of seeing the Roman-Syrian Christians?—I have had personal opportunites of seeing them, and have visited their college, the Roman-catholic college at Verapoly, near Cochin, where the Roman-Syrian catanars are educated.

1845. By whom was that college founded?—By, I believe, the Roman-catholics of Goa.

1846. At what period?—That I cannot say.

1847. With what revenues?—I believe from Goa, but I am not certain.

1848. Are you aware of the number of persons educated therein, and of the number of priests sent forth therefrom?—When I visited Verapoly there were about 50 students in the college, the greater part of whom wore the dress of the Roman-Syrian catanar: the Roman-Syrian Christians amount to between 60,000 and 70,000, which is the number of the pure Syrian Church also. I have no direct information as to the number of priests educated at Verapoly, but conclude, from the numbers of the community so nearly corresponding with the Syrian community, that the priesthood educated there must amount to the same number. The college of Verapoly, when I was there, was under the charge of an Irish bishop, Doctor Prendergast, who was educated in Spain. He was subject to the Pope of Rome, I believe.

1849. What is your estimate of the number of native Christians, first of the Syrian, and secondly of the Roman-Syrian Church?—The Syrian Christians I have estimated at about 70,000, the Roman Syrians at the same number, but the Roman-catholics in India amount to a much greater number. I limit my answer to the Syrians, and the Roman Syrians in Travancore, because there are many other classes of Roman-catholics throughout the Company's dominions.

1850. Can you state the number of them?—My best means of information are letters which the Abbé Dubois, a Jesuit missionary, published about nine years ago in London. He says, "Francis Xavier made many thousand converts about three centuries ago, but that at the present time there are not more than a third of the Christians who were to be found in India 80 years ago, and that this number diminishes every day by frequent apostacy." But the same authority describes these converts as of the lowest character; so low, that Xavier himself, at the expiration of two years, entirely disheartened by the invincible obstacles he everywhere met with, and the apparent impossibility of making real converts, left the country in disgust. The Abbé Dubois himself was a missionary, residing chiefly in Mysore; he laboured about 32 years in India, but acknowledged that he was equally unsuccessful. With the assistance of a native missionary, he says, "I have made in all two or three hundred converts of both sexes; of this number two-thirds were pariahs or beggars, and the rest were composed of sudras, vagrants and outcasts of several tribes, who being without resource, turned Christians in order to form new connexions, chiefly for the purpose of marriage, or with some other interested views. Among them are to be found some also who believed themselves to be possessed by the Devil, and who turned Christians after having been assured that on their receiving baptism the unclean spirits would leave them never to return; and I will declare it, with shame and confusion, that I do not remember any one who may be said to have embraced Christianity from conviction and through quite disinterested motives. Among these new converts many apostatized and relapsed into Paganism, finding that the Christian religion did not afford them the temporal advantages they had looked for in embracing it; and I am verily ashamed that the resolution I have taken to declare the whole truth on this subject forces me to make the humiliating avowal, that those who continued Christians are the very worst among my flock."

1851. What is your observation with respect to the Roman-catholic congregations in the south of India?—I have known some Roman-catholics of respectable character and respectable attainments; but the bulk of them answer to the description which the Abbé Dubois has given.

1852. What is the number, so far as you have been able to form any estimate, of the Roman-catholics generally, throughout India?—I should, from my own observation through the southern provinces of India, estimate them at 300,000 or 400,000: most of the fishermen round the coast, and the divers for chank and pearl fisheries, are Roman-catholics.

1853. What is the estimate of the number of Protestants, whether Lutherans, or English Episcopalians, or Baptists, or members of other sects and communions? —I had occasion, about eight years ago, to calculate the number of converts made by the different Protestant missionaries in India; they then amounted, as near as I could calculate the number, to 23,000.

1854. Does your answer include the Christians described by Bishop Heber as forming the most interesting society which he had seen in India, namely, those in Tanjore and Trichinopoly; in short, the descendants of those among whom Ziegenbalg preached, and who had been supplied by a succession of Lutheran ministers from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge?—Yes, it does include those; but Bishop Heber visited India at a later period; my estimate was taken in 1823; but the exertions of the missionaries since then have been much more prosperous than they ever were at any former period of the labours of missionaries in south India. I have been able to obtain the increase at only one station in the south of India, Tinnevelly. In 1823 the native Christians in that province only amounted to about 4,000, they now exceed 8,000. That was the

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province of Tinnevelly alone. On the supposition that other stations have been equally prosperous, it will of course make the number of Christians within the provinces named, 46,000. But it is to be remembered, that we are not to estimate the progress of Christianity in India by the numerical state of the Church. The Protestant missionaries proceed in a very cautious way before they admit any candidate to the baptismal font, subjecting them to a state of probation which few who are not sincere will submit to. I have myself had a candidate withdraw at the expiration of six weeks, unable to wear the mask any longer. These events are of frequent occurrence. If the Protestant missionaries used any temporal inducement to prevail upon the natives to embrace Christianity, or if they even received all who offered themselves for baptism, they might soon double and treble the numbers I have stated. It should be remembered, also, that the Protestant faith was introduced into the south of India very little more than a century ago, and that the missionaries continued to labour long in obscurity; they inhabited that country which was the scene of the wars between the French and the English, and the armies of Hyder and Tippoo. In addition, therefore, to all the prejudices of the natives which they had to encounter, and to their proscribing all the superstitions and idolatries of the Heathens around them, and requiring their converts to renounce every vestige of idolatry, it is rather matter of surprise that they were so successful, than that they did not succeed to a greater extent. The first Protestant missionary to India was Bartholomew Ziegenbaly, who was sent to Tranquebar by the king of Denmark, in the earlier part of the last century. Feeling the impossibility of succeeding without further means and protection than the King of Denmark could supply him with, he made a voyage to England, and was introduced to King George the First, and returned to India in a short time, countenanced by that King, and patronized by the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England: under their auspices he continued to labour with great success. Not many years after he was followed by other missionaries, chiefly Lutherans from Germany, the most distinguished of whom was Christian Frederick Schwartz, who resided at Tanjore. The body of Christians I have named, are the fruits of these and other missionaries' labours; they are scattered over India, south of Madras; their chief stations are Vepery, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Cuddalore; the whole of these stations I have visited, with the exception of the last. But as I have before said, the state of the reformed faith is not to be judged of by the actual number of converts, for the reasons already assigned. Instead of multiplying their converts, by receiving all that offer themselves for baptism, they examine them closely as to their motives, before they admit them; at the same time the Protestant missionaries are carefully laying a good foundation for future labours; and they have established numerous schools throughout India, north and south. In 1823, the total amount of scholars in the different schools, including the government schools in Bengal, amounted to about 50,000. I have been able to ascertain the increase of the schools of only two societies, from 1823 to 1831, at present; the schools of the Church Missionary Society have in seven years increased from 6,581 scholars, to 12,298; and those of the London Missionary Society have increased within the same period, from 4,650 to 7,800. It will be seen that the numbers have nearly doubled within the period of seven years; from which we may form some estimate of the progress of education in the East Indies; and if the other societies have increased in the same proportion, the children now under education in the East India Company's dominions must amount to very little short of 100,000. In the greater parts of these schools, Christian books are used; no schools supported by the Missionary Societies are without the Scriptures, catechisms, and other elementary books on Christianity. The effect of this general diffusion of instruction I have myself repeatedly witnessed, and can without hesitation declare that it was producing a good and a permanent effect on the minds of the people, not only of the children educated in the schools, but on the minds of their parents and their neighbours. I have known instances of whole families regarding with approbation the books which our scholars have carried home from school, especially the New Testament, and read to their families, and have had under my observation many instances of persons whose moral characters, although they have not been converted to the Christian faith, have been greatly improved. Another good effect of these schools I have found to be the bringing of the heads of different castes together in friendly intercourse. I have observed in the schools in Tinnevelly, for instance, of which I had charge, that the Brahmins educated in our schools

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schools no longer looked with a jealous eye on the natives of inferior castes. Some of them when they entered the school required to be allowed to learn their lesson apart from the boys of inferior caste. But I have invariably found, I do not know a single exception to the statement, that in a very short time they have laid aside this fancied superiority, and have mingled with their schoolfellows to learn their lessons. They soon were glad to ask of boys of inferior caste assistance in learning their lessons, and also have in their turn assisted others. One very important feature in these schools remains to be noticed: it was for many years considered impossible to prevail on the natives, the Hindoos, to allow their females to be educated. Hindoo females are regarded, it is well known, as inferior to the men, and are not allowed to associate with them on those friendly and social terms that the females of any Christian country are admitted to. A few years ago, I think about ten or eleven years, efforts were made to introduce female schools at Calcutta; for some time it was thought quite a visionary project, and one lady who went out (Miss Cooke) expressly for this purpose in 1821, was told by many persons long resident in India, that she had come to no purpose, that she could never succeed; however, she persevered, and in the schools established by her, and at other missionary stations, there were in 1823 nearly 1,200 female children; the returns last year, as well as I have been able to collect them, showed they had increased to upwards of 3,000; a sufficient proof that the native prejudices are fast declining on this subject: there is every prospect of the number of scholars increasing with greater rapidity. Besides these schools for children, the missionary societies in India have seminaries for the education of native priests, and catechists, and schoolmasters, for which they select the most promising children in their general schools. There are at present in India, I think, about 120 European ordained missionaries; about 20 country-born or half-caste ordained missionaries; about the same number native ordained missionaries and European catechists; and above 2,000 schoolmasters and readers, native and country-born, assistants to the other labourers. I have had too short a time to collect accurate information as to these numbers, and therefore speak to the best of my recollection: I think that these will be found rather within than beyond the actual numbers. Several of these have been ordained by the bishops of Calcutta, who were quite satisfied as to their attainments and piety, and their general qualifications for the ministerial office. At Calcutta, it is perhaps unnecessary to remark that Bishop Middleton endowed a college upon an extensive plan for the same purpose, that is, for educating native missionaries.

1855. Have you seen any of the native catechists or native priests in the discharge of their labours?—Yes, repeatedly.

1856. And what is your estimate of their qualifications for the work in which they are engaged?—As far as my observation has extended, I have found them very well qualified indeed. I have repeatedly travelled among the native congregations in south India, in Tinnevelly, and I never travelled without a native priest or native catechist with me.

1857. Have you ever visited villages in India composed chiefly or exclusively of native Christians?—In the south of Tinnevelly I have visited, I think, all the villages that contain Christian congregations, and in the centre of that district there are two entire Christian villages, one containing, I think, 500 and the other 400 native Christians. They had their regular churches, and their native priest and catechist, and their boys' and girls' schools: these Christians were living together in a state of harmony; there was not a vestige of idolatry to be seen in either of them, not an idol to be found; they had their regular service in the church, morning and evening, daily. I have visited them frequently, and have been particularly interested when among them to see the groups of women, while the men were labouring in the field, assembled together under the shade of the Palmyra tree, spinning cotton, and singing their Lutheran hymns to the motion of their wheels. The name of the villages are, the one Mothelloor, the other Nazareth. I was much interested to observe the harmony in which these people seemed to live together; each was like an *Oasis* in the moral desert of this immense country. I was careful to ascertain the character and conduct of the people towards their heathen neighbours, and the Hindoo tehsildar of the district assured me that they were a quiet inoffensive people, and that he should rejoice if all the inhabitants around him were of the same character. I could not but regard these villages as encouraging trophies of the Christian missionaries' achievements in the East.

1858. Are you aware of the history of the native catechist, Sattainaden?—I am quite

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quite aware of his history and of his success; I have just been describing the scene of his labours. Sattainaden was a native priest, a pupil of Mr. Schwartz, and ordained by him with three other natives; he laboured chiefly in the province of Tinnevelly, where his name is still remembered with respect. Reverting to these two villages, they were a part of the mission of the Christian Knowledge Society in Tinnevelly; when I arrived in that province they had been without a missionary for ten years. I was desired by the Archdeacon of Madras to ascertain the state of Christianity within the province of Tinnevelly; and in order to obtain the necessary information, I performed my first journey, and it was then that I discovered these two villages; for they may be called discoveries, since their existence was unknown at Madras at the time I sent my information. Of these two villages I sent a particular account to the district committee of the Christian Knowledge Society at Madras, which account has been published in their annual report, and has been transcribed in a Memoir of Bishop Middleton, by Mr. Le Bas. Having hereby stated the progress of the Protestant faith in India, I am aware of a counter-statement which has been published, and to which I have already referred, by the Abbé Dubois; but I think the contrast may be accounted for by reverting to the means used respectively for the conversion of the Hindoos. The Abbé Dubois endeavours to account for the failure of the Roman-catholic missionaries, by assigning these three causes: he first attributes it to the Pope's interference with the Jesuits, who conformed to the customs and idolatries and superstitions of the Hindoos, in order to conciliate their minds, and to induce them to embrace the Roman-catholic faith. The Roman-catholics in India, of the Capuchins and Janisarists, and other orders, protested against this conformity of the Jesuits, and applied to the Pope. The Jesuits, after repeated remonstrances from Rome, at length found it expedient to desist; but M. Dubois considers that from that time conversion has ceased, and the Roman-catholic religion has been on the decline. This is the first cause to which he assigns the declension of the Roman-catholic religion in India: the next is the wars between the English and the French. Now, although those wars must necessarily have interfered with the labours of the Christian missionary where they occurred, yet the Protestants in the Carnatic were much more exposed to them than the Roman-catholics, who, in many parts, were removed beyond their influence; whereas, notwithstanding the long wars between those two powers, the Protestant faith has gradually increased in India in the manner I have already stated. But the Abbé Dubois, probably not satisfied with these two causes, states, thirdly, as the chief cause, the Hindoos' detection of the Jesuits' imposture: he says, that the Jesuit missionaries, in order to reconcile the Hindoos to a change of their religion, pretended that they were Brahmins from a distant country, and thereby gained for these persons and their office a degree of respect that would not have been paid to Europeans; but he tells you in the letters to which I have referred, that after a time they discovered that these Jesuit missionaries were nothing more than *Fringes*, a contemptuous name which they usually gave in those days to the Europeans; and from that moment, he says, that conversion ceased, and that while circumstances continue as they are, he is firmly of opinion that they will continue to retrograde, until the Christian religion is extinct in India: this is his own published account. I think, from these causes, an impartial observer would directly say, especially from the third cause, the failure of the Roman-catholic is sufficiently accounted for; for how could we expect a body of people to place their confidence in religious teachers who set out with an imposture? On the other hand, I would account for the success of the Protestant missionaries by reverting to the simplicity of the means which they have used, and it will be found that they are precisely the means that were employed by the primitive teachers of the Christian religion; I mean the dissemination of the Word of God, the diligent preaching of that Word, and the education of youth; and the great care also which is exercised by all the Protestant missionaries with whom I am acquainted, to sustain the Christian character and Christian integrity in their congregations; and although compared with the numbers which the Roman-catholics could once give in describing their converts in south India, the Protestants in the same country appear to be very few, yet I am persuaded, that if the missionaries persevere in the course which they have hitherto taken, in the diligent use of the means which they have hitherto employed, nothing, with the Divine blessing on their labours, can prevent them from ultimately succeeding in diffusing the Christian religion throughout the vast continent of India.

1859. Do you consider that the number of chaplains at present in actual service, or

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or on the lists of the East India Company, can be sufficient for the wants of the people committed to them?—By no means.

1860. Do you consider that they are adequate to the wants of the particular stations to which they are appointed?—No, by no means, and for this reason: there are, indeed, some stations in the interior of India, where the duties of a chaplain do not employ the whole of his time, but there are larger stations, such as military cantonments, where there is duty for two, if not for three chaplains. The English community in India, when their chaplain is obliged to remove in consequence of ill health, which is frequently the case, are exposed for months, sometimes for several years, to the inconvenience of being without a resident clergyman.

1861. Do you conceive that the single bishop appointed for the service of the Church of England in the dominions of India generally, is sufficient for the labour necessarily devolving on him?—Certainly not; I think that there should be at least four bishops in India, one for each presidency, and one at Ceylon.

1862. Besides the admitted duty and policy of promoting Christianity in India, is there any particular mode for improving the character of the servants of the government, either European or native, which you could point out?—The Abbé Dubois, in the letters to which I have referred, does indeed describe the general character of the European servants of the Honourable Company in India as very low indeed, and as calculated to make a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the natives around; and he considers this as calculated to the extent of this impression to defeat the efforts of the missionary in that country. I should not now entirely subscribe to the Abbé's description, for although it might be, indeed I must confess that, to a great extent, it was correct when he first wrote his letters, yet at present there is a great improvement in the state of European society in India. Since the increase of the ecclesiastical establishment in India, it has produced a striking effect on the society of the Company's servants, both civil and military: and I have no doubt if the Company were to extend their ecclesiastical establishment, and to improve its efficiency, that this improvement in the moral state of their servants would continue to go on. I have also had frequent occasions to observe in India that the Company's servants who were the most attentive to their religious duties, were the most highly respected by the natives around them. I could name an instance on the Tinnevelly station, were not one of the parties now living, of a native who had detected an imposition on the revenue of the Company to a very great amount; he went to the junior magistrate at the station, stated that he had information of that nature to give, and that if *he* would receive it of him he would give it truly, and he undertook to lead him to the spot where these contraband goods were secreted: the junior declined taking the information without consulting his superior. The native then said, "I must beg to retire; I know you, and I know your superior; I have no doubt he is an honourable man, but I do not see him go to prayers; I do not see him attend the House of God, and therefore I can place no confidence in him. I know that you do; you go every Sunday to the House of God to make poojah and perform prayer, and therefore I will trust to you, and if you will engage not to divulge the information, I will state to you all I know." The junior sent the man away, promising to return an answer the next morning; he stated the circumstances generally to his superior, obtained his sanction to proceed as the man desired, and he detected the fraud to a large amount.

Now this is one instance of the respect which the natives pay to the moral and religious character among the Company's servants, and the advantages that may be expected to accrue from it to government.

There is another suggestion that I wish to offer. I think it would be of great advantage to the Company's servants, and would make a very favourable impression on the native mind, if the Company required the Sabbath to be observed, and Divine worship to be performed every Sunday at every station where there is no chaplain, by the senior servant of the station, or the person he may depute, and that it should be regularly reported both at the military and civil stations. I have had reason to know the favourable impression that the regular performance of this duty makes on the native mind.

1863. Have the British Government given any salaries to European missionaries?—Occasionally; when the European missionaries have been called in to officiate for the Europeans as chaplains, the government have remunerated them for their services, but in no other way that I am aware of. I have answered the question as to the morals of the Company's servants only in reference to the Company's European servants; but I think it of very great importance

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that measures should be adopted for the improvement of the Company's native servants. The British Government, I may say, are brought into collision with the mass of the population of India through the frauds practised by their native servants; it is known that in our judicial courts, in our magisterial offices, corruption and bribery prevail to a very great extent. I have myself repeatedly heard the judges and the collectors in India lament, most feelingly deplore, the existence of these practices, and they have owned the inability to detect the evil. I know no means of checking and correcting this but by establishing schools expressly for the education of the Company's native servants. At the renewal of the last Charter a sum of money was appropriated to the establishment of schools throughout the province of Bengal: I believe the plan was commenced at Chinsurah, under the care of Mr. Gordon Forbes (in 1810), at that time the commissioner of Chinsurah. Mr. Forbes employed a missionary resident there to superintend the schools under his care; they became very numerous, amounting, I believe, to 30 schools, and the native children in them amounted to about 2,000. I hold in my hand an extract of a letter to Bengal in the Judicial department, expressing the great approbation of the Court of Directors to the plans so judiciously adopted and carried into effect by Mr. Forbes at that station: it is dated 2d February 1819: "It is peculiarly satisfactory to us to observe the advancement so rapidly making in the system of education for the children of the natives in Chinsurah and its vicinity, under the prudent, rational, and conciliatory efforts of Mr. R. May, so laudably countenanced and supported by Mr. Gordon Forbes, the commissioner, and we give our sanction to the monthly sum which you have directed Mr. Forbes to advance to Mr. May, in furtherance of this very desirable purpose." Seeing the acknowledged advantages that have resulted from the establishment of the government schools in Bengal, I should venture to suggest the expediency and desirableness of extending the system to the other presidencies of India, and instead of requiring one of the Company's servants to give his actual superintendence, whenever the superintendence of a chaplain or a missionary can be obtained, the collector or principal Company's servant at the station should be authorized to employ him for the purpose of superintendence.

1864. Were you at Tanjore?—Yes, I was.

1865. Are you aware that at Tanjore and at Tinnevelly the Christians have been punished for refusing to drag the car of the heathen idols?—At Tinnevelly I can say that they have: I have only been at Tanjore as a visitor, and therefore cannot speak positively as to the fact at that station.

1866. Now, confining yourself to Tinnevelly for the present, at what time was that?—During the period of my residence, between 1816 and 1821; in fact, there was no distinction made between one class and the other; all that the natives could venture to compel they did compel, without regard to their religion.

1867. How was the punishment inflicted?—I believe with a cane by the peons of the place.

1868. Are you aware that at Palamcottah the converts were exonerated from direct taxation for the avowed support of the heathen worship in their own villages?—I am not aware of any such exemption.

1869. Do you know whether the practice of stealing and selling female children has prevailed to any extent in the south of India?—To a very great extent.

1870. For what purpose?—For the purpose of being brought up as dancing girls or common prostitutes, who form a part of the establishment of every Hindoo temple. One instance came under my own notice at Coimbatoor: a man and his wife were converted to the Christian faith through the preaching of a Protestant native priest from Tranquebar, in my employment. Some time after their being impressed by his preaching, and before their admission to the Christian Church, the woman came to the catechist and confessed to him, that during the famine which prevailed in the Carnatic in 1824, she had been induced to sell her child for this purpose; they came to make the confession, and, if possible, to recover their child. I made application to the person who had purchased her, offering the money which she had paid for the child, if she would restore her to her parents; but without effect. I then applied to the tehsildar, a Hindoo, to assist me in obtaining the child, but he declined interfering. I found, unwilling as I was to trouble the collector of the district, that that was my only course to pursue: I therefore applied to that gentleman (Mr. John Sullivan), who, shocked at the circumstance, immediately interposed, and required that the dancing woman should give up the child whom she had so obtained, on receiving the pecuniary remuneration which she required. In this way we recovered the child.

1871. What was the age of the child?—When I recovered her she was about four years of age. The kidnapping of children is very common indeed in the south of India for this iniquitous purpose.

1872. Do the magistrates close the courts on the Sabbath?—I am sorry to say that they do not at all the stations.

1873. Generally?—I believe generally, as far as my observation extends; I can answer the question generally, but I cannot say universally; in fact, it depends on the inclination of the individual at the head of the department.

1874. Do the revenue officers close theirs?—There also it depends very much on the inclination and sense of religious duty and propriety of the person at the head of the office. But I think if any order was issued requiring the strict observance of the Sabbath, it would be attended with a most beneficial effect. In reference to the system of schools, I would beg to offer one more suggestion; I would suggest the establishment of English schools for the education of the Company's servants in their different offices, their courts of justice and their collector's offices at every zillah. I have made the experiment at my own station, Tinnevelly, and found it attended with the most beneficial results. When I first went to Tinnevelly (I was the first chaplain appointed to that station), finding how little my official duties employed my time, I began very soon to pay attention to the natives; one of my first objects was to establish an English school for the purpose which I have stated, and a Tamul school for the natives generally; at first the establishment of a school in English for the natives was so great a novelty that I could obtain no assistance from the gentlemen on the spot. They did not interfere with me, but they wished to consider the matter before they sanctioned it. I found, however, that they had no time to enter into the consideration of the question as I thought it ought to be considered, and therefore established the school on my own responsibility. Six months had not transpired after the establishment of this English school, before the collector of the district (Mr. John Cotton,) seeing the advantages that were resulting and were likely still further to result from the school, desired to know how I was proceeding, and what was the state of our funds; I sent him an account of our disbursements, and he contributed very liberally towards the object: under his patronage I applied to the other gentlemen at the stations, and collected an amount sufficient to pay for the building of our schools and the support of our masters; and during the whole period of my residence in that part of India the gentlemen of the station contributed annually towards the support of these schools. Several of the officers in the courts at Tinnevelly were educated in our English school, and the officers so educated, were found to be much more efficient than those who had been left to pick up their education at such native schools as they could find. I made a point of introducing the Scriptures and Christian catechism and formularies into these schools, and required all the pupils, whether Brahmins or Mussulmans, or whatever were their caste, to write me daily an exercise on some part of the Scriptures, which they did, and made great progress in this way. Now, from the favourable result of my own experiment, I take on myself to recommend to the government the establishment of a similar school at all their stations; and I should particularly urge the importance of placing these schools under the care of the resident chaplain, or of a missionary, who has more time to devote to the education of youth than any other of the Company's servants can be supposed to have. The gentleman to whom these schools are intrusted, should be required to send in his monthly returns of their progress to the ecclesiastical authorities at his presidency, for the information of the government. I should beg to suggest that the Christians who are found competent to fill the offices of government, should be placed on a level with the Mahomedans and the Hindoos, and admitted to all offices for which they are qualified.

1875. In your progress through the south of India, have you been along the line of coast from Bombay to Cape Comorin?—I have been from Cape Comorin to as far north as Cannamore.

1876. Between Cape Comorin and Cannamore, are there to your knowledge any British settlements possessing churches, but possessing no chaplain or minister?—Yes; at Tellicherry there was a spacious church; formerly a chaplain was appointed to that station, but he was withdrawn some time ago, eight or ten years ago; and while I was there in 1826, the British inhabitants and native Christians

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Christians of Tellicherry were accustomed to assemble in the church on Sunday for Divine worship. When it was in a dilapidated state, they requested the government to repair it; but finding that there was then no chaplain at the station, they sent orders to pull it down: being on the spot at the time, I ventured to interpose, and represented to the government at Madras the advantages of the church to the present inhabitants, and requested them to allow it to be repaired. Upon this representation, Sir Thomas Munro acceded to the request, and it was put into a state of repair, and continues there to this day; with that exception, I believe there is no English church on the coast without a chaplain.

1877. Is there a chaplain at Calicut?—I am not aware that there is.

1878. Was there a chaplain at Calicut?—Not at the time I was there.

1879. Was there a church?—No Protestant church.

1880. Was there a church at Cochin?—A Dutch church, not a Company's church. There was formerly a chaplain at Cochin; he remained there about three years, but he always used the Dutch church on the Sabbath; an English church was not built there during my residence in India.

1881. Is there an English chaplain?—No; there is an English missionary, a Mr. Ridsdale, sent out by the Church Missionary Society.

1882. Is there an English chaplain at Quilon?—I believe not at this moment; but there was when I was there.

1883. And was there a church there?—I believe that there was a church, but I never saw it.

1884. Then at present there is a church there also without a chaplain?—There is there also, to the best of my knowledge.

1885. You have stated to the Committee that you have not been further on the Malabar coast than Cannamore; from any knowledge acquired from other sources can you state to the Committee whether there be at Mangalore also a church without a chaplain?—The impression on my mind is, that there is a church there without a chaplain; but I cannot speak with certainty, and I am doubtful whether, if there be a church, it was built by the government.

1886. Looking at the map of India, and casting your eye between Bombay and Cape Comorin, will you state to the Committee, what in that line of coast, extending perhaps 600 miles, is the number of European stations, and the number of chaplains or missionaries?—What am I to understand by European stations? where judges, courts and collectors are?

1887. Take it first in the technical sense of the word; where there is a revenue collector, judge, and so forth?—To the best of my knowledge, there are eight stations between Bombay and Cape Comorin, exclusive of Goa, which is a Portuguese station.

1888. How many chaplains, when you were in India, were stationed along that coast?—Exclusive of Bombay, there were at one time four; four within the Madras presidency.

1889. At four out of eight, then, there were chaplains?—There was at one period of my residence; two of them were withdrawn during my residence in India.

1890. What was the number of British at Cannamore?—It was a large military cantonment; I think when I was there there were not less than 1,000 men.

1891. British born?—British soldiers and officers.

1892. What was the number of Europeans at Trevanderam?—I believe from 20 to 30 officers. There was generally an European regiment at Quilon, not far from Trevanderam, where, accounting for the detachments that were stationed in different parts, it may be estimated that there were at least 500 men; generally while I was in India there was a resident chaplain at Quilon; but at one period of my residence that chaplain was withdrawn and sent to another station, and the station was without a chaplain for a considerable time, and I do not perceive now that there is a chaplain there; but I have heard lately that the subsidiary force is withdrawn from Travancore, which probably accounts for the absence of the chaplain.

I.
PUBLIC.

John Walter Sherer, Esq.

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John Walter Sherer, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

1893. WERE you ever in India?—I was.

1894. Under what presidency?—Bengal.

1895. In what department of the service?—In the Company's civil service; I was Accountant-general of Bengal.

1896. How long did you reside in India?—I arrived in India in 1798, and left it finally in 1826.

1897. The latter part of your stay in India, what were you?—I was accountant-general up to 1822; I returned for a short time, and in 1825 I was a member of the Board of Revenue.

1898. From this description of your service, the Committee would understand that your residence while in India was chiefly confined to Calcutta or its immediate neighbourhood?—Yes, it was.

1899. What number of natives, being Christians, do you believe are to be found in Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood?—I believe there to be a great many, but the number I cannot state.

1900. Do they form a considerable proportion or a very small proportion of the population?—In 1825 I myself received communion with 14 natives, according to the rites of the Church of England. I mention this in order to show that these were real Christians, not merely nominal ones.

1901. What has been the character of the natives, being Christians, so far as your observation extends?—Highly improved by that circumstance, and some I have known exhibiting the Christian character eminently. Abdoul Meseeh, whose baptism I witnessed in 1811, and who died I think in 1827, was an eminent Christian, and instrumental, I believe, in bringing many to a knowledge of the Saviour; he was ordained a minister of the Church of England by Bishop Heber: I was also present at his ordination.

1902. What was the civil rank of the greater part of these natives, whom as Christians you knew prior to their conversion?—Abdoul Meseeh was formerly a soldier, and afterwards practised physic as a native doctor. I have not known many persons of rank so situated.

1903. Were they generally pariahs, sudras or outcasts, or where they persons of decent condition in civil life?—Pariah is a term not often used in Bengal: they were from the Mahomedan and Hindoo general population, the native population. Except those who are in offices of government, and a few of the old families remaining, the general population is indiscriminately poor, I should say.

1904. Whatever their original civil rank and condition may have been, what has been their conduct generally, speaking of them as masses, since their conversion to Christianity?—The conduct of those I have known as Christians, I consider to have been eminently improved by their faith. I consider the character of the children who are at our different schools to be gradually rising by means of the instruction they are receiving, and that the whole tone of moral feeling is gradually rising in Bengal through the instrumentality of these schools, and the labours of missionaries, and the general progress of truth in the land.

1905. Do your observations with respect to the character of the natives, being Christians, apply generally to all congregations under the name of Christians, whether Roman-catholics, Protestants, Episcopalians, Baptists, or members of any other sect or communion?—I should say it applies only to those who have been under missionary and true Christian instruction. Until I had been eight years in India I was not led to consider the state of religion around me; much had been going on, I have no doubt, from the time of my arrival up to that period of which I knew nothing; but since the year 1807, I have been led to consider the subject, and have had opportunities of knowing the state of religion generally throughout the Bengal presidency. I mention this because many Indian witnesses, of large information and general observation, may know nothing of what is going on among real vital Christians in India, and therefore discrepancies often arise in evidence given, which perhaps arise simply from that circumstance.

1906. Have you at any time visited any native congregations, or natives being Christians, in other parts of Bengal?—In Burdwan, Serampoor, at Kidderpore, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, I have witnessed them very often.

1907. What has been the character of such persons?—I have always regarded such congregations with great interest, and of course have taken a favourable view of

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of them; such as I have known personally, I have always considered as manifesting sincerity, generally speaking.

1908. Do you consider the number of chaplains appointed for the service by the East India Company is in any of their presidencies equal to the wants of the population?—I consider them in a very injurious degree inadequate in number. There are demands for the administration of the Church of England in every part of Bengal, which might be met, and most desirably so, I think, by an extension of chaplains.

1909. Do you conceive from your experience of the labours of English bishops in India, and from your general sense of the requirements of the Church, that the number of bishops at present is adequate to those requirements?—I should think not; more bishops than one seem necessary: but in my view, an extension of the parochial clergy is much more important than an increase in the number of bishops.

1910. Have you noticed, in those stations which you have visited, the existence of churches actually ready for ministerial labour, there being no minister appointed thereto?—At Chunar a church was built by the Church Missionary Society. I am not aware that the government has built any churches for which there is no provision of minister, but I know that there are many places that require churches.

1911. What provision does the government of India make for the religious instruction of the people committed to them?—No other provision that I am aware of than the support of the established churches: they subscribe, I believe, to some of the schools, and there is a fund appropriated out of the revenues, but not for religious instruction; the committee have applied it to what they call useful knowledge.

1912. Are you aware of the appropriation practically of the lac of rupees, which by the terms of the last Act renewing the Charter of the East India Company, is the sum to be set apart from the surplus of the territorial revenue for the improvement of the natives of India?—I believe it has been appropriated to revive some Hindoo and Mahomedan colleges, under a committee of education in Calcutta.

1913. What do you consider to be the political effect and tendency of increasing the moral standard among the people submitted to our rule in India?—In the highest degree beneficial and advisable.

1914. Increasing with the moral standard the intellectual standard also?—Certainly, increasing the intellectual standard also.

1915. How far has that tendency been carried into effect by the improvements to which you have referred, as taking place within your own observation?—I may mention a circumstance which I have received in a communication from India very lately, that a large impression of Paine's works had arrived in Calcutta from America, and had been eagerly bought up by the Hindoo youths who are receiving instruction in English, irrespective of religion: the necessity, therefore, of extending the means of religious and moral instruction becomes imperious under this awakened desire of the natives for European knowledge.

1916. The object of the last two questions was rather to draw your attention to the consideration of the expediency even of separating intellectual from moral and religious instruction; how far any improvement in the political character of the people as good subjects can be expected or obtained by any improvements in their mere intellectual education, separating that from any religious instruction?—I consider that the progress of the mind, without religious instruction, is only tending to evil and mischief, and that further knowledge is greater power of doing mischief.

1917. Then, in your judgment, attempts to spread the knowledge of European science and European literature, unaccompanied with Christian knowledge, will not be productive of the benefits which have been attributed to such an extension?—I think not; but I would observe, that it appears to me that the thirst for knowledge has been excited in Bengal among the natives, and that knowledge cannot be withheld from them; this state of things renders it more necessary to supply the means of satisfying that desire safely by solid useful Christian knowledge and information.

1918. Do you consider that the insisting upon making religious education the basis of instruction in India, would give rise to jealousy on the part of the natives, so as to lead to considerable political danger?—Certainly not; the natives who are not converted to Christianity, seem to regard the progress of conversions without jealousy; but in this answer I should say, I consider the government to be entirely distinct from missionary societies; if the government attempted to insist on religious instruction, the effect might be different, for in my opinion the government should be tolerant only.

1919. What is the principle on which you would desire that the government of British India should proceed, in reference to Christianity?—My opinion is, that they should follow up the object of the Church establishment in India, extending it to receive all native Christian subjects who are anxious or willing to avail themselves of that establishment.

1920. Do you conceive any encouragement should be given by the government to conversion, and in what way?—The government, I think, should use every means of rendering the Church establishment in India efficient, so that it may embrace not only the whole of our European subjects who may be members of it, but be kept in a state to receive such native converts as the labours of the missionaries are preparing to become so. With regard to all missionary societies of every denomination, the government, I think, should be purely and entirely tolerant, leaving them as quiet subjects to pursue their Christian labours in every part of India, giving no direct encouragement to any, and not assuming in the slightest degree a missionary character, but manifesting a Christian character in so far as respects its own establishment, and the desire that all should benefit by it, and that every subject, native or European, might benefit by the ministration of that church, when they are prepared to do so; but not forcing, merely leaving it to the progress of things, and leaving the missionaries of every description to proceed with a perfect tolerance.

1921. Not holding out any encouragement to any native to become a Christian?—No.

1922. But not withholding, on the other hand, any aid or support from him when he has become a Christian?—Just so; and I will anticipate one remark respecting the disabilities of native Christians; I must say that the exclusion of Christians from practising in the Mahomedan and the Hindoo Courts, appears to me to have arisen from just and genuine protection on the part of the government, and that there is no ground of reflection at all against the government Regulations in having excluded Christians from judicial offices, or from practising in the Mahomedan and Hindoo Courts. The Regulations provide, that no person shall be appointed moonsiff or vakeel, except he is a Mahomedan or Hindoo. If such a provision had not been made, European functionaries might have put their own European dependants, half-caste and others, into these offices, and the natives would not then have had the assurance they have had of the real desire of government that their own laws should be administered to them most purely. I consider that this disability which has now arisen, is rather the consequence of the progress of Christianity than any ground of complaint whatever against the government or the law. A class of native Christians having arisen, and these laws appearing against them, the laws require to be modified, in order to extend the same protection of civil rights and property to native Christians as to Mahomedans and Hindoos; nothing more nor less. I mention this, because I have heard these disabilities spoken of as if the government was acting hostilely towards native Christians.

1923. Are you aware that, by a Regulation passed last year, the restrictions to which you refer are removed from the natives?—I was not aware of that.

1924. And that at present all the natives, whether Hindoos or Mussulmans, or Christians, are eligible to be functionaries of courts of justice in India?—I was not aware of it, and I am rejoiced to hear it. All that seems desirable in that respect is, that native Christians may have perfect toleration, and that any disability that can be shown to exist to their prejudice should be removed, if removable.

1925. As you were in the Accountant-general's department, you probably audited the revenues arising from Juggernaut, and other places of Hindoo worship?—Yes.

1926. Have you also any knowledge of the revenue and the lands that were set apart by natives for charitable purposes?—It is 10 years ago since I left India and quitted that office, so that I cannot answer as to the details. I should wish to say that I consider it injurious to the natives, and inconsistent with the objects I have stated, that government should continue to treat Juggernaut and pilgrim taxes as a purely police and revenue question. I am afraid such conduct has a tendency to uphold idolatry and superstition, and I should of course desire to see it discontinued. I must however say, from my heart, that I know no ground to complain of anything I have ever seen in the government in regard to motive and intention as it respects the progress of religion in India: things are brought to light, and they may not have

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have attended to them at first, but as soon as the thing is clearly before them they have acted for the best. Although we laboured so long and so strenuously on the subject of the Suttees, I must say it now appears on evidence that government had many unconsidered difficulties to contend with.

Sir *Alexander Johnston*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Alex. Johnston.*

1927. HOW long were you in India, and what situations did you fill there?—I held offices under the Crown on the island of Ceylon from 1802 to 1818. I was for ten years during that period Chief Justice and President of His Majesty's Council on that island.

1928. Did you turn your attention while on Ceylon to the study of the history of India?—I devoted my attention constantly to that study while I was on Ceylon, and I made two journies by land, the one in 1807, and the other in 1816, from Cape Comorin to Madras and back again, for the express purpose of inquiring on the spot into the history, religion, laws and customs of the Hindoos in the southern peninsula of India.

1929. Were you acquainted while on Ceylon with the late Colonel C. Mackenzie, the Surveyor-general of all India, and with the collection which he made of materials for writing a history of India?—I was intimately acquainted with him from my earliest youth, and I was in constant communication with him all the time I was on Ceylon, from 1802 to 1818, upon subjects connected with the history of India, and of that island, and had frequent occasion to refer for information to his valuable collection of ancient inscriptions and historical documents.

1930. Be so good as to explain the circumstances which first led Colonel Mackenzie to make this collection, and those which led the Bengal government, after his death, to purchase it from his widow?—Colonel Mackenzie was a native of the island of Lewis; as a very young man he was much patronized, on account of his mathematical knowledge, by the late Lord Seaforth and my late grandfather, Francis, the fifth Lord Napier of Merchistoun. He was for some time employed by the latter, who was about to write a life of his ancestor John Napier, of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms, to collect for him, with a view to that life, from all the different works relative to India, an account of the knowledge which the Hindoos possessed of mathematics, and of the nature and use of logarithms. Mr. Mackenzie, after the death of Lord Napier, became very desirous of prosecuting his Oriental researches in India. Lord Seaforth, therefore, at his request, got him appointed to the engineers on the Madras establishment in 1782, and gave him letters of introduction to the late Lord Macartney, the then Governor of that presidency, and to my father, who held a high situation under his lordship at Madura, the ancient capital of the Hindoo kingdom, described by Ptolemy as the *Regio Pandionis* of the peninsula of India, and the ancient seat of the Hindoo college so celebrated throughout that peninsula from the fifth to the tenth century, for the extent and variety of the knowledge which its members had acquired in astronomy, in mathematics, and in every branch of literature. My mother, who was the daughter of Mr. Mackenzie's friend and early patron, the fifth Lord Napier, and who, in consequence of her father's death, had determined herself to execute the plan which he had formed, of writing the life of the inventor of the logarithms, resided at that time with my father at Madura, and employed the most distinguished of the Brahmins in the neighbourhood in collecting for her from every part of the peninsula the information which she required relative to the knowledge which the Hindoos had possessed in ancient times of mathematics and astronomy. Knowing that Mr. Mackenzie had been previously employed by her father in pursuing the literary inquiries in which she herself was then engaged, and wishing to have his assistance in arranging the materials which she had collected, she and my father invited him to come and live with them at Madura early in 1783, and there introduced him to all the Brahmins and other literary natives who resided at that place. Mr. Mackenzie, in consequence of the communications which he had with them, soon discovered that the most valuable materials for a history of India might be collected in different parts of the peninsula, and during his residence at Madura first formed the plan of making that collection, which afterwards became the favourite object of his pursuit for 38 years of his life, and which is now the most extensive and the most valuable collection of historical documents relative to India that ever was made by any individual in Europe or in Asia. It was Colonel Mackenzie's wish, if he had survived till he had completed his collection, to return to England,

and to arrange under separate heads the materials of which it was composed. In 1817, being myself about to return to England from Ceylon, I went to Madras to take leave of him previous to my departure from India. He, in consequence of the long friendship which had subsisted between us, and his belief that we should not meet again, addressed a letter to me, giving me a detailed account of all his literary labours in India, and requesting me, in case of his death, to publish it. On my arrival in England I explained to Mr. Grant, the former Chairman of the Court of Directors, the great advantage it would secure for Oriental history and literature were Colonel Mackenzie to be allowed by the Directors to come to England upon leave, in order that he might, with the assistance of the different literary characters in Europe, arrange his valuable collection of materials. Mr. Grant, with the feeling for literature and liberality which always characterized his public and private conduct, agreed, on my application, to propose to the Court of Directors to give the Colonel leave to come to England, and to remain in England upon his full pay and allowances for three years, for the purpose which I have mentioned. No steps were, however, taken by Mr. Grant, because in the mean time I received accounts of the Colonel's death in Bengal. I soon after, according to his desire, published the letter which he had written to me in 1817, and at the same time wrote to the Marquis of Hastings, the then Governor-general of India, calling his attention to the value of the Mackenzie Collection, and adding, what I knew to be the fact, that the Colonel had laid out upwards of 15,000 *l.* of his own money in making it. His Lordship, a short time afterwards, purchased the whole collection for the East India Company from Colonel Mackenzie's widow for 10,000 *l.*, and thereby preserved for the British Government the most valuable materials which could be procured for writing an authentic history of the British empire in India.

1931. Is there any catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection?—Yes, there is a printed catalogue in 2 vols. 8vo., which Mr. Wilson, the newly-elected Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, formed some years ago, partly from the letter which Colonel Mackenzie had written to me in 1817, and partly from a list which the Colonel's Brahmins had drawn up of his papers previous to his death.

1932. Does the Mackenzie Collection consist of such information only as illustrates the history of India, or does it also contain materials for illustrating the state of the arts, sciences and literature of India?—It contains, in addition to the materials connected with the general history of India, very extensive information relative to the state of the drama, and that of painting and sculpture in different ages amongst the Hindoos in the southern peninsula of India. A considerable part of the information upon these subjects was collected by Colonel Mackenzie, in consequence of communications which passed between him and me from 1802 to 1817. It is known to those who have attended to the history of the southern peninsula of India, that dramatic compositions, and pictorial and sculptural representations had been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo governments in that peninsula, as the most efficient medium through which they could circulate amongst the people of the country such historical, moral and political knowledge as they conceived would give permanency to the system of government and the state of society which they were desirous of supporting. When I sent to Mr. Fox, in 1806, the plan, to which I have alluded in the Judicial Committee, for introducing a system of government throughout British India, more in conformity than the one which then prevailed, with the principles of the British Constitution, it occurred to me that measures ought, in pursuance of the ancient custom of the country, to be adopted by the Government for circulating amongst the natives of the country, by dramatic, pictorial and sculptural representations, such historical, moral and political knowledge as might have a tendency to make them understand the nature and benefits of a free government, and admire the examples which they might derive from the dramatic, the pictorial and the sculptural representations, which might be executed for their use and improvement by the best British authors, and by the most distinguished British artists; and I therefore requested Colonel Mackenzie to make for me such a collection of the dramas, and such an account of the pictorial and sculptural representations in the peninsula of India, as would enable the British Government to ascertain what historical, moral and political knowledge had been conveyed to the natives of India by this means, and what measures ought to be taken by them for circulating amongst the people, by the same means, such historical, moral and political knowledge as might be applicable to the system of government

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government which they might wish to introduce, and the state of society which they might wish to form.

1933. Do you think that government can derive useful information from the Mackenzie Collection, as to the historical, moral and political knowledge which has been circulated amongst the people of the country in different ages by the Hindoo government, through dramatic, pictorial and sculptural representations?—I think they may.

1934. Have any works been already executed in England with the view which you have suggested?—No public works. Miss Joanna Baillie, some years ago, at my suggestion, wrote a dramatic work for India, the object of which is to check the spirit of jealousy and revenge which frequently prevails in different parts of India; and I have sent it out to India, in order to have it translated and acted in that country. Mr. Stephanoff also has, on my suggestion, made a very fine painting from a sketch which I gave him, the object of which is to commemorate the admission of the natives of the country to the right of sitting upon juries, and the abolition of the state of domestic slavery which took place on Ceylon while I was on that island, and which were the first instances that ever occurred in India of such events. An engraving has been made of this painting, and sent out to different parts of India. My relative, the late Mrs. Damer, also, on my suggestion, executed a bust of an heroic size, of the late Lord Nelson, for the King of Tanjore, and sent it out to him as a present, in order that he might place it on a building which he had erected in his country to commemorate the victories of Great Britain.

1935. Do you think that Government ought to adopt measures for procuring and sending out to India, at the public expense, works of art, with a moral and political view?—I do; I think that Government ought to employ the Royal Asiatic Society of Literature in this country to make a report to it of the particular descriptions of historical, moral and political knowledge which have hitherto been circulated by the Hindoo governments amongst the Hindoo population of the southern peninsula of India, by means of dramatic, pictorial and sculptural representations; and also of that description of knowledge which ought now to be circulated amongst them by similar means, with a view to the system of government which is meant to be introduced, and the modification of society which is meant to be encouraged in the present times; that it ought upon the receipt of such a report to employ the ablest writers and the most distinguished artists in this country in executing public works for the great moral and political purpose which has been mentioned, and to send these works out to India and exhibit them, with such explanations as may be thought advisable, in every part of the British territories in India. Such measures would have the effect of raising the moral and political character of the natives, of affording them for their imitation the finest specimens of genius and art, and of encouraging the ablest writers and the most distinguished artists in Great Britain to devote their talents and their art to the moral and political improvement of 80 millions of their fellow subjects.

1936. Is the collection as complete as Colonel Mackenzie originally intended to make it?—By no means. The Colonel, had he survived, intended to have added to his collection a great mass of materials connected with the history of India, which are still to be found in different parts of the country, but which, if measures be not speedily adopted to collect and preserve them, will be altogether destroyed.

1937. Do you think that Parliament ought to take any measures for rendering the collection complete?—I think that Parliament ought, considering the public importance of the object, to call the attention of the Government to the subject, and to authorize it to incur such an expenditure of the public money as may be necessary to complete the collection without delay. Such conduct on the part of Parliament will show the people of India that it is anxious to obtain a thorough knowledge of the ancient and modern history of the immense empire in India, for whose interest it is constantly called upon to legislate; and will lead them to believe that those who compose the Parliament have not only the desire, but the means of becoming acquainted with the moral and political effect of their institutions, and of adapting any measures which they may introduce into India to the peculiar circumstances of the country, and to the manners and feelings of the people.

1938. What measures would you advise for rendering the collection complete?—The Brahmin who in Colonel Mackenzie's lifetime had the superintendence of all the learned natives who were employed by him in procuring materials for his collection, is still alive at Madras, is thoroughly acquainted with the plan upon which the

Sir *Alex. Johnston.*

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the Colonel, had he lived, intended to have carried on his researches, and is anxious to accomplish all the literary objects which his master had in view. Captain Harkness, of the Madras army, who has devoted his attention for many years to the same literary pursuits as the late Colonel Mackenzie, who is thoroughly acquainted with the history and antiquities of the southern peninsula of India, and is well qualified in every way for continuing the researches in which the Colonel was engaged at the time of his death, is now in England, and willing to afford his assistance in every way in which he can be employed. I should therefore propose that the Government should immediately authorize the Royal Asiatic Society of Literature in England to take such steps, in communication with the Brahmin whom I have mentioned, and with Captain Harkness, as they may deem necessary to complete the Mackenzie Collection; and that the Governor-general of India, and the Governors of Bombay and Madras, be authorized to give them all the assistance which they may require for that purpose, in every part of the British territories in India.

Veneris, 27°. *die Julii*, 1832.

JAMES A. STEWART MACKENZIE, ESQ, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *Henry Harkness*, called in; and Examined.

Captain *Henry Harkness.*

27 July 1832.

1939. HAVE you been in the Madras service?—Yes, 26 years.

1940. In what districts of India did you principally serve?—In the Carnatic, in Travancore, Mysore, Candeish, and the Nizam country. I have also been stationed on the western coast.

1941. Are you not the author of a work upon the character and habits of an aboriginal race on the Nielgherry Hills?—I am.

1942. Did you inform yourself particularly of the character of the natives of India during your residence in those districts you have named?—I made it my study. It was my amusement to inform myself of their character, moral as well as intellectual.

1943. What is your opinion of the capacity of the natives generally, intellectual and moral?—I do not know in what particulars they differ from Europeans; there is a want of firmness of character about them; I do not think them in any way deficient in intellect, and the better classes of them are a moral people. I think there is an erroneous opinion prevailing about the Hindoo character; I think they are considered less moral than they really are; there are of course good and bad among them, and the bad perhaps may predominate, but I think otherwise.

1944. Do you consider there is a great difference between the Hindoo and the Mussulman, as to their moral character?—I do; I would give the preference to the Hindoo by far. I think the Hindoo is as correct in his notions of the duties of civilized life as the Christian.

1945. What is your opinion of their fitness for office and places of trust?—I do not know of any office they are not fit for, under the superintendence of Europeans. With respect to trust, if distinction is held out to them, as well as pecuniary reward, I think they are fully trustworthy.

1946. You consider distinction, as the reward of merit, would tend materially to render them fit for offices of trust?—I do.

1947. How do you consider them affected to the English in the districts of which you speak generally?—I consider them well affected.

1948. As regards them generally, do you consider them oppressed by the existing state of the government under which they live?—I do not think they are oppressed, excepting in one respect, that they have no means of rising to any dignity or consequence in the State, or to obtain any such distinction as would particularize them among their fellow men.

1949. In general, in what way would you recommend the government of India, particularly in those districts with which you are acquainted, to improve the condition of the natives, and advance their moral and political character?—To allow them, as far as possible, to have a share in the government, by employing them

Captain *Henry Harkness.*

27 July 1832

them in offices of respectability and trust. My view is, that respectability and honour are stronger inducements with the natives of India to correctness of conduct than simple pecuniary reward. Where they feel that they have an interest in what they are engaged, that they are not mere servants, and in no way concerned as to the result of their conduct, so long as it is not brought home to them individually, under these circumstances, I consider the natives of India in no way inferior to an European officer; but simple pecuniary reward would not, in my opinion, have so desirable an effect. I allude to the natives as they are under present circumstances. As to their education, the subject is most necessary to be attended to; there are no efficient means adopted now by the government of India generally to promote that object. I consider it a very essential one; their capacity for attainment appears to me to be no way inferior to Europeans; and perhaps I am the more competent to speak to the subject, having been secretary to the college at Fort St. George for many years. I consider them also to have a very great desire for learning, and at the presidencies there is a strong desire for the knowledge of European literature.

1950. Would you point out any way in which you would propose that education should be diffused over the country; would it be by the establishment of schools, or in what way?—I think by allowing a certain portion of the revenues to be appropriated to that purpose, not by the establishment of schools of the government; the natives have an objection to those schools; they look upon them as charity schools, and consider it is derogatory to them to send their children there. Supposing a village to pay a certain revenue to the government, a part of that sum might be allowed to the village, to be appropriated to the education of the community. In those communities there are always some who from age or superior degree of respectability are considered the seniors or head men of the village, and I would entrust it to them, but of course under the superintendence of superior authorities.

1951. Are there any, and what offices of trust at present to which you would not admit the natives?—I know of none of the subordinate offices in which they might not be employed. In using the word subordinate, I consider it to comprise all below that of principal collector of the revenue, and the judge of the zillah court. Supposing them to be so advanced in the improvements which the measures I have suggested would produce, then I should feel no difficulty in admitting them to the office of principal collector of the revenue, or even judge of the zillah court; for my view of the future state of India does not necessarily presuppose that the powers of the situation of principal collector of the revenue and of judge of the zillah courts, are to be exactly or nearly similar to what they are at present.

1952. Do you consider it probable that in the advancement which you look to of the political condition of the natives, a beneficial change will likewise follow in their moral and religious habits?—Yes, I do; my opinion is there will be an early change in their moral and religious state; their moral state it must benefit, their religious state it cannot deteriorate; and through the advancement of their moral character I consider there will be an improvement in their religious one; but which of course must be preceded by the former.

1953. Do you consider the missionaries as likely to be instrumental, in an extensive degree, to that conversion?—There are many thousands of natives who are not Hindoos nor Mussulmans, whose children therefore willingly attend the instruction given by the missionaries, whose principal occupation at present is that of affording education to the children of the country, and to which the natives have no aversion.

1954. From your experience in India, and the course of your inquiries in different parts, have you, or have you not, seen sufficient of the state of the different settlements, with and without chaplains, to be able to state to the Committee, whether there be, or be not, an adequate religious superintendence for the wants of our own people, and for the promotion of Christian knowledge amongst those at present strangers to it?—I think I have.

1955. What is the result of such opportunities as those you have enjoyed?—I think there is a deficiency of chaplains on the Establishment: I have been at many stations where Divine service was never performed for years together.

1956. Are you aware of there being any station at which Divine service has not been performed for years together by any ordained minister of the Church, in which station there is nevertheless a church or a chapel actually prepared for the reception

Captain
Henry Harkness.

27 July 1832.

tion of such minister?—I cannot say I am. I know a station where for many years the service has not been performed, but there was no church there; certain places are called stations, where only one regiment may be, or part of a regiment; I was alluding to a place where there are three or four regiments.

1957. By whom, if by any, in the absence of an ordained minister is the religious service of the Church performed to the people?—In large stations by the staff officer, in small stations by the commanding officer.

1958. In places where there is no military force of European origin, are you aware in what manner the religious service is performed to Europeans there present?—Where there is no chaplain present, no clergyman to perform the service, it is seldom there is any Divine service performed on the Sabbath; that part with respect to marriages, baptisms, and funerals, is, as I mentioned before, performed by the commanding officer or staff officer.

1959. The question referred to places where European regiments and European officers would not be?—If there is a native force there would be European officers.

1960. Are there places in which there being no European regiment and no regiment of native force officered by Europeans, there are, nevertheless, English functionaries sent to discharge the duties of government, in which places there is not any provision for the religious instruction of the people so sent?—Yes, I know several.

1961. What is the number ordinarily resident of Europeans at any one such place as most immediately comes to your recollection, and name it?—I will name Madura, in the Carnatic.

1962. What is the number of Europeans sent there by the government to do the duty of the place, and what is the number of other British attracted there by other causes?—I should think the number of British sent there by the government is five or six, but treble that number have been resident there, invalid officers, &c. &c.

1963. Making an aggregate of four or five and twenty?—Yes.

1964. Can you state to the Committee what is the aggregate revenue derived from every source by the governing power from that district in which this number of Europeans sent by the governing power, and this number of Europeans attracted there by other causes, are resident?—I cannot.

1965. What is the distance of Madura from the nearest place at which there is a regular chaplain appointed by the government?—Eighty miles, to the best of my recollection, from Trichinopoly.

1966. Have you been connected in any way with any society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, either under that title or as a missionary society, during your residence in India?—Yes, I have; I was a member of the Church Missionary Society, and one of the committee for managing the affairs of that society at Madras.

1967. In that character or in any other have you visited any congregations of native Christians?—Yes, I have frequently; I travelled with Bishop Heber, and was with him at his death, and during our progress I had opportunities of seeing many thousand native Christians assembled to receive his blessing.

1968. What is your estimate of the character of such native Christians, whether born such, or themselves converts to the Christian faith?—My opinion of their character is favourable; I think they are a moral, well-behaved people; I am alluding to the Protestant Christians, not to the Roman-catholics.

1969. Does the answer refer generally to both classes comprehended in the former question; namely, those who are born of Christian parents and to those who themselves have been converted, or to one or the other of those classes?—To both; but I have seen very few who have been converted to Christianity from Hindooism.

1970. Does the answer then refer principally to those congregations of native Christians in the south of India, whose conversion may have been the fruit of the labours of the earlier Protestant missionaries, from the beginning of the last century to the present?—It does principally.

1971. What is your estimate of the character of those Christians as compared, first, with corresponding masses of Christians in this or in any other country; and, secondly, with the native heathen, among whom they are resident?—I know but little difference between them and a corresponding number of Christians in this part of the world; I do not know any other difference between them and the

Hindoos that surround them, except in respect to religion; I suppose them to be much the same.

1972. Do you mean that they retain the vices of heathenism with the name of Christian?—No, I do not.

1973. Then what do you mean by saying that they are much the same as the heathen among whom they are resident?—I mean with the exception of religion.

1974. By making the exception of religion, do you, or not, mean that religion has an active and practical effect upon their hearts and lives; is their conduct different from that of the heathen around them in respect to those matters upon which religion ought to operate?—I think it is in respect to those matters in which religion is concerned.

1975. Then your answer in the first instance referred rather, it may be presumed, to the civil state of the individuals to whom you alluded, than their religious and moral character, as affected by the faith in which they were professing to live?—Quite so.

1976. In reference, however, even to their civil state, do you or do you not think that the native Christians are more or less industrious, honest and civilized than those of their countrymen not yet possessed of the knowledge of Christianity?—I think them much the same.

1977. Give any instance in which you think that their character has been improved by the profession of the Gospel; is it in their love of truth; is it in their abstinence from the grosser vices of the heathen; is it in their love of their parents and their children, in what way is it: having stated that you do not think them more industrious than the heathen, you still regard them as having derived benefit from the Christian religion?—My idea of the benefit they have derived from the change is, that they have come to the true religion from a false one.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AFFAIRS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

AND ALSO AN

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

I.

Public.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *August* 1832.

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I.—*Public.*

Appendix, (A.)

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (A.)

(1.) Circular requiring information on subjects relating to the Public Department.

(1.)—CIRCULAR LETTER from *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated India Board, February 11th, 1832.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you that it is probable they may propose to call you as a witness before the East India Committee, in the course of their inquiries into the general administration of the affairs of India. I have also to state that the Board will feel much obliged to you, in the mean time, for any information and opinions which your experience may enable you to offer in reply to this communication; and that they will be thankful for the specification of any papers, to which it may appear to you desirable to direct their attention.

The following are the points on which the Board are particularly desirous of receiving information.

1. *Civil Servants.*

The present system of education, and any practicable improvements. The qualification as to oriental languages; whether the required proficiency is too high, and how far it can be attained in this country. The best means of preventing the early embarrassments and subsequent expensive habits of the junior civil servants. General observations on the salaries and prospects of civil servants, and how far promotion by competition is encouraged. Whether places in India, particularly in elevated situations, might not be chosen for the re-establishment of the health of Europeans, which might supersede the expense of voyages to the Cape, St. Helena, and Europe.

2. *Natives of India.*

General observations, pointing out any disadvantages under which they labour, and suggesting improvements in their situation. Measures adopted in India for the education and instruction of the natives. Whether the extension of the knowledge of the English language amongst the natives of India has been hitherto made an object of attention as a means of further identifying the natives with British rule. What has been the tendency of the general instruction hitherto given to the natives in their own languages. What may be expected to be the result of the combined system of instruction given to the natives, both in the English and in the Asiatic languages; whether favourable or otherwise to the advancement of the christian religion. Whether any visible progress has been made in the conversion of natives to christianity in any part of British India. Whether the natives of India should be encouraged to visit England. What would be the probable consequences of such encouragement with reference to religious, scientific, political and commercial considerations.

3. *Ecclesiastical Establishments.*

General proceedings in India respecting that establishment. Whether the present establishment is adequate to the extent of territory. Whether any additions or alterations appear requisite. How far the churches are adequate, and whether constructed with a due regard to economy.

4. *The Settlement of Europeans in India.*

Whether it has of late years been promoted or discouraged. What particular classes of persons should be particularly encouraged to proceed to India. What are the dangers to be guarded against in the admission without license of British settlers, and under what conditions Europeans should be allowed to settle in India.

5. *Steam Navigation between India and Egypt, and between different parts of Asia.*

General information and suggestions on the subject. With reference to this navigation, whether coals to any extent have been found in India, and in what parts of India they are likely to be found.

Appendix (A.)

(1.) Circular requiring information on subjects relating to the Public Department.

6. *Press in India.*

General proceedings adopted by the governments in India respecting the press. How far the restrictions have been uniform in the different Presidencies, and how far in each they have varied under different governors. What is its actual condition now, and as compared with former years. If the power of summary deportation for alleged offences of the press were taken away, what regulations could be substituted, which, while they supported and maintained the authority of the government, would still preserve from all vexation the conductors of periodical publications and political journals. Whether the orders sent out to India, prohibiting the Company's servants from having any concern with political journals, are or are not evaded, and what are their practical advantages to the interests of the government of that country.

7. *Any information as to the Establishments of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena.*

Having thus stated certain objects of inquiry, I have only to add, that the Board will have great satisfaction in receiving from you any additional remarks on any other subject connected with the administration of British India.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

T. Hyde Villiers.

(2.)—LETTER from ——— Esq. of the Civil Service, to *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq. Secretary to the India Board, dated February 1832.

(2.) Answer of ——— Esq. February 1832.

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 11th instant, mentioning some points on which the Commissioners for the Affairs of India request information and opinions from me. I accordingly submit the following remarks:

1. *Civil Servants.*

I consider that Civil Servants are generally sent to India too young for their duties, their constitution and their fortune. This has arisen partly from the miscalculation of parents who have expected thereby equally to accelerate their return, and partly also from their desire to be relieved of the expense of education at Haileybury. I do not deem that college the best school for rearing useful servants. Young men are brought together there at an age when they are more inclined to frolic than study, and, from being their own masters, habits of expense are engendered, and afterwards confirmed by great opportunities in India, while little available knowledge is acquired in recompense. A very small proportion of those who commence the study of oriental languages in this country, make greater progress than a little attention in India would compensate. Besides that Persian is seldom needed, Arabic and Sanscrit are not of use sufficient to repay the labour they require. In the local languages, proficiency cannot easily be attained in this country, and is seldom carried too high, except when the examiners are believed to be hypercritical, and health is sacrificed to emulation; the system I should prefer would be to prove, by examination, that a youth about the age of twenty has had a liberal and general education, to which may be added, the rudiments of Hindoostanee, or any of the languages of the Presidency, to which he is appointed, that may be attainable, and to order that soon after he arrives he is to be sent to some small station at a moderate distance from the Presidency, with a Moonshee, and be placed under the superintendence of the Judge or Collector, who should give him an insight into the public business, and report periodically on his progress.

Promotion for a long period has gone chiefly by favour, and has been too slow to allow independence to be generally attained even in the long period of twenty-five years.

Bangalore is so salubrious, that in cases of illness not very severe, a cure results from a visit. The Neilgherry hills have a colder climate which has restored still greater invalids to health, and every facility for resort there should be afforded; but medical men alone can decide whether it may be safe and expedient to send patients so long a journey as may be required, in preference to a voyage to sea.

2. *Natives of India.*

Their great disadvantage arises from the want of character for high offices of trust.

Schools have been established, but not on an extensive scale, and not embracing the acquisition of English, which I think would be a desirable attainment not difficult for the natives of India, who have a natural genius for learning languages. Their own system of arithmetic makes admirable accountants, but there is little instruction in their books, which are chiefly foolish stories, inculcating no good moral. Whatever therefore substitutes better subjects for reflection, must tend to enlighten their minds, and advance the cause of christianity: hitherto I fear there have been very few real converts.

Few natives would be able to bear the expense, and willing to encounter the contamination, the danger, and the sickness of a voyage to England; but it might be desirable that some of the higher orders should come to enlarge their understandings, and see the power of the British nation.

3. *Ecclesiastical*

Appendix (A.)

(2.) Answer of
——— Esq.
February 1832.

3. *Ecclesiastical Establishments.*

I leave this to those who are better acquainted with the subject; merely remarking that the patronage of the appointments to this department ought to be very carefully administered.

4. *Settlement of Europeans.*

I am of opinion that the visits of merchants to India are advantageous; but, *with a view to preserve our empire there*, no Europeans should be encouraged to settle in India. Without attempting to detail the many reasons which have led me to form this conclusion, I shall merely allude to the following obvious objections:—1. Degeneracy, both moral and physical, seems inevitable when the inhabitants of northern climates become resident in tropical regions. This is exemplified, not only in the European soldiers, but more particularly in their offspring, *though without admixture of native blood*, and is even evident in the Moghuls and other northern Asiatics, who have emigrated to our southern provinces. Indeed, as the injurious effects of the climate cannot be altogether obviated by the Company's servants, who have the means of attending to comfort, how much more severe would it be on those who cannot avert its fatal inroads, even by spending all that they can by possibility be supposed to possess. 2. If English settlers were to obtain offices, it would displace the natives, whom it is now the policy to employ, and for whom there is already so little encouragement. 3. They would probably be of such a class, that there would be frequent collision between them, and the civil authorities as well as the natives, (which the interior of a camp proves) which would add greatly to the business of the Courts, and prevent the possibility with justice of extending the system of having native instead of English Judges, as has been lately brought to the test of trial. 4. Finally there is not much field left for profitable LABOUR in the present state of the country.

5. *Steam Navigation.*

With this subject I am not particularly acquainted.

6. *Press in India.*

I consider restrictions on the press absolutely necessary, especially if English be generally taught. Indeed we have only to look at home to see the mischief of a licentious and unbridled press, daily stimulating to discontent, innovation, outrage and blood, and reflect what would be the effect of similar excitement in a country where we subsist more on opinion than on our own strength. I deem a discretionary power of deportation to be necessary in the case of instigators to discontent, or originators of any great public evil.

7. *Prince of Wales' Island, &c.*

I know these settlements only by hearsay.

I shall conclude with a few remarks regarding the administration of justice. The multiplied forms of the Courts cause so much vexatious delay, that it would be a very desirable improvement, if greater facilities were afforded for the settlement of disputes and prosecutions, for the sake both of parties and witnesses, who in many cases have to journey so far, (sometimes twice) and to stay so long, that they are greatly injured, and perhaps ruined. The remedy seems to be to give greater discretionary powers to the judge or magistrate before whom the case is brought. I have been informed that under the native governments, the proceedings were straight forward and summary; but the British government, with a view to protecting the natives, has introduced so much technicality, that the natives who are naturally ingenious, are led to have recourse to quibbles and subterfuges, and finally to fraud, supported by perjury and forgery. I may also mention that one inconvenience in conducting the affairs of the provinces, arises from the superior Boards at the Presidency superintending a system of management of which it frequently happens they have had little or no practical experience. They are too apt to suppose that injustice or oppression has been practised in the case of native servants, as well as of the inhabitants, who are skilful in making out ex-parte statements. When native servants are brought to trial, they revise with technical and finical strictness, the proceedings of Judges and Collectors, and there have been some instances in which after corruption has been considered proved, the delinquents have been ordered to be restored to their situations, and taken into employment again in offices of the greatest importance. I need not expatiate on the moral effect of such a course of proceeding, or on the difficult situation in which the master is placed, who is expected to restore to his confidence a servant who he is convinced is unworthy of trust.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(3.)—LETTER from *John Sullivan*, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq. dated Richings Lodge, 21 February 1832.

(3.) Answer of
John Sullivan, Esq.
Feb. 21, 1832.

Sir,

I AM desired, in your Letter of the 11th inst., to state my opinion on the present system of education for civil servants, and whether it is susceptible of improvement.

The collection of a number of young men of the same age, and destined for the same scene, in the same college, has always appeared to me to be a capital mistake in the existing plan of education. It deprives young men of the opportunity of forming a general acquaintance with the men who are hereafter to figure upon the public stage in this country. To rivet the affections of those who go early in life to India to persons and things in England, should always, I imagine, be a main object of their education. To have belonged to one of the national Universities is itself considered an honour; and to have participated in the distinctions and rewards which emanate from these establishments, is a privilege which is always highly valued. The academical honours of Hertford are not, I imagine, much prized. The young men who go there from school are by the rules of the college cut off from all society except what is to be found within the walls of the college, until they embark for India; they are in consequence almost strangers in England, and upon their arrival in India, they again associate almost exclusively with those who were their fellow collegians at Hertford.

A set of young men educated at the different national Universities would meet in India for the first time under more favourable auspices; there would be among them a greater variety of ideas, more incentives to emulation, and, what is of higher consequence, more effectual checks upon extravagance and misconduct, because the discipline of the regular Universities is, and from their composition always must be, more perfect than at Hertford; the effects of that discipline would follow the students to India. The association of the younger graduates at Oxford and Cambridge with their seniors, and with the various classes which compose their societies, cannot but operate most beneficially upon the minds of the juniors. At Hertford all are young, younger most of them than the junior graduates at the Universities. Mischief is the consequence of this congregation of youths, for it seems to be pretty generally admitted, that at no public seminary in England is discipline so completely relaxed as at the East India college.

There seems to be almost a natural association in the minds of Englishmen between India and wealth. This notion is naturally fostered at Hertford; habits of extravagance are in consequence contracted there, which cleave to the young men throughout their Indian career, to their own detriment and that of the government whose servants they are.

A very decided improvement, therefore, upon the present system, would, in my opinion be, that the young civilians should go, for general education as *Commoners*, to one of the national Universities for two years before they embark for India. The more they are scattered among the different colleges the better. I should be inclined to attach more importance to the acquisition of scientific knowledge at the Universities than to the study of the oriental languages. It seems to be admitted that little advantage has attended the attempt to master the vernacular tongues of Hindoostan in England; the elements of Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit would probably be all that could be taught with real benefit.

A knowledge of surveying, of civil engineering, of the use and application of machinery, and of hydraulics, would, in my opinion, be of great utility to many of the young men; as when charged with the civil administration of provinces, they are obliged at present to depend entirely for information upon such subjects to professional men. Many advantageous projects for the improvement of the public resources have been lost, from the want of a little elementary science in the projector.

From what I saw in early life of the college at Calcutta, and from what I have heard since, I should say that the defects of that institution entirely counterbalance its advantages. This institution, with its sister establishment at Hertford, differ from all other colleges in this particular, that it consists entirely of very young men. The effects of this college upon the service generally may be estimated by the fact, that the debts of the Bengal civilians, as returned by themselves some years ago, amounted to some millions sterling. No acquirements in oriental learning can possibly compensate for the mischief which arises from young men entering the public service under a heavy load of debt. Every attempt to check habits of extravagance, either at Hertford or Calcutta, has failed.

The salaries of young men on their arrival at *Madras* are more than double what they were twenty-five years ago; more houses are in consequence kept, and a higher style of living indulged in; and what is more pernicious, the young men, from forming a numerous society among themselves, are rendered independent of the general society of the place. My own opinion is decidedly against the continuance of the colleges at Calcutta and Madras; there is no such establishment at Bombay, and the want of it does not appear to be felt.

Sir Thomas Munro, himself an eminent linguist, has informed us that too much importance has of late years been attached to the acquisition of languages, to the neglect perhaps of studies of equal importance. It has been often remarked, that an accomplished scholar from college is incapable of making himself understood by the common people. The acquirement of language is certainly a peculiar talent; some men may be in other respects eminently qualified for the public service who are deficient in language, and *vice versâ*. General qualifications should be looked to rather than eminence in oriental learning.

The only check upon the extravagant habits, which almost all young men contract at Hertford, is to separate them as soon as possible after their arrival in India, and to send them to different stations in the country, where the acquisition of language and a knowledge of public business can be made to go hand in hand. They should be called down periodically to the Presidency for examination in language; but, as has been before observed, proficiency in language should by no means be made the only test of fitness for office.

The prospects of the civil service, notwithstanding the grant of 500*l.* a year to members of it absent on leave for three years, and the increase of the retiring pension from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum after twenty-five years' service, are certainly much lower now, when the interest of the public funds is five per cent. and the Exchange at 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, than they were when the interest of money was ten per cent. and the exchange 2*s.* 6*d.* There is every prospect of a further deterioration. Civilians are restricted from every kind of commercial dealings, so that they are not able to remit their funds to England in the produce of India. Whether these restrictions might not be in some measure relaxed, without its producing any public

Appendix (A.)

(3.) Answer of *John Sullivan*, Esq. Feb. 21, 1832.

public inconvenience, is a question which certainly deserves consideration. It is, I believe, a fact that more fortunes are made in the military and medical branches of the service, than in the civil, notwithstanding the high scale of the civil allowances. In one respect the civil service is decidedly behind the military; the youngest colonel in the service ranks above the oldest civil servant on the list. At this moment the chief judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, a civil servant of forty years standing, gives precedence to a colonel of half his servitude. Military men participate in the honours bestowed by the Crown, and as they retain their military rank after retirement from active service, they have a name and place in society in England which are denied to civilians. Such distinctions are of moment to persons who, by long absence from home, are strangers when they return to their own country. The only effectual means of improving the prospects of the civil service, is to diminish their number, to accelerate promotion, and to allow a participation to a certain extent in the improvements effected in the public resources, by unquestionable good management. Whether in future there should be any distinction of service, is a question which has been mooted, and *primâ facie*, the arguments against maintaining such a distinction, appear to preponderate. There appears to be no good reason for keeping up Presidency distinctions; the Governor-general should have the power of selecting, from the whole body of the service, civil and military persons to fill all offices.

2. *Natives of India.*

The disadvantages under which the natives labour, are, their exclusion from all offices of trust and emolument; their degradation from the station which they hold in society under the native governments; the appropriation by Europeans of the merit due to public service, although in fact such service may have been rendered by natives; the precarious tenure upon which they hold their offices, and the incomes of those offices; the inconsiderate treatment which they too frequently meet with from Europeans, and our heavy system of taxation, imposed for maintaining expensive European establishments. To this last of grievances may be added, this crowning one, that we never think it worth our while to consult them upon any of those measures of government, which have the interests of the natives for their professed object.

Education of Natives.

It is only of late years that the government have taken any steps for promoting the *Education of Natives.* There are now two schools in Coimbatore, which cost the government about 400 rupees per annum. The population of the Province is upwards of 800,000, and the public revenue between two and three millions of rupees. The acquirement of English is not made an object of education, it is rather, and most unaccountably, discouraged. The education in their own schools is confined to reading, and imperfect writing, of their own languages, with accounts. Humanly speaking, it seems to be impossible that any system of education we can devise, should produce beneficial results upon the character of the natives so long as we keep them in a state of degradation. We must first hold out objects of ambition to them—motives which shall induce them to study our language, laws and literature.

Conversion of Natives.

I cannot call to mind a single instance of the conversion of a native of rank to christianity. Numerous converts have been made among the lower orders in the southern provinces of the Madras government, particularly in Tinnivelly, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society; the forfeiture of claim to hereditary property, by those who become christians, is a very serious subject, upon which some legislative provision appears necessary. Our Mussulman predecessors far from allowing converts to Islam to lose by the change, usually conferred special benefits upon them.

The exclusion of native christians from the petty offices which other natives are allowed to hold, is a very great hardship, and quite at variance with the practice obtaining in native states, where qualifications are alone looked to. The promotion both in the civil and military departments, ought to be open to native christians, as well as to other classes, without any reference to religion, and no class ought to be compelled to attend in any character upon religious festivals. It is almost the universal practice now in the Madras territories, for the local magistrates to order the attendance of a certain number of labourers, in order to assist in drawing the cars or heavy chariots round the different Pagodas; this is in strict consonance with the usage under native governments, it is however opposed both to the letter and spirit of our regulations, it is an infringement upon the liberty of the subject, and a great hardship upon the lower classes. There is an interesting correspondence upon this head between the principal and subordinate collector of Tanjore, which merits the attention of the Committee.

For the effectual education of the natives, the government ought, in my opinion, to endow a grammar school at the principal town of each province, in which the English language and European science should be principally taught; there ought to be a school in each subdivision for the native languages, and the elementary branches of education; prizes ought to be given, particularly for proficiency in English. The spread of English ought to be attempted by every means; the natives are fond of it, and acquire it with more facility than we do their languages.

3. *Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

The present establishment is by no means adequate to the extent of territory. There ought to be a chaplain for every province; at present there is not upon the average more than one in five. It appears extraordinary that it should be proposed to augment the number of bishops, before the establishment of working clergy is completed. The salary of a bishop

PUBLIC.

Appendix (A.)

Answers to Circular relating to subjects in the Public Department.

would pay seven or eight chaplains. The chaplains might, I think, be employed in superintending the native schools, and it appears to deserve consideration whether their services might not be made available, under certain circumstances, in the magistracy.

4. *Settlement of Europeans.*

I should say that there is not much danger to the natives, from the free entry of Europeans, not clothed with a public character, into India, because it is evidently the interest of persons who go thither for commercial objects to conciliate the natives. Persons without ostensible means of support should be prevented from going there for their own sake as well as for the honour of the national character. It is a common remark, that Europeans out of the service usually live upon a much more familiar footing with natives than the public functionaries, civil or military. I have, in the course of a long service as magistrate, received many complaints from natives against such functionaries, and I do not recollect any having been preferred to me against European traders. Still I think it essentially necessary that Government should have the power of preventing the entry of improper persons into India, and there appears to be no other way of effecting that object than requiring that those who wish to go there should take out a license.

European settlers should be amenable to the local Courts, and the provincial magistrates should have adequate means of enforcing the processes of their Courts against them. A few respectable half-pay non-commissioned officers, to be employed as constables, would answer the purpose. The magistrates should also have the power of calling upon any European, civil, military, medical, clerical, or private individual, to sit with him as assessor in any cause in which a European may be a party.

5. *Steam Navigation.*

Indications of coal were, I believe, discovered in *Travancore* about twenty years ago. If any extensive beds of it should be found, either in that or in the neighbouring maritime provinces of Malabar and Canara, the great obstacle to steam navigation would be removed. No systematic search has ever been made either for mines of coal or for metal. There is a strong presumption that valuable gold mines exist in the province of Malabar, from the quantity of the metal which is obtained by hand-washing the earth. A geologist has lately been sent to the Madras territories, where attention has probably been directed to this subject. Its great importance would seem to render some systematic plan for acquiring the necessary information advisable, and the object, it is to be presumed, might be obtained by making a knowledge of mineralogy an essential qualification for medical service in India. At confined civil stations, medical men have little or no employment; their leisure might be most usefully employed in developing the resources of the country.

For a plan of inland navigation, the object of which is to connect the Eastern and Western coasts of the Peninsula by a line of canals, I beg leave to refer to the Appendix to a little Tract upon the Ryotwar System, which I gave in to the Revenue Committee. The conviction of my own mind is, that if water carriage was generally introduced in India, we should, at no very distant period, be able to supply the home market with most of the products which are now derived from America. If Colonel De Havilland, formerly of the Madras Engineers, should be in England, he would be able to give the Committee valuable information upon the subject, as would Captain Arthur Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, and Captain George Underwood. Whether it might not be advisable to leave works of this kind to joint stock companies to be formed under the patronage of the government, seems to deserve consideration. There can be no doubt that the public resources might be greatly improved by a judicious outlay upon them. You are in possession of a memorandum drawn up by Captain Cotton upon the subject of canals and rail-roads.

6. *Press in India.*

There seems to be no room for discussion as to the freedom of the press. The press is practically free, both in Calcutta and Bombay; and it appears to be too late now to place restrictions upon it, except perhaps that attacks upon the government might by special enactment be declared libels, and punished as such under the verdict of a jury. The press at Madras has always been under rigid restrictions; of late years, the power of the Censor (the Chief Secretary) has been unsparingly used by the excision sometimes of nearly half the newspaper, without cause assigned either to the editor or the public. Attacks upon the government should be promptly prosecuted; and from the leaning that prevails towards the government, in a society composed principally of public functionaries, there is every reason to believe that such prosecutions would be attended with success.

Deportation is a dreadful punishment, usually involving the absolute ruin of the offending individual. To deprive him of his license to print, under the verdict of a jury, would be a sufficient penalty. Whether unanimity in the jury should be required in such prosecutions, or whether with reference to the absolute necessity which exists, of guarding against abuses of the press, a majority of voices should not be sufficient to ensure conviction, is a question which, perhaps, deserves to be considered.

There appears to be no practical advantage in prohibiting public servants from having any concern with political journals; the rule can never be enforced; and therefore ought not to have been promulgated. There is, and always must be, a strong government party in India; those who render themselves obnoxious to the government will always be made to smart for it. Except where there is glaring misrule, the opposition party will always form but a very small minority of the whole; the public servants would seem to be the natural counterpoise to professed journalists. Under the present restrictions, the government are prevented from availing themselves of the aid of their servants, in expounding measures of the government, which are railed against because they are not properly understood.

(3.) Answer of *John Sullivan*, Esq. Feb. 21, 1832.

Elevated Situations for Sanitariums.

In the Madras territories, the mountainous region, which separates the Province of Malabar from Coimbatore, and termed the "Nilgherries," is resorted to from all parts of India. The climate is, perhaps, unequalled, the mean temperature of the air during the year not exceeding 60°. There is every reason to believe that a great saving of life and expense might be effected, if recruits for European regiments, or whole regiments, were sent in the first instance to these mountains, which are within 100 miles of the Malabar coast, instead of to Madras. The Nilgherries indeed, with reference to the great military stations of Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Quilon, and Cananore, are nearly in the centre of a circle, so that troops could move from them in any direction. In a political point of view they are important, as affording a strong hold from which no native power could drive us.

I have already spoken upon this subject in my Evidence before the Committee last year. The natives of the Hills, it will be seen, have suffered severely from our settlement among them.

Churches.

There are churches at the principal stations. It is very advisable that each province should contain one. The Catholics shame us in this particular, although without political power, and deriving no revenue from the country, the priests of the Church of Rome usually manage to erect small chapels wherever they have any thing like a congregation.

By calling for the estimates for building the churches of St. George and St. Andrew at Madras, and of St. James in Calcutta, and by comparing the Estimates with the actual cost, you will be able to ascertain whether such buildings are constructed with a due regard to economy. There could be no room for doubt upon the subject, if public buildings of all descriptions in India were built by contract.

Administration of India.

I cannot venture in this place to trouble you with more remarks upon a subject of such deep importance. All persons who have thought much about it, seem to agree in opinion, that we are sinking under the burthen of expensive establishments; that our power is endangered by collision between the Executive and Judicial Authorities; that the machine of government is clogged by the multitude of hands employed in working it; and that we require that power should be as much as possible concentrated, and a more simple system of rule established.

I have to offer many apologies for the hasty manner in which these Answers to your important Questions have been drawn up.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. Sullivan.

(4.)—LETTER from *Francis Warden*, Esq., formerly Member of Council at Bombay, to *T. Hyde Villiers*, Esq., dated 28 Bryanstone Square, 30 April 1832.

(4.) Answer of *Francis Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 13th of this month, requiring, by the direction of the Right honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, any information or opinions which I may be enabled to offer on several points connected with the general administration of that country.

I. *In respect to Civil Servants.*

The present system of Education.

2. After receiving the best classical education which England affords, a person appointed to the Civil Service in India, must keep four terms at the college of Haileybury, an institution established in 1805, for the purpose of affording to civil servants instruction in those branches of education which are likely to be most useful in their official career in India. He is required to produce a certificate to the Court of Directors, from the Principal of Haileybury, that he has, during the prescribed period, been a member of the College, and duly conformed to its rules and regulations. His age must not be under fifteen, nor exceed twenty-two years.

The qualifications as to Oriental languages; whether the required proficiency is too high; and how far it can be attained in this country.

3. On his arrival in India, an acquisition of the languages is an indispensable preliminary to his employment in the public service, and for the study of which, every facility is at his command in the colleges of Fort William and Fort St. George; and through the medium of native teachers at Bombay, periodical examinations take place to ascertain the progress of the students; and at Bombay a servant must master two languages, one the Hindostanee, and the other Guzerattee or Marhatta, before he can be advanced beyond the lowest grade. The required proficiency is by no means too high; and although the ground work, or a grammatical knowledge of the Hindostanee, and probably of one or more of the Indian languages may be laid and acquired in England, which would certainly facilitate the progress of the student in India, yet the study of it should not be allowed to absorb too much of that valuable portion of time, intervening between his leaving school and embarking for India, which can be so much more profitably applied to studies of higher importance, which can best be prosecuted in England, as the native languages can be best learnt in India.

4. On

Answers to Circular relating to subjects in the Public Department.

4. On obtaining a certificate of qualification for official employment, a civil servant selects the line of service the most congenial to his own disposition and habits, in which he generally continues to rise to its head, after at least ten years training in subordinate situations. The rule has not been strictly adhered to, servants being removable from one branch to another. Those deviations have not, however, been so constant and numerous as seriously to prejudice the public interests, and may be regarded as exceptions to the general rule.

Any practicable improvements.

5. The improvements that appear desirable are, a higher degree of qualification, as well in respect to knowledge as to age, and a rigid enforcement of the rule of separation of functions, at least as far as relates to the judicial and revenue branches of the administration.

6. In determining on the introduction of the judicial system into Bengal in 1793, that offices so incompatible as those of Judges, Magistrates and Collectors, should not be held by the same individual at the same time; that salutary reform fell short of the object in view, by admitting persons entering on their career of service in the revenue and judicial departments, to pass in succession from one to the other; from Registerships to Collectorships, and from Collectorships to Adawluts. The motive for that course of promotion arose out of the want, in the revenue branch, of lucrative appointments, which might serve as the reward of long and faithful service; thus sacrificing the efficiency of the system to the personal views and interests of individuals. That defect attracted the notice of Lord Minto in 1809.

Note. There is not much weight in this objection; because the experience and qualifications of Registers must be nearly on a par with those of Judges. Besides which, in such vacancies occurring Registers are to report to Government and to confine themselves to duties connected with the preservation of the public peace, and other emergencies, till a successor be appointed.

7. In adverting in his Minute of the 3d of February of that year, to the means employed of qualifying persons for the dispensation of justice, which now formed so important a branch of the constitution established for the internal administration of the affairs of India, Lord Minto maintained that the knowledge obtained in the public schools in England and in the college of Fort William, was not calculated, however valuable in themselves, to qualify a young man, without further aid and instruction, to discharge the duties which they are called upon to perform as Registers or Assistants; and occasionally, and more especially the higher functions, when the entire charge of a Zillah may at any time devolve to the Register, by the death and sudden illness of the Judge and Magistrate.

8. The most effectual remedy for those defects, which occurred as practicable, without a fundamental change in the system, established for the administration of justice were, 1st. To appoint some person of legal knowledge and habits to the situation of professor of law, for the instruction of the younger branch of the service, in the general principles of jurisprudence; in the rules which should govern their conduct in the discharge of their duties, as justices of the peace; and, as far as circumstances will admit, in a knowledge of the principles of Hindoo and Mahommedan law. 2d. To instruct them, by means of the professor of the regulations, in a knowledge of those regulations. 3d. To attach the persons destined for the judicial branch of the service, to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizam Adawlut, in the capacity of assistants, in order that they may acquire a practical knowledge of the business of the several Courts of judicature, until their services may be actually required on the occurrence of vacancies in the Zillah Courts, as registers and head or second assistants; and finally to establish periodical examinations in the above different branches of knowledge, both with the view of exciting a spirit of emulation among the junior servants of the Company, and of enabling government the better to judge of their qualifications for office.

9. The government concurring in those suggestions, a series of resolutions passed to give them effect; the concluding one of which was, that the servants of the Company, who, on quitting the college, may enter on their course of service in the judicial department, rise only in that department; and that in like manner, those persons who may enter into the revenue department, rise only in that branch of the service.

10. Those proceedings were transmitted to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; and though no similar plan was expressly introduced at Bombay, the principle of keeping the two lines distinct was generally observed at that settlement. The rule was subsequently disregarded. The tide changed in favour of the revenue branch, both at Madras and at Bombay; and collectors were considered from their training, and the nature of their duties, which afforded them, as it was assumed, greater opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of the revenue system, landed tenures and territorial rights, which become matter of litigation, as better qualified for the office of judge, than those who had not acquired any practical experience on those subjects. The impression was, as it appears to me, an unfortunate one; and led to the revival of the practice of selecting judicial servants for the revenue line, and revenue servants for the judicial, to the injury of both branches; against the evils of which, Lord Minto had applied a remedy.

Mr. Elphinstone's Evidence.

Lord Minto.

11. No person should be appointed to the civil service under the age of twenty, nor after he has completed his twenty-fifth year; and he should be entitled to retire on the annuity fund after an actual service of twenty years. After having received a sound classical education, the attention of those destined to India, should be directed to the study "of political economy, and the general principles of jurisprudence, not English law, but general jurisprudence." "Their minds should be impressed," (I refer more especially to the judicial line, as demanding primary consideration) "by instruction and discipline, with correct notions of right and wrong; with proper views of the proportion of pains and penalties to public offences, and the distinction between such offences and injuries; with a just discrimination between redress of injuries by law and by equity; with the leading maxims of the law of evidence; the

acknowledged principles of jurisprudence applicable to cases of frequent occurrence; and with a proper conception of the legal extent of their own powers;" and should undergo a very strict examination before they receive their appointments for India.

(4.) Answer of *F. Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832.

12. On their arrival in India, they should go through the course of discipline prescribed by the existing regulations. They should be attached to the Sudder and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency, or to either of the Zillah Courts, to a collector's cutchery in the Provinces, or to a political residency, according to their peculiar qualifications, or the choice each may make of either of those branches of the administration. The facilities which exist for requiring a knowledge of the languages, the restrictions against the employment of civil servants, until fully qualified for the discharge of their official duties, and the leisure they command to improve on the ground-work laid in England, by a studious and diligent application of their time in India, are advantages of which the majority profitably avail themselves.

13. Under such a plan, neither a professor of law nor of the regulations, as proposed by Lord Minto, will be necessary, a knowledge of which is easily acquired. On a servant's selecting the judicial line, passing his examination in the languages, and being reported to possess a general knowledge of the regulations, and of the principles of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Codes, he should be appointed to the situation of an assistant to a Zillah Court, making himself conversant with its forms and proceedings; and being also employed in the trial of suits for money or other personal property not exceeding 20 *l.* (Rs 200.); in hearing and determining petty offences; and in taking depositions and examinations in cases of higher crimes, within the limits of the Sudder station; for at least four years. After that period, he should be stationed in the larger or more populous towns or pergunnahs; his civil jurisdiction being extended to the cognizance of suits of all descriptions, for money or other personal property, or the property or possession of land, or for any other description of real property, not exceeding 50 *l.* (Rs 500.); and of appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs. He should also be appointed a justice of the peace, and exercise all the powers vested in a single magistrate by the laws of England, or such enlarged powers as local circumstances may render it expedient to vest in a single magistrate in India. He should continue in those subordinate situations of assistant judge and assistant magistrate for a period of eight years at least, from the date of his obtaining his certificate of qualification in India, before he be eligible to the judicial bench: the judge, however, recommending to the Sudder Adawlut, and this latter Court being empowered, on such recommendation, to enlarge the civil jurisdiction of those assistant judges, who manifest, by their temper, conduct and ability, qualifications entitling them to the distinction of being entrusted with a higher degree of responsibility.

14. Such a course of discipline would supply European judges sufficiently qualified for the administration of justice in India. There is nothing intricate in the character of its litigation. The subtleties and refinements of English law are not known, and it is to be hoped may never be known in the provinces of India. Decisions are formed on the plainest and simplest principles of justice and equity. Barristers of ten years standing, and attornies versed in all the technicalities and flaws of English law, are not required; the more especially as justice and policy demand that professional practitioners should be supplied from among the natives of India.

The best means of preventing the early embarrassments and subsequent expensive habits of the junior civil servants.

15. I can suggest no means of preventing these evils beyond that of immediately removing those who display a disposition to extravagance and idleness from the Presidency, and placing them under respectable and experienced functionaries in the Provinces until a decided reformation be made in their habits of improvidence. Expensive habits, however, are not the growth exclusively of India; they are acquired in some of the public schools in England, at the Universities, and even under the parental roof. If a young man of dependent circumstances does not see the folly of extravagant habits at the age of twenty, no regulations will check his indulgence of them in India. It is more likely that he will at that age have acquired a relish for the society and attractions of his native country, and will repair to India with resolutions to economise, with the view of retiring from it with an independence within the prescribed period of the service, than if he went out an inexperienced boy of seventeen. From the state of the society in India, the local authorities have the amplest opportunities of judging of the conduct and character of the junior civil servants; of their pursuits and general fitness for particular branches of the administration; and above all, of their temper and conciliatory disposition; qualities more essential to the Indian service, in reference to their association with natives, than first-rate talents; and upon the chief local authority the responsibility should rest, of not promoting those notorious for their expensive habits, or who are involved in embarrassments. The same responsibility should attach to the home authorities in the distribution of their patronage.

General observations on the salaries and prospects of civil servants.

16. I can add nothing on these points to the observations contained in my Minute of the 3d of August 1824. Since that date, the Annuity Fund has been established for the Civil Service, on the principle detailed in Appendix 1. to the Second Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the present State of the Affairs of the Company. There is another fund in India, formed by a contribution, at the rate of two per cent. on salaries, for the maintenance of the families of civil servants who may die in indigent circumstances; and it was in contemplation to extend its provisions to the grant of an allowance to the widows of retired annuitants, which appears to be called for, from the revolutions that have occurred in the financial state of India. In illustration of which, this simple but forcible fact will suffice. In 1812, a servant who had saved 12,800 *l.*, and vested

the amount in the government securities, might return to England with an income of 1,000 *l.*; a similar capital now yields little more than 400 *l.* The fact also proves the great amelioration that has taken place in the finances of the Company.

Answers to Circular relating to subjects in the Public Department.

17. The salary for writers I consider sufficient. As soon as they qualify themselves and enter on public employment, a junior assistant judge should receive 500 rupees a month, and the fees on the suits he may decide. A senior assistant judge should be allowed 1,000 rupees a month, and the * fees on the suits he may decide; a further increase being made on his completing a ten years' residence in India, after which he should trust to the chances of the service for his further advance. The salaries of those of corresponding rank in the other branches of the service being regulated on similar principles.

* Registers now receive fixed salaries in lieu of fees.

18. Recent accounts from Bombay represent the prospects of the junior branches of the service as most deplorable and disheartening. I can offer no opinion on the subject, not knowing the changes which have been lately introduced, or the grounds on which the representation is founded. The salaries of the higher class of functionaries are in general liberal, and enable civil servants to command every comfort in India, and to save a portion of the amount; but those earnings will not now accumulate and yield an adequate independence in this country within any reasonable period of time, in consequence of the low rate of interest and the ruinous state of the exchange. Some relief therefore appears indispensably necessary. The Annuity Fund, to which the service contribute at the rate of four per cent. on their allowances, will go a great way in aid of the public finances, in the extension of that relief.

See Evidence 7th of June 1830, Query and Reply, 5764.

19. Mr. Melvill believes that the expense to the Company of supporting the Annuity Funds of the three Presidencies will be between 50,000 *l.* and 60,000 *l.* annually. They contribute also liberally in the allowance of interest, and of exchange to the Charitable Fund. Suppose we take the whole expense at 80,000 *l.*, it is the extent of the civil pension list for the civil branch of the British empire in India, and cannot be considered an improvident expenditure. The accounts are to be adjusted at the end of every five years; when, if the balance of the fund shall be larger than indicated in a prospective estimate, framed at the time of the institution of the fund, the difference is to be made over to the Company, and *vice versâ.*

Note. Out of eighty annuities available in five years, 41 only have been taken; viz.

Bengal - -	19
Madras - -	13
Bombay - -	9

Mr. Melvill apprehends that this adjustment will prove very favourable to the Company; the civil servants not having taken the annuities to the number that were expected. There cannot be a doubt upon the question. In the first place, it is very questionable whether the expense to the Company is so great as that estimated by Mr. Melvill, even if the whole annuities were taken annually. Instead of meeting the service half way by granting an annuity of 500 *l.*, which is the principle of the system, it is contended that the Company do not meet us one-third of the way, and that they grant only 300 *l.* in every 1,000 *l.* annuity, instead of 500 *l.* I am not competent to prove the fact, nor have I yet received from India the data on which it is founded. But the point at issue is of material importance. There should be a proportion of 1,500 *l.* annuities, to which the seniors of those taking the 1,000 *l.* should succeed, as vacancies occur. That increase in the annuities, which would induce persons to retire from India, who now prolong their stay, and some relief in effecting remittances to England, appear to be the best means of improving the prospects of the service, with the least pressure on the public finances.

And how far promotion by competition is encouraged.

Note. In the Act of 1793, three years residence in India is requisite to entitle a civil servant to hold an office of 500 *l.* per ann; six years for 1,500 *l.* per annum; nine years for one of 3,000 *l.* per ann.; and twelve years for one of 4,000 *l.* and upwards.

20. Though it is a principle of the civil service that promotion shall proceed by seniority, that rule is not yet imperative in its operation, in nominations to official situations. Promotion by competition may be said to be checked by legislative enactment. I consider it, however, a salutary restraint on patronage, without inflicting any serious injury on the service. After twelve years, a servant is eligible to the highest situation, even to Council. The Court of Directors may select the ablest for Council; and a Governor may also exercise that power in respect to subordinate situations. It would, however, be felt as a hardship, were a junior to be preferred to a senior, merely because the former has had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, which had not fallen to the lot of the latter. Whenever a representative government may be established in British India, intellectual competition will naturally arise; and first rate talents, and the most brilliant attainments will acquire the ascendancy and the guidance of affairs. Under the present constitution of India, and the simple and inartificial nature of the duties to be performed, there is not a very large field for official competition; the more especially as the highest prize in the service is generally placed beyond the reach of the servants of the Company.

21. The obsolete commercial designations of writers, factors, junior and senior merchants, will no doubt be abolished, and more appropriate ones substituted.

Whether places in India, particularly in elevated situations, might not be chosen for the re-establishment of the health of Europeans, which might supersede the expensive voyages to the Cape, Saint Helena, and Europe.

22. No other elevated situations can probably be chosen for the re-establishment of the health of Europeans in Western India, than those already discovered; the Neilgherries and Maubeleshwar. They cannot, however, be so efficacious in restoring a constitution debilitated by a long residence in India, as voyages to the Cape, St. Helena, and above all, to the mother country. The expense of a voyage home and back, and a sojourn in England for three or five years, are serious drawbacks on the Indian service, especially where a servant is compelled to encroach on his capital, the earnings of years, for a maintenance, during the period of absence. It is ruinous to his prospects, of ultimately retiring with a moderate independency to his native country.

2. *Natives of India.*

23. The obligation imposed on the British government to protect the vast population of India subject to its allegiance, and to improve its condition, cannot be discharged with any degree of safety or success, without an accurate knowledge of its social and political institutions, and of the character and actual condition of the people. It would be a waste of time to comment on those speculative opinions which have been advanced on the singular structure of Hindoo society, at a time when their religious institutes and code of laws were unknown. The labours and researches of the learned having, however, unfolded their contents, and the rapid progress of our aggrandizement having enlarged our intercourse, we possess materials sufficient, though yet in many respects defective, to legislate with greater degree of certainty than formerly, for the improvement of the British empire in India.

General observations pointing out any disadvantages under which they labour.

24. It is contended by one class of those who have bestowed any attention on the affairs of India, that the Hindoos, the mass of the population, in their domestic and national character, have been stationary since the age of Menu. That though conquerors have established themselves at different times, in different parts of India, yet the original inhabitants have lost very little of their original character. The antients in fact give a description of them, which our early travellers confirmed, and our own personal knowledge of them nearly verifies. The Hindoos have been confined to the same caste and way of life from sire to son. Their prejudices have been transmitted like instincts; and the same unvaried standard of opinion and refinement, have blended countless generations in its unprogressive everlasting mould. "The people are little different from what they were one thousand years ago. To their few wants, the uniformity and extreme simplicity of their habits, their unsocial education, and the heat of the climate; to these causes, and not to our laws, are to be ascribed the peculiarities of the people." The disadvantages under which they labour, are attributable chiefly, if not wholly, to the institution of castes.

Orme.

Sir W. Jones.

Hazlitt on the knowledge of characters.

Sir W. Strachey's replies to queries, 1802.

25. The fact is admitted by an adverse party, "as proved by the highest authorities, that the Hindoo castes are now the same as they have been for centuries;" yet these contend that the constitution of their society would always have admitted their gratifying their tastes, and the natural bias of their minds, to the same extent as is now perceptible, and to much greater, if the gates of knowledge had been fairly opened, the means of attaining it honestly encouraged, and laws and regulations enacted, really calculated to improve their condition. But in these respects our system, both social and political, has unfortunately been fraught with obstructions and discouragement. That the error lies in supposing that the religion of the mass, *as now constituted*, is an absolute bar to the progress of improvement, or binds them down as slaves to the observance of minute ceremonies and rites, which no individual of the community dares, under the severest penalties, to violate. The great mass of Hindoos throughout India consists of mixed tribes of innumerable denominations, and tied down by no restraints, which are not imputable to an intolerable land-tax, to poverty, ignorance and despotic power, which the diffusion of knowledge and liberal institutions would speedily dispel. That the impressions which have so long and so generally prevailed, as to the superstition and prejudices of the Hindoos, and the unalterable simplicity of their food and habits, are erroneous, and a delusion, advanced by the servants of the Company to palliate their errors, and their misrule.

Mr. Rickards.

26. I am free to confess that I belong to the former class of disputants. I attribute the stationary condition of the Hindoos, and the disadvantages under which they labour, to their religion, and above all to the institution of castes, which has maintained and continues to maintain the most powerful influence in perpetuating prejudices, the influence of which is fatal to the best interests of the country.

27. Had the original code of the Hindoos been more generally diffused, it would not have been difficult to have reformed many of its absurdities, and the improvement in the condition of its followers would have been more rapid. Unfortunately, however, as the knowledge of the code was confined to the libraries of the priesthood, and was inaccessible to the numerous subdivisions into which the original divisions branched forth, each caste formed its own rules for its moral discipline, prescribing the observance of minute ceremonies, regulating its food, dress, manners and social intercourse with other castes, infinitely more rigid than the original text, which no individual of that community dares violate under the severest penalties; and throughout the whole of India, each separate caste has its own assembly of elders, who enforce its laws with the most arbitrary severity. The Hindoo religion admits of no proselytes. The same principle, and it is a principle of degradation, pervades each of the grand and minor divisions of Hindooism. Each of the four grand divisions was, and each of their respective and numerous subdivisions is, in a spiritual sense, stationed between certain walls of separation, which are impassable by the purest virtue and the most conspicuous merit. Purity of food and a rigid observance of ridiculous forms and ceremonies, constitute the standard of moral excellence and superiority of character. The commission of crime is not viewed as so heinous an offence as a breach of the rules of caste. An eater of fish, though the purest of all food, is excluded from the hospitality of those who live on a vegetable diet; and the consumer of animal food is held in a still lower scale of degradation. The purest virtue and the highest personal merit, cannot wipe off this stamp of caste degradation.

28. I do not mean to contend that the institution of castes opposes any obstacles to agricultural pursuits and improvements. The raw products of the soil may be carried to any extent, in promotion of the external commerce of the country. It is as it affects its internal prosperity that the system is to be deprecated. The simple wants of the Hindoos, even of

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Sir Thomas Munro.

the wealthiest, oppose serious obstacles to the improvement of the resources of India. "Their laws of inheritance also obliging men to divide their property, not only contribute to split the whole country into potatoe fields, but essentially diminish one of the highest motives to action, and at all events effectually prevent the growth of an aristocracy of wealth." The custom of the country too, which renders so many offices hereditary, and authorizes a division of official emoluments, by circumscribing the field of competition for official employment, checks every motive to intellectual improvement, and reduces situations of honourable independency to a standard, not affording a maintenance to the holders among whom the emoluments may be divided, and compels them to resort to acts of corruption and peculation.

29. The prejudices of the great mass of the population moreover, being unfavourable to the consumption and increase of cattle, it is of little comparative value; and only a small portion of the land is reserved for pasture, or appropriated to the cultivation of products for their food. Were those prejudices destroyed, the price of cattle, as an article of consumption, trade and manufacture would rise, and bear some proportion to that of corn, and the value of land and the wages of labour would increase. But this is hopeless, so long as Hindoo prejudices predominate against the consumption of animal food. They are stubborn obstacles to the raising the value of a commodity, of which the high price is, according to Adam Smith, so very essential to improvement. In India, more than nine-tenths of the land in tillage are appropriated to the cultivation of grain for the support of man. In England it is the reverse; the larger portion of land is appropriated to the support of cattle.

30. What I mean to illustrate by these observations is this, that from the simplicity of Hindoo habits, controlled by the institution of castes, the proportion of the population employed in raising food being annually increased, and the proportion in every thing else being annually diminished, the labour of a man upon the land is just sufficient to add as much to the produce as will maintain himself and raise a family. Men have food, but they have nothing else. The human race becomes a mere multitude of animals of a very low description, having only two functions, that of raising food and that of consuming it.

Mill-Colony Sup. Ency. Britt.

31. Notwithstanding its poverty, however, there is scarcely an individual in India who has not his daily food and a hut to shelter him at night. There is more general comfort and happiness than in other countries; and the cultivators contrive to save money, to expend in marriages and other ceremonials enjoined by their religion. So long, however, as the wants and habits of the Hindoos continue unchanged, so long must the internal state of India continue depressed.

32. The opinion of Governor Duncan, than whom no one knew India better, is important on this subject. Mr. Rickards, one of his council, remarked on the poverty, absence of comforts and insecurity, which ages of oppressive government had so universally established, and disarmed death of all its terrors among the natives. Indifferent to it from fatalism, it was from these and other causes, sometimes not unacceptable, and sometimes even desirable. Mr. Duncan observed, that he should be sorry, "were the impression as to the great mass of the inhabitants of India, being less happy than those of Europe, likely to become the received opinion, by those who are to legislate for them in England. From the wealthier classes of inhabitants downwards, and the more so in proportion as we descend, are the means of comfortable subsistence, according to the education and consequent habits of the several classes, of more easy attainment, in the various parts of India Mr. Duncan had seen and acted in, than he understands them to be in Europe; whence the alleged indifference to life in the former country ought perhaps to be sought for (as far as it may really subsist) in the moral and religious institutions of the Hindoos and Mahomedans, rather than in their inherent disregard of life, which in most societies on earth is with the general mass not far from a level."

Bombay, Jud. Consul, 17 Feb. 1810.

33. I will, however, appeal to facts, to the condition of the population of Bombay, the oldest European settlement in India, having been under the Portugueze and British rule for three centuries. On its cession to the Crown of England, the population did not exceed 15,000 souls, "the outcasts of the natives of India." It now contains 15,474 houses, valued at 3,606,424 *l.* and a population exceeding 229,000 souls. There are many natives of great wealth, great intelligence, and of liberal principles. There is a numerous class of native functionaries, with salaries ranging from 500 *l.* a year downwards. The wages of labour are higher than in any other part of India. There is no greater portion of poverty nor ignorance than prevails among the same number of individuals in the most civilized part of Europe; there is no intolerable land-tax, no despotic power, except that of summary deportation of Europeans; knowledge is widely diffused; liberal institutions are encouraged and exist; and a spirit of independency prevails among the people, which they freely assert in the maintenance of their rights and privileges. The custom duties are very low. There is an entire freedom of trade. It is the land of universal toleration; and in no part of the world are the inhabitants so lightly taxed. Of the population, excluding European troops, the English amount to 938; and the native Christians to 8,020. There are 10,738 Parsees, and 25,920 Mahomedans, and the rest are Hindoos. Now, in what degree do the wants of such a population contribute to encourage industry, and augment the resources and the revenues of a country? The annual consumption of the native portion of that populous and wealthy island, of articles, the produce of Europe, amounts to 115,240 *l.* The chief articles are enumerated.* The consumption of articles, the produce of India, amounts to 657,698 *l.* of which 210,000 *l.* is of grain, and of piece † goods 25,000 *l.* The opinions recently urged, of the extent to which the custom of eating animal food at Bombay is carried, is

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* Broad Cloth	£,15,000
Copper, of sorts	12,000
Iron - -	18,000
Piece Goods -	20,000
Printed Cottons and Calicoes -	10,000
Eatables - -	290
Beer, Brandy Gin and Wines consumed by the Parsees and Native Christians - -	16,440
Wearing Apparel	1,500
Cutlery and Hardware -	2,500

† The demand for the Manufactures of India being still more than double the demand for the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

is also erroneous. The number of bullocks, sheep and kid daily slaughtered on the island scarcely suffices for the consumption of the Christian and Parsee portions of the community, including the European troops and seamen; and it is well known that Europeans stationed in the interior obtain animal food with the greatest difficulty.

34. These facts are sufficient to prove the few and simple wants of the Hindoos. It is a mistake to suppose that the influence of castes has diminished, even at Bombay. Among the Parsees (who were also originally classed into four orders, the athornés or sacerdotal order, the military, the cultivators of the land, and the working people) the power of punchayets has become nearly obsolete, and a great revolution has occurred in that class of the population within the last twenty years. Those who first came to Bombay were chiefly workmen seeking employment in the dock-yard and shipping. Several of them acquired wealth by their industry. Those who followed, regarding the men of established wealth as their patrons and protectors, received assistance from them in their difficulties, and in return yielded them a willing respect, as their benefactors and protectors. It is the spirit of all small and isolated castes, and of sects established in the midst of larger communities of a different nation or religion, to consider themselves as more intimately connected with each other, and as forming persons of one family. This was originally strongly felt by the Parsees, while they continued a small and humble body. As their numbers increased, the chief Parsees had each his tribe of dependents, whom he pushed on in various lines of life, and supported at considerable expense. This dependence was part of his magnificence and glory. Crowds of Parsees, however, continued to pour in from the northward; and as the majority had no claims upon any of the richer Parsees at Bombay, and as they rose to importance from their own industry, the system of internal management, long ripe for a change, became weakened about the year 1800, and received a violent check. The higher classes were disposed to manage for themselves. The lower, who no longer received the same support from their superiors, were thrown upon their own exertions, and taught to trust to themselves and their own efforts. The consequence was a greater degree of independence on both sides, which has naturally produced its benefits and disadvantages. The public, however, on the whole, is more effectually served, whilst the different individuals pursue with intelligence their separate interests; their increased numbers rendering them less fitted for being constituted as a caste, than when they were fewer and less powerful. As a body of men, they are resolute, and fully capable and disposed to redress themselves by force. They are already masters of the greater portion of the landed property of the island; they have a connection with almost every trading firm of Bombay; and are regarded by the other castes with some dread, from the ascendancy of their character. They have, within these few years, become less profuse in their marriages and general expenditure. They have imbibed, however, many of the simple habits of the Hindoos. Their dress is not more costly; their food (they abstain from eating beef) is more expensive than the Hindoos, but infinitely less so than that of Europeans. The Parsee punchayet still, however, exercises some powers beneficially, chiefly in matters connected with their religion and domestic rights, and in which they have in their own hands the means of enforcing their decrees; but as a moral restraint, its maxims and influence are nearly obsolete.

35. The Court of Directors expressed an anxiety to restore the power formerly exercised by the higher classes of Parsees over their inferiors, by means of their punchayets. It was found impracticable. Indirect influence, moral estimation, and long habits of voluntary acquiescence in the will of others, when once interrupted, were not easily restored, and least of all by positive institutions. The difficulty arose out of the increase of the tribe, the numbers now possessed of wealth, their independent turn of mind, and from the want of a good understanding among the leading families. It would be difficult also to enact an unexceptionable body of regulations for the conduct of their punchayets, and unless that were done, there would be food for interminable law-suits. The second class of rich Parsees wish to live and expend their money as they please, without troubling or being troubled by punchayets. The Recorder's Court was, on its institution, their favourite punchayet. The spirit that would have made them submit in preference to their own heads of caste, when they were a humble body struggling for existence, was gone, and could not be revived. Among a rich and numerous people, who have lost their habits of personal attachment and obedience, law must complete the submission, which opinions and habits no longer command. The schism among the Parsees at Surat was of a still more violent character, and they are of a more immoral and dissolute race than at Bombay.

36. No such emancipation, from the oppression of caste discipline, has occurred among the Hindoos at Bombay. Though there is less veneration paid to the Brahminical character, the power exercised by the various castes, which are very numerous, over their members, is still great. Each caste chooses its head, and two, three or more assessors, who assist him as a council. Ordinary matters are managed by them. In extraordinary cases, or where there is much difference of opinion, a meeting of the whole caste is called, who decide by a majority. Those who refuse to abide by the sentence of the caste are expelled. This is the utmost limit of their power; but it is not small. The sentence affects the man's wife and his children, who are admitted to no intercourse with the caste, cannot eat, drink or sleep in any of the houses of the caste people, and the children cannot marry whilst they continue under the interdict. On their submission, a trifling fine, and a dinner to the caste, are the ordinary punishments. In some castes they must be purified by a Brahmin before they can be re-admitted. Many castes in Bombay, especially the lower, have shewn a great desire to subdivide themselves. They have been left to arrange their disputes among themselves; the majority have sometimes expelled the minority, for the purpose of bringing them back; such

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disputes generally terminate in a short time by the two divisions acknowledging each other. Sometimes the minority form themselves into a separate body, select their council, enact their own rules, and are governed by their own separate laws. In no instance have the seceders, as in the case of the Parsees, boldly thrown themselves under the protection of a court of law. Such an example is alone wanting to lead to a dissolution of the influence of caste institutions. Such is the state of the population of Bombay.

37. In the provinces the influence of caste institutions is still more inveterate. Throughout the Hindoo code the superiority of the Brahmin over all earthly beings, is in the highest degree inculcated, and the scale of caste superiority, and of degradation, is as rigidly maintained by the laws of each subdivided class. Brahmins are defiled in our gaols, if confined in the same quadrangle with Mhars, Maungs, Koolies, Bheels and Ramooses,* though at a distance and in separate apartments; for to such persons it is not permitted to reside even within the same village with persons of caste; and while a Brahmin is cooking, the shadow of a Ramoosee is supposed to impart impurity, both to the Brahmin and to his food. Even the indulgence of allowing Brahmins to receive water from a servant of their own caste is not a certain security against defilement; since their servants are obliged to pass by sentries, as well as prisoners, of whom many are outcasts, whose near approach, without contact, is supposed to affect the purity of water. One class of Brahmins will not eat food prepared by the hands of the Brahmins of any other class, nor sit with them at any entertainment. Among the subjects on which caste rules are sometimes framed, and which are usually perverted to the injury of public prosperity, the destruction of private rights, and seldom calculated to answer any conceivable intention whatever, are the rules for carrying on trade and manufactures, such as that no individual of a Jummayet (caste assembly) shall buy or sell more than a certain quantity of goods in a certain period, and there is a district in Guzeratte, where the population entertain the strongest prejudices against dress. In short, we encounter "caste and national prejudices, ancient and deeply rooted customs, affection stronger than even the love of freedom," in every quarter, to discourage intellectual competition, and to enslave the mind. The natives affect mystery and concealment, dread the influence of evil eyes on their houses, families and cattle, and are always suspicious of innovation.

38. Undoubtedly some change has taken place in the political condition, and some relaxation in the prejudices of the Hindoos, under the British rule. Their wealth and their comforts have increased; many of them have substantial and costly houses, keep their horses and carriages, entertain Europeans, and with that view, fit up one or two of their apartments in the English taste, the rest being kept in an unfurnished and filthy state. Some Brahmins will not scruple to visit an Englishman at his meals, even whilst he is feeding on a round of beef; and Brahmin children no longer hesitate to associate with Hindoos of inferior caste in the English schools. State policy has compelled Hindoo sovereigns to bestow their daughters in marriage to Mahomedan conquerors, and to entertain Mahomedan troops for the protection of their principalities; and Hindoo sovereigns have sacrificed their prejudices to conciliate the forbearance of their bigotted oppressors. Hindoos have often been seen bowing at the shrine of a Mahomedan saint, keep their festivals, and celebrate the martyrdom of Hussain Hossan. Even the wretchedness and misery which are supposed to follow expulsion from caste are, in in some districts, said not to be felt by the expelled member. All those remarkable deviations from the immutability of the Hindoo character have occurred, and some are manifest to the commonest observer; they, however, constitute exceptions to the general rule. If we look to the domestic habits of the Hindoos, to their village institutions, which, however lauded by some, operate as a discouragement to competition and to intellectual improvement; to their system of education, and to the existing state of their manufactures and agriculture, no change is perceptible; they are the same as they were centuries ago. With all their display of wealth in their houses and equipages, their expenses are extremely limited. The personal expenses of the most opulent Hindoo do not absorb one-third of his income, another third is bestowed in charity, and the rest is saved. The use of clothes and other articles of British manufacture, admitting the consumption to be greater than it actually appears to be, involves no proof of relaxation in their prejudices, nor affords any prospect or hope of an emancipation from the thraldom of caste institutions.

39. In fact, the policy of the British government in maintaining those institutions as the most efficacious instruments for controlling the moral habits of the Hindoos, has tended to uphold their influence; and the institution of caste has still a strong hold on their minds and actions. A Hindoo of a respectable family, not many years ago, indulged in the harmless frolic of attending a fancy ball at Bombay, in the uniform of a celebrated hunting club; he was expelled, and not re-admitted till he had paid a fine of 500 *l.* An appeal for redress to the Recorder's Court would have availed him nothing. Many instances have occurred of appeals made to our Zillah Courts against caste decisions, which have been reversed, and the complainants directed to be restored to their rights and privileges. The decrees of our Courts have been disregarded, and the expelled members have been ultimately obliged to submit, and to regain admission into the caste by conforming to the prescribed penalties.

40. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the influence of caste institutions, their ridiculous and puerile inhibitions, and their unjust and arbitrary awards, must yield to the progress of education and of reason, and to a conviction of the more just and mild administration of the laws, through the medium of our courts of judicature. All such artificial fabrics are doomed to decay, when the circumstances that originally led to their creation cease to operate. Caste institutions are mutual associations for supplying the defects and remedying the injustice of the

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* Uncivilized tribes of the country.

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(4.) Answer of *F. Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832.

the civil and judicial administration of the native governments. If the British government abstain from giving aid to castes in their internal affairs, and refer all its subjects to the laws, the influence of that institution, left merely to public opinion, must, though gradually indeed, inevitably decline by the mere effect of public neglect. It will be long, however, before much difference is visible in so vast a population; but when it does appear, the change will travel rapidly. Even the visit of Ram Mohun Roy to England, the spirit with which his conduct is criticised by one portion of the native press at Calcutta, and defended by another, and the discussions which are carried on through the same medium, on the humane and important resolution adopted by Lord William Bentinck, to abolish the practice of Suttees, are all in proof of the growing influence of reason and of the incipient breaking down of castes, or the "artificial and unnatural division of a people into distinct classes, which has for so many ages proved the most effectual method which could have been devised by the ingenuity of man to check their improvement and repress their industry."

And suggesting improvements in their situation.

41. If we look to the character of the natives, and the great assistance we derive from their agency in all branches of the administration, we shall find evidence sufficient to prove that education has not been entirely neglected in India. It has however been of a demoralizing tendency. In diplomacy, sophistry, treachery and perfidy are their peculiar characteristics. "The point of honour is totally unknown to them; and good faith, at the hazard of their own immediate views, is treated as folly." In other branches, wrong principles and narrow views prevail; peculation is considered from the sovereign to the peasant, a venial offence; and the grossest abuses are occasionally practised. When however we fairly examine the question, and advert to the little encouragement which the natives have received under the British rule, to a faithful discharge of their duties, to the limited degree of control, which from the few Europeans employed in the country, has been exercised over their agency, our surprize must be excited, not at the prevalence of corruption, and the existence of abuses, but to the limited extent to which they have been carried. The scale must preponderate in favour of the general honesty of the native character. For the administration of justice, the natives have proved themselves pre-eminently qualified. The first step towards their improvement, is to admit them to a larger share of official emoluments. In the provinces they cannot be more extensively employed. In the judicial line they are entrusted with a higher degree of responsibility at Madras and at Bombay, than at Bengal. It is only necessary to classify the situations natives are to fill, and to fix suitable salaries to each. This reform will naturally render a smaller number of Europeans necessary; but we must take care not to reduce it to too low a standard, for a vigilant control over native functionaries, and European also, is indispensable.

42. At the Presidency of Bombay, there are many situations which they would fill with advantage; and at the Presidency, the reform should commence; for there the natives of wealth and rank are in general, from a constant and long association with Europeans, more honest, more intelligent, and more independent than they are in the provinces. I have no hesitation in giving it as my deliberate opinion, that by re-constituting the Supreme Court, a Court of Recorder, the demand for justice at Bombay not requiring a more costly tribunal, the Mahomedan and Hindoo law officers may be associated with the Recorder as assessors in all those cases in which the Court is bound to administer the laws of the natives, and in the trial of natives for criminal offences. They should be admitted in due time to practice as attornies and barristers in His Majesty's Court. The Court of Requests at Bombay should be modelled on the plan of that of Bengal, and should have the same extent of jurisdiction; and if composed of four commissioners, two should be natives. They should be eligible to the grand jury. Five or six of the most respectable and intelligent should be appointed; justices of the peace, and two of them stipendiary magistrates; and they should take their tour of duty with the European magistrates, and officiate at the Court of Petty Sessions, and at the Quarter Sessions in controlling the Parliamentary Assessment which is leviable under the Act of 1793, for watching, repairing and cleansing the streets of the town of Bombay; and natives should be eligible to the offices which are maintained from that tax. They should also be eligible to the second and third classes of civil appointments at the Presidency. There are natives at Bombay fully competent to fill any of these situations, with the exception of practitioners in the King's Court, for which of course they cannot be immediately qualified. The Indo-Britons should be equally eligible to those situations.

Note. The Corporation of Madras was originally composed of a mayor and ten aldermen; three being Company's servants and seven natives, who were to be justices of the peace also.

Note. A solicitor has repeatedly informed me that he had a Hindoo and a Parsee in his office, who were as competent to perform the duties of an attorney as the majority of those who were practising in the Supreme Court.

43. Whilst we thus open to the natives the avenues to employment in the civil administration of affairs, it does not require much sagacity to predict, that, unless we similarly improve the situation of the native officers of the army, we shall sow the seeds of disaffection in a soil which also stands in need of improved cultivation. The native army was much more respectable, and our sepoys were more attached to the service, when we had native commandants of battalions, than they are at present. A proportion of natives of high caste and of education should be admitted as officers in our native army, with the prospect of rising to the rank of commandants. Our security would not be endangered in my opinion by the concession.

Measures adopted in India for the education and instruction of the natives.

44. That the natives stand in need of a better system of education is undoubted. They are themselves fully convinced of its necessity, and anxious to promote its attainment. The readiness with which they have supported every plan that has been proposed for the diffusion of education, and the liberality with which they have come forward to establish one or more professorships, expressly for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the English language, the arts, sciences and literature of Europe, is decisive of the fact.

45. Representations had been frequently made since 1815, by the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, of the declining state of learning in Western India from the want of encouragement and public seminaries. On the 28th of July 1824, they reported, that the crisis long looked for had arrived. It was hardly possible to procure a Mahomedan law officer, sufficiently qualified to perform the duties required of him; and no prospect was entertained of being able to fill up vacancies that might occur in the several Courts. They earnestly entreated the government to adopt some arrangement, at an early period, for the formation of an institution for the better education of the natives, on the principle recommended by the Court of Appeal on the 20th of December 1817. Those representations were brought to the notice of the home authorities, but no means were adopted for the introduction of an improved system of education. Not only were no measures adopted for that purpose, but by diminishing the salaries of the native law officers, the only inducement held out to the natives to study was thus unfortunately checked. Had their salaries been more respectable, there would have been no want of qualified agents.

Note. In 1804 Lord Wellesley yielded to a remonstrance addressed to the Governor-general, by a number of respectable Mahomedans, against the subject proposed, for a public disputation at the College of Fort William, "the advantages which the natives of India might derive from translations in the vernacular tongues, of the books containing the principles of their respective religions, and those of the Christian faith;" under a belief that the discussion would involve topics offensive to their religious prejudices. The question was withdrawn, and an official document was circulated, declaring that "the discussions of any subject connected with religion, or which was degrading to the religion of India, was quite foreign to the principles of the institution of the College." Malcolm's Pol. History of India, v. 2. p. 270.

46. In the consideration of this subject, however, we should never lose sight of the suspicions and alarms which the natives long entertained of our views in promoting education, which they conceived were solely directed to their conversion. On the publication in India of the discussions that occurred in England, on the renewal of the last Charter, and of the purport of the numerous petitions presented to Parliament, urging the Legislature to adopt measures for promoting the moral and religious improvement of the natives, the leading members of the Hindoo, Mahomedan and Parsee sects waited upon me, as Chief Secretary, to know what was the object of those proceedings? I informed them, that there were people in England who considered it an obligation of duty, to diffuse a knowledge of christianity throughout the world; that we translated, read and studied the religious books of all sects, and had no other object in view than to circulate as widely works on christianity. That they might rest perfectly assured that the governments at home, and more especially in India, would not interfere with the religious tenets of their native subjects, but would continue to allow the most universal toleration, and protect the natives in the undisturbed enjoyment of their respective religions; and that the ultimate predominance of the one or the other would be left to the course of events, and the progress of knowledge uncontrolled by the exercise of any arbitrary act of power. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

47. Whilst, however, no particular institution has been established for the promotion of education, on the ground of those representations, the most laudable exertions have been made since the formation of the Episcopal Establishment in British India, by Archdeacon Barnes, by the English and Scotch clergy, and by the labours of missionaries, to extend the benefits of education, by the establishment of schools at the Presidency and in the provinces, towards the support of which, in Western India, the Company have contributed on the average about 4,000 *l.* annually.

48. In 1814 the American missionaries established native free schools in Bombay and its vicinity. In 1824 they had 26 schools, at which 1,454 children, of whom 136 were of the Jewish persuasion, were in a course of instruction, in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, some of the simple parts of astronomy, and other scientific and general knowledge, in the Marhatta language, which was alone taught. The Scriptures are a principal class book in all their schools; but the children are not required to yield their assent to their doctrines; and such other ethical compositions as are commonly used in English schools. They have also successfully established a female school, at which 54 girls attended, of whom 17 were Jewesses. The expense, about 30 *l.* a month, is entirely defrayed from America; five of the schools being supported by small associations, mostly females, in that country.

49. The Bombay School Committee, after having provided for the education of the European and Christian children of both sexes, turned their attention in 1819, to the means best calculated for extending that blessing to the native children of India. The plan met with the entire approbation of the assemblies or punchayets of two classes of the native inhabitants of the island. In 1820, the number of children, including the regimental schools under the control of the society, exceeded 800. The annual expense is 2,500 *l.*, chiefly contributed by private individuals. The most decisive and beneficial spirit, however, which has been infused into the natives, and which has produced in the higher and middle classes an eager desire to promote in their families the highest attainments in literature, arts and sciences, under an improved system of instruction, was created by the policy of Mr. Elphinstone, which displayed itself in the munificent example set by the natives of Western India, in the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships.

Whether the extension of the knowledge of the English language, amongst the natives of India, has been hitherto an object of attention, as a means of further identifying the natives with their British rulers.

50. The anxiety of the natives to extend the knowledge of the English language, has not yet received any corresponding degree of encouragement. A sum, equal at least to what they have themselves raised for the purpose, would be a donation not unworthy the liberality of the government. Something more is however necessary. Without in any manner interfering with the native village schools, bad as they are, seminaries should be established in each Zillah, for instructing the children of the higher and middling classes in the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, jurisprudence, political economy and medicine,* by school-masters to be sent from England; qualified assistants to teach the elementary parts of the English language may be found in India. "The natives of the city of Surat have shown a strong desire to have their children taught the English language. Their proficiency, however, cannot reach beyond the moderate education which an European soldier can bestow,

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* A medical school was established at Bombay in 1824, for educating native doctors for the Company's service. The object ought to be extended.

the only means at present available. Nothing permanently useful can be done without extraneous aid. The natives have no public spirit,* and although perfectly aware of the advantage to their children, of a good education, and a knowledge of the English language, they will never hold out hopes of advantage to a single individual, properly qualified for the important task of instruction."

51. As a further proof of the desire of the natives to acquire the English language it may be stated, that the Bombay government proposed to the professors of a Mahomedan College at Surat, and of the Hindoo College at Poona, to introduce the study of English as a branch of education in those establishments, and offered, with that view, to be at the expense of training at Bombay a number of Mahomedans and Hindoo youths as schoolmasters, and to furnish those colleges with a select supply of English books, expecting that the Mahomedans would accept the offer, and that the Hindoos would reject it. The reverse proved to be the case. The Hindoo professors unhesitatingly accepted the proposal, and a number of Hindoo boys was sent to be educated at Bombay, to each of whom a monthly allowance was made by the government. I have not met with any information of the effects of that measure.

Sutherland, 1st August 1830.

52. I doubt whether any great advantage has resulted from the instruction given to the natives in their own languages. It appears to me that ultimately, and in a very few years, greater benefit will be bestowed on the country, and at less labour and expense, by circumscribing our efforts and funds, to the diffusion of the English language, and the circulation of English books, than in instructing natives in their own languages, printing and circulating their own works, translations of English tracts, and of English works on arts and sciences in all the languages of India. A laborious undertaking. With all our philological knowledge of the languages, our vigilance and our anxiety, we shall, I am afraid, diffuse in our translations a great many serious errors.

What has been the tendency of the general instruction hitherto given to the natives in their own languages.

53. Colonel Briggs states in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords, that "he met two Brahmins one day sitting on their horses reading on their journey books which had been printed in the College at Bombay. He asked them, where they had got them, and if they had bought them very cheap? they said they bought them very cheap at Poona. They were some of their own stories." An inference might be drawn from that anecdote, that those tracts were sought after and read by the natives. The reverse is the fact; piles of them are mouldering away at the different stations under the Presidency of Bombay. By a recent Report from the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, it appears, that in a period of three years, 234 tracts only of all kinds were disposed of in the Surat division; of which nine were purchased by the village schoolmasters, and the remainder were bought in the city, principally by those officially connected with the gentlemen at the station; and that they are not much sought after by the natives. Few were disposed of at two other stations in Guzeratte. In the Northern Konkan, a few were given away, but not one purchased. No tracts had been sent to the Southern Konkan. Some copies of a work on Hindoo law had been furnished, of which not a copy had been sold. No mention is made of the demand for these tracts in the Deccan, except in the Kandeish division, where very few had been sold, and none for the use of the schools. The character in which the Marhatta books are printed, are not in general taught in schools. Instructive books, promotive of moral improvement, are little sought after, unless they can be obtained as a free gift, or for the most trifling consideration. Books of arithmetic were most in demand, but not to the extent that might be expected. The people, it is said, are too poor to purchase; their neglecting to do so, was however attributed to a disinclination to lay out money in that, the utility of which was not apparent.

54. It further appears by that Report, that in the British territories, dependent on Bombay, containing a population of 4,681,735 souls, there are 1,705 schools, at which 35,153 scholars were receiving education; 25 schools, having 1,315 scholars, being maintained by the government; and 1,680 are village schools, having 33,838 scholars. The proportion of the population attending a course of education, being one in 133. In England one in 16 are educated; in France one in 30; and in Prussia one in 954. The village system of education is represented as of the lowest description, and the same as handed down from time immemorial; and the little improvement attempted by the government, has been attended but with indifferent success. The most cumbersome mode of learning to read and obtain the simple rules of arithmetic is practised. The books read are some silly stories; and the writing acquired, goes little beyond the ability of signing one's name. The exceptions are in those whose occupation in life is that of employment as accountants, clerks, or holding government offices; and what is learnt by those classes is not acquired at schools, but at home or in some house of business. The ignorance of the village schoolmasters is lamentable. The government schools are favourably spoken of. The Sudder Adawlut suggests the extension of the means of acquiring the first and best rudiments of learning, and the reading to be such, as shall improve the understanding and enlighten the mind; and that a higher range of education on the European system be afforded at the chief cities of Surat, Poona and Ahmedabad.

Report, dated 16th October 1829.

55. That Report, though it has disappointed the expectations I had formed of the rapid progress of education in India, has only tended to confirm the opinions I have ever entertained and expressed, in favour of the plan of limiting the resources and the efforts of the government to the education of the natives in the English language. Their sagacity has given a decided preference to that object, which, when once mastered, the whole store of knowledge is laid open to the natives at the least possible labour and expense. Why should we diverge a single step beyond the plain and easy tract of improvement which they are themselves desirous of

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* The public spirit recently displayed by the natives in the promotion of education, disproves the justness of this remark.

Answers to Circular relating to subjects in the Public Department.

of pursuing? I do not contemplate the education of a population of eighty millions of souls in the English language; but I do contemplate, and at no distant period, its general use in all our proceedings, and its ultimate foundation, as the language of the educated classes of British India. I feel persuaded that, "a more familiar acquaintance with the English language would, to the natives, be the surest source of intellectual improvement, and might become the most durable tie between Britain and India. In any plan, therefore, for the public education of the natives, the complete knowledge of our language ought to form so prominent an object, as to lay the ground for its gradually becoming at least the established vehicle of legal and official business. The English language would thus in India as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion; and it is not too much to hope that it might also be the medium through which the inhabitants of those vast regions might hereafter rival the rest of the civilized world, in the expression of all that most exercises and distinguishes human intellect."

Quarterly Review.

What may be expected to be the result of the combined system of instruction given to the natives, both in the English and in the Asiatic languages, whether favourable or unfavourable to the advancement of the christian religion Whether any visible progress has been made in the conversion of natives to christianity in any part of British India.

56. An improved system of education, and more correct and enlarged views, cannot fail of impressing on the natives, a conviction of the absurdities, the fallacies and errors of their religion; and must gradually lead to the advancement and ultimate triumph of true revelation. No visible progress has been made in the conversion of the natives to christianity, as far as my observation has extended. At the Presidency, I have no doubt that the confidence of many respectable natives in the purity of their faith has been weakened; and that an example only is wanting to encourage them to declare their conversion.

Whether the natives of India should be encouraged to visit England. What would be the probable consequences of such encouragement, with reference to religious, scientific, political and commercial considerations.

57. Although a residence in England, or a more general intercourse with other nations, must tend to enlighten the natives, it does not yet appear necessary that any particular encouragement should be held out to them to visit England; it would prove unavailing. I have repeatedly represented to the higher classes of Hindoos and Parsees the advantages of sending their sons to England to complete their education. They admitted it; but the deprivations which they would experience in the observances of their religious and caste ceremonies, and of funeral obsequies in the event of their death, and above all the obstinate objections which the females of the family entertain to the measure, constitute stubborn obstacles to a gratification of their wishes in that respect. Mr. Ward, in his History of the Hindoos, states, "that the caste converts a desire to visit foreign realms into a crime. That a Brahmin, about forty years ago, went from Bengal to England, and lost his rank. Another Brahmin went to Madras, and was renounced by his relations; but after incurring some expense in feasting Brahmins, he regained his caste. In 1808, a blacksmith of Serampore returned from Madras, and was disowned by his friends; but after expending 2,000 rupees among the Brahmins, he was restored to his family."

Ram Mohun Roy is of course wholly indifferent to caste anathemas. The example of so enlightened a native is the best possible encouragement to others visiting England.

3. *Ecclesiastical Establishments.*

General proceedings in India, respecting that establishment.

58. The neglected state of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in Western India, until the constitution of the see at Calcutta, was a disgrace to our national character. The first English church at Bombay was built in 1715, and it continued the only English church in the territories dependent on Bombay, till the enlargement of the ecclesiastical establishment. The reproach, however, which long attached to the English, of being a nation without a religion, has been entirely removed. The establishment, as at present constituted, I consider quite adequate to the extent and the wants of the christian population of British India. With the exception of those stations where there are European troops, the number of Europeans is so few that the duties of a chaplain must be very circumscribed indeed, and he has abundance of leisure to devote to the superintendence of schools in promotion of the moral improvement of the natives. It was formerly required by the Court of Directors, that "all chaplains appointed to India should learn, within one year of their arrival, the Portuguese language, and should apply themselves to learn the native languages of the country, the better to enable them to instruct the Gentoo servants of the Company in the Protestant religion." Though the declaration of the object for that qualification, even limited as it was to the Gentoo servants of the Company, was impolitic and injudicious, it is yet to be regretted that none of our chaplains are qualified to perform the Church Service and to preach to the natives in their own language.

Whether the present establishment is adequate to the extent of territory.

59. An allowance ought to be made to the archdeacons at the several Presidencies, to enable them annually or occasionally to visit the several stations within their respective jurisdictions, which would supersede the necessity and circumscribe the range of the bishop's visitations extending beyond the limits of each Presidency.

Whether any additions or alterations appear requisite.

60. Additions and alterations are much required for the improvement of the native christians, and of those of the lower classes of other persuasions, and they can only be usefully derived from Bishop's College at Calcutta I would strongly recommend that measures be adopted for the admission of a certain number of students, the sons of respectable christian families, Native and European, into that college, for the purpose of being educated and ordained as priests, to afford spiritual aid and comfort to the native christians in Western India. The salaries and establishments to be afforded to them will of course become objects of consideration.

61. The Roman Catholic native christians generally, and more especially those in the Island of Salsette, which was for about a century subject to the Portuguese, and has been

a British dependency since the close of 1774, are in the most lamentable state of superstitious degradation, of which one example will suffice.

62. The alarm occasioned by the cholera morbus induced the native christians of the class of Coolee fishermen, of a district in Salsette, to imitate the example of the Hindoos, and to have recourse to the same superstitious ceremonies to appease the wrath of the deities supposed to preside over the malady. A circle was formed round a number of frantic people, principally females, whose groans and violent gestures were said to indicate that they were under a supernatural influence. They were sprinkled, during the violent exercise they were under, with water and coloured earth, and were urged to exert themselves to the utmost in a sort of dance by the sound of native music. It not unfrequently happened that an obnoxious individual was pointed out as the author of the calamity, and that murder or violent assaults resulted from those oracles.

63. The vicar excluded the native christians who engaged in those ceremonies to the number of 1,243 from the church. In their difficulties they appealed to the magistrate for his assistance. On a point of religion he declined all official interference, but offered his mediation to adjust the differences. His attempts at reconciliation proved wholly unsuccessful, as the parishioners refused to make the slightest atonement to the vicar for their offence, and threatened to quit the island. On the re-appearance of the epidemic, they renewed their request to be permitted to resort to their superstitious ceremonies, as our remedies to check its progress had proved inefficacious. Their request was refused, and a shed erected for the purpose was removed. They assembled to the number of several hundreds before the Adawlut, and a dead body was brought and laid down at the door; and, refusing to disperse, the magistrates seized several of the leaders, who were insufferably clamorous and insolent, and punished them on the spot, when the rest returned quietly to their homes.

64. The occurrence, however, convinced the magistrate that the prejudice was too deeply rooted to be eradicated by resistance, and he determined to treat it with more indulgence After a short interval, he summoned a few of the most respectable of the Coolies, and explained to them that if they would give security to prevent all disturbances, he would not object to their adopting any ceremonies they pleased, but that they would not be allowed to assemble in crowds for any purpose, or to spread an alarm among the rest of the inhabitants, which the state of the disease did not appear to warrant. The security was given, and no further inconvenience was experienced; they were, however, so exasperated against their vicar that they petitioned the magistrate that a Hindoo priest might be formally authorized to perform marriage ceremonies among the Coolies of their district. The magistrate abstained from all interference, under a hope that the appointment of a new vicar general might prevent the apostacy of these deluded people.

Bombay Jud Records, 1820

65. This is a deplorable state of things in an island which has been so long subject to the dominion of the British Government. Some more decisive measures are obviously required for the moral and religious improvement of the native Roman Catholic christians in India Little support can be expected from their own priesthood, who are illiterate and ignorant, and who perform the service of the Roman Catholic Church, and preach in a language (the Latin) perfectly unintelligible to their flocks. Many respectable native christians of Salsette, have complained to me of the decayed condition of their churches, and the destitute state of their religious establishments. There can be no doubt, that had one of our chaplains, or a Protestant missionary, conversant in the Marhatta language, been stationed in Salsette, and made himself known by his pious exertions, to improve the moral condition of the people, those unfortunate christians would have sought his protection, rather than have looked for refuge by relapsing to the idolatry of the Hindoos. This circumstance will also prove the great benefit which may be expected to result from Bishop's College, as soon as spiritual assistance can be afforded, from that wisely planned institution, to the native christians of India.

How far the churches are adequate, and whether constructed with a due regard to economy.

66. As the European troops at Bombay, and probably at every other cantonment, attend divine worship, in consequence of the heat of the climate at five or six in the morning, I consider the churches adequate to the wants of the christian community. At the Presidency, where the christian population is comparatively numerous, it is fit that our religious and other public edifices, should be constructed on a scale corresponding with the wealth and character of the capital. In acting however on that principle in the provinces, and at stations where there are not half a dozen christians, and where divine service is performed only once a month, we have exceeded the bounds of a due regard to economy.

4. *Settlement of Europeans in India.*

Whether it has of late years been promoted or discouraged.

67. As in every branch of the administration the most decided improvement in the character of the natives has resulted from their association with Europeans, their freer resort and settlement in India I consider as the chief and only effectual means of ameliorating the general condition of the country. "Merchants are commonly ambitious of becoming country gentlemen, and when they do, they are generally the best improvers." Unfortunately no such ambition stimulates the native merchants of India. Accustomed to the rapid improvement of their capital, by the profits of trade and money-lending, very little of their attention has been bestowed on the cultivation of land; and it will be some years probably before any great capital takes that direction A native merchant of Bombay would as soon be entombed as become a country gentleman, far removed from the excitement of watching the various signals, almost hourly displayed at the signal posts at Bombay, announcing the arrival of ships, from every quarter of the globe. India must therefore look to European intelligence, skill and

enterprize, for the improvement of her agricultural resources. I am afraid, however, that but few will emigrate to India, whilst America and the Cape of Good Hope are so much nearer their reach.

68. No obstacles have been opposed, but the reverse, to any desire manifested by Europeans licensed to remain in India, to settle in the interior. An application was made some years ago by one of the European firms in Bombay, to know if government had any objection to an indigo establishment being formed in Guzeratte, under the superindence of an European. The reply was not only in the negative, but the anxiety of the government was expressed to promote the speculation. Nothing more was heard of it. Every encouragement was formerly offered to Europeans to cultivate lands in Salsette. One speculation only has succeeded after struggling for years against many difficulties, its ultimate success was secured by a contract for the supply of spirits to the government. An application was preferred in 1826 by an European, to occupy a deserted village in Kandeish, which was complied with. About ten years ago, orders were received from home not to allow Europeans to hold lands, even on the Island of Salsette, beyond what might suffice for the construction of houses and gardens, as temporary habitations for Europeans. Europeans are licensed to proceed to India in two capacities only, as free mariners and free merchants, and very few, under those designations, have arrived in Western India, qualified to embark in other pursuits, and especially in agricultural speculations.

69. Shortly before I left India, I requested a friend, who was well acquainted with the province of Guzeratte, to ascertain from the natives, whether or not they had any objections to the settlement of Europeans in the country. I received the following reply: "India can only be visited by respectable capitalists; and these must select for settling the places most convenient for commerce, and which are generally the worst climates; that is, situated in the lower parts of the country, where river navigation is to be commanded. These people, and their offspring for education, may most of them be expected to return to England; and if they have prospered much, they will stay there altogether, and enjoy the fortunes they may have made The children of their followers and attendants, may gradually add to the number of Europeans domesticated in the country. These people, as far as I have observed, have more mildness of disposition than their British parents; and instead of any inclination to oppress the natives, and infringe on their institutions and enjoyments, seem themselves to become identified with the country and its inhabitants. It is almost impossible to put the question in a fair point of view to the natives, as to their like or dislike to colonization; as they would suppose the meaning to be, to let loose amongst them so many thousands of men, like our European soldiers. But if you ask them, whether those days were good and prosperous, when there were Dutch, French and English factories at Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad, they will point out the descendants of natives who made large fortunes in the profitable commerce of those times, and wish for the return of such employment, as a relief to the present stagnation which prevails so much all over this province. Intercourse, beyond that of the public servants with the natives, which always assumes a character of authority on the part of the European, certainly seems much to be required; and as an instance of the advantage to be expected, may perhaps fairly be brought forward the prosperity of Natives and Europeans already connected together in commercial pursuits. At Bombay they seem to act on great equality, and to possess towards each other the same cordiality and good feeling, as European merchants amongst themselves, and perhaps the footing on which Europeans and Parsees stand towards each other, may be taken as an example of what might be expected from a more extended intercourse. Now that peace prevails throughout India, and agriculture is extending so entirely over the country, as to make grain produce unequal to any profitable return, it appears necessary to attend the more to the improvement of commerce; and in this quarter it is at a very low ebb. Scarcely an article of European manufacture is to be obtained here; and instead of this town (Broach) being the principal outport from Malwa, enjoying a brisk trade, the contrary is quite the case. I mention this to introduce the supposition of the different state of things that might have been expected, had a few respectable merchants been spread over Malwa during the last few years, to have introduced British goods into the interior, and drawn out the resources of the country. We now see the most cumbersome articles, such as Mhowra berries from the interior, and cocoa nuts from the coast, conveyed between Broach and Malwa in large carts or waggons drawn by eight or ten bullocks with great labour, over our heavy roads; whereas the intelligence and enterprize of British merchants, in unison with the Company, no doubt before this would have had flat bottomed boats navigating the Nurbudda up to Tuluckwara, and perhaps assisted by steam vessels. The Company would be amply repaid for their share in the expense of such improvement; while civilization would be advanced greatly, by opening the high road into the interior, and introducing trade into the wild tract situated between Guzeratte and the high country. Another important advantage of assistance from steam vessels would be, rendering the communication certain in point of time, between Guzeratte and Bombay. It has often occurred to me, that steam boats might be used, in assisting the cotton botellas to get down to Bombay in April and May, against the southerly winds, by which the cargoes would be ready so much earlier for the China ships, and a great deal of cotton saved from injury from the rains. To the northward there no doubt might be some capitalists settled on the river near Ahmedabad and Kaira, in sugar and indigo manufactories; and they would introduce improvement in the growth of tobacco, opium and other articles of commercial produce, which the facility of export renders so desirable in Guzeratte, in preference to grain. The settlement of respectable establishments of this description, in the northern Purgunnas of Purantry, Hursol and Morassa, I conceive would be most important, and would give the natives confidence in improving

(4) Answer of *F Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832

improving that part of the country. "The tract just beyond, between Eder and Doongurpoor, is a fine fertile country of hill and dale, with a good climate; but from its distracted state during the last twenty-five years, it has become overgrown with luxuriant jungle, and the Koolies, taking advantage of the disorder, have acquired such power throughout it, that they are the terror of the better classes, who are chiefly Rajpoots; and every attempt at improvement is consequently checked. Increased intercourse with respectable Europeans would tend greatly to improve all this tract, and a field would be afforded for the sale of British goods; in return for which the natural productions of the country, such as gums, drugs, wax and the like, would be acceptable to the European merchants, and the soil is suited for the growth of sugar cane, indigo, opium and all garden produce. The rest of the northern portion of the Province, from the Saburmutee river westerly towards Deesa, is also of the finest soil and climate, and suited equally well for the enterprize of European capitalists"

Letter, dated 29th Nov. 1828.

70. If I thought that, by a removal of the existing restrictions, the sewers of London and Westminster would at once disembogue into the Ganges and disturb and pollute the reputed purity of its waters, or that our provincial Courts and provincial Magistrates were incompetent to enforce the law and to protect the rights of European British settlers, that they would be living under a despotic and imperfect government, and that it was impossible to give them either that security and easy enjoyment of landed property, or those ready remedies from private wrongs, or that independence of superiors, which more regularly constituted governments afford, I should be of opinion, that the period had not yet arrived when European British subjects ought to be permitted freely to resort to India, and to settle and hold lands in the provinces Assured, however, as I feel, that they would be equally well protected beyond, as within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts in India, or even as in any part of the United Kingdom, and would command cheaper and more prompt justice, though unquestionably not so much of English law, I hesitate not in expressing my firm conviction, that the privilege might be safely conceded The distance and expense of the voyage, and the necessity of possessing some capital or credit, would operate as an effectual bar to the lower or the idle and dissolute classes emigrating to India, who ought alone to be excluded. Fully sensible at the same time of the wisdom of the policy of gradually introducing so great an innovation, I would restrict the residence of European British subjects within a circumference of ten or twenty miles from the station of each Zillah Court, vesting in the local governments a discretionary power to enlarge those limits, should any inconvenience be experienced from the restriction in question.

What particular classes of persons should be particularly encouraged to proceed to India.

Letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, to the Board of Control, dated 16th Oct. 1830. Para. 38

Note The supreme government sees no reason to conclude that our institutions may not be so improved by a plan of steady and gradual reform, as to afford in every part of the country (excepting of course certain poor and wild tracts, which are inhabited by uncivilized and wild races) a security for persons and property, not less perfect than is enjoyed in any of the foreign dominions of the British Crown

Letter to the Judges No date. Appendix V. 1831.

71. Entertaining the opinions I do of the efficiency of our judicial system, and of the adequate control which our magistrates may exercise over British settlers, I am not aware of the dangers to be particularly guarded against in their freer admission into India. It is, however, indispensable, in reference to the attempts which have been recently made to degrade the character of our provincial Courts, that their constitution and powers should be distinctly defined and recognized by Parliament.

What are the dangers to be guarded against in the admission, without license, of British settlers.

72. The conditions should be an obedience to the laws and regulations which may be from time to time enacted for the government of the country. Without intending to throw any impediment in their transit through the country, every European leaving the Presidency or arriving at a Zillah station without passing through the Presidency, should be required to register in the senior magistrate's office his name and age, his occupation, the place of his birth, and the place where he purposes to take up his abode in India, copies of which should be forwarded to the judicial secretary for the information of the government.

73. The powers vested in justices of the peace in the provinces by sections 105 and 106 of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, in the cognizance of assaults and trespasses committed by British subjects on the natives of India, and of debts not exceeding the sum of fifty rupees due to natives from British subjects, which have been repeatedly exercised, without any appeal having been preferred against those convictions and decisions to His Majesty's Court of law, satisfactorily prove the competency of the magistracy to the exercise of a salutary control in the protection of the Natives against the acts of Europeans. The civil and criminal jurisdiction, however, over Europeans in the above and in all other instances, should merge into and be exercised by our Courts of law, at which an European Judge presides, subject to the provisions of the existing regulations. All appeals from the decisions of those Courts in civil actions by British born subjects, lying to His Majesty's supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay They should not, however, be liable to be set aside on the ground of any informality of proceeding, or of any technical objections, but purely on their merits.

Section 72. Clause 5. Chap. 16. Reg. 4, 1827.

74. There can be as little difficulty in providing for the administration of criminal justice. The European magistrates will take cognizance of, and decide all complaints, which a single magistrate in England is empowered to hear and determine by the laws of England, inclusive of the jurisdiction vested in them by sect. 105 of the Act already noticed. Enlarged powers in the cognizance of higher offences, involving a punishment not exceeding a fine of 100*l*, or imprisonment not exceeding four months, might be vested in criminal Judges, their convictions being removable by writ of *certiorari* into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery at the Presidency. Felonies and all crimes of higher magnitude being cognizable by the circuit Judge, who should be empowered to punish by fine not exceeding 200*l*. or imprisonment not exceeding eight months; all sentences exceeding that degree of punishment being referrible for the confirmation of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, a jury of five or seven British born subjects being assembled for the trial of all Europeans

Appendix (A.)

Answers to Circular relating to subjects in the Public Department.

Europeans capitally indicted; the King's and Company's civil and military officers being liable to serve on such juries, should there be a deficiency from other classes of Europeans, for the formation of a jury. Trial by jury to the same extent as is practised in England being introduced as soon as the state of the European population will admit of its more general introduction.

75. The regulations* under which Europeans are permitted to hold lands by the supreme Government, appear to be well adapted, with certain modifications, to the purpose. The Courts of law and not the revenue authorities, should be vested with a jurisdiction in all matters relating to rent or other consideration connected with lands leased to Europeans; and the cognizance of all disputes, complaints and breaches of the peace should depend on the award of a Court of law. The cancelling of the license and sale of the plantation appear to me too severe a penalty.

76. The soil of India yields almost spontaneously products of the most valuable description, which by an accession of European capital, skill and intelligence, and an improved system of culture and management, might be brought to a degree of perfection, adapted to the wants of the United Kingdom. The evidence upon that point, deducible from the papers recently published, appears conclusive in favour at least of the cotton wool of the East Indies; as the objection to its quality, and its inferiority to that of Carolina is attributed, not to any inferiority in the soil in which it is grown, but to defective modes of cultivation and of cleaning the Indian cotton.

77. The Bombay Government, on the occupation of the district of Broach, took all the cotton produce on their own account in payment of revenue, at the prices of the surrounding districts, and prohibited the sale of it to others. In 1807, they proposed to throw the cotton trade open; but the potails, alarmed at the combination of the merchants, petitioned against the innovation, and solicited the commercial Resident to shield them from loss, and to obtain a good market for the produce of their labours, which the Company, as certain and constant purchasers, afforded. The resolution was therefore abandoned.

78. The commercial Resident divided the kuppas or unclean cotton into four classes. The first was termed toomul, being the first plucking; the second was denominated kametee; the third and fourth, first and second rassee. Different prices were fixed for each; and the ryotts, to obtain the higher prices, were induced to gather and deliver it in the cleanest possible state. The superior quality of the Company's revenue cotton, as it was called, and especially of the toomul, was universally acknowledged. The classification operated as a premium for the improvement of the produce. That system continued in force until the year 1821, when it was abolished by orders from home, arising out of representations founded on general principles, of its injurious operation equally to the ryotts and the merchants. The market was thrown open; the classification was discontinued, and the withdrawal of the encouragement to the cultivator, to gather the produce in the cleanest state, and the fall in prices which followed from the increased cultivation of cotton elsewhere, combined to produce a serious deterioration of the quality. Frequent instances occurred, during the prevalence of that system, of the revenue, on account of the whole district, being paid to the government entirely from the cotton deliveries, leaving a balance in favour of the ryotts, beyond which they retained a portion of cotton for their manufactures of thread and coarse cloth, and for sale in the market, having the grain produce of their lands in reserve for their own profit.

79. Notwithstanding it is admitted that the Bombay cottons, particularly of the growth of the districts near Surat and Broach, are little or nothing inferior to the Georgian Upland cotton and New Orleans cotton in the United States of America, recent despatches from the Court to Bombay state the alarming fact, that the late consignments of cotton to England are represented to be almost entirely deficient of every property, which is esteemed by the British manufacturers, insomuch that many persons who were previously in the habit of using Surat cotton have discontinued their purchases; and it is only from very great improvement that they can be expected to return to its use.

80. The attention of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade has been attracted to the possibility of improving the culture in India, not only of cotton but of tobacco also, with the view of deriving the supply from the East Indies, instead of from the United States of America. In promotion of that object Lord Ellenborough, in a letter to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, adverts to the importance of improving the cotton grown in the East Indies, of extending the export trade of British India, and of rendering the United Kingdom independent of foreign nations, for the raw material of one of the most considerable of our home manufactures.

81. The Court of Directors, in reference to those communications, entered into an explanation of the measures that have been taken at different times by the East India Company, for introducing into India the culture of various sorts of foreign cotton; and for giving instructions in the use of the American machines for separating the wool of the cotton from its seed; that land is granted to speculators for the growth of cotton on the same terms as to those for the cultivation of indigo, and that a drawback of all duties is allowed on export to the United Kingdom. They also advert to a specimen of tobacco, the produce of Guzeratte, sent home in 1823, which was not fit for the London market. A second consignment of tobacco, made in 1827, was pronounced of a quality superior to the former consignment. In consideration, however, of the very low price of the American tobacco, the prosecution of the importations, as an article of commerce, was not deemed advisable. Mr. Ritchie of Bombay,

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* Appendix 7, to the first Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1830.

Appendix (A.)

Evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 7th March 1832.

Capt. Cruickshank. Mem.

Bombay, many years ago, sent home tobacco as an experiment; one bale brought sixpence a pound in bond higher than any American in the market at the time; but the average of the consignment was found to be defective in the curing, and did not pay. That the experiment so far proved that it would answer as an article of exportation from India to Europe; but it is so very delicate an article, that it is very difficult to bring it into a proper state for exportation, the slightest particle of green vegetable matter left in it, heats it on the voyage. The whole imports of tobacco from Bengal and Bombay together have however proved failures.

82. Experience has convinced us, add the Court of Directors, that the improved cultivation of India cotton, so as to render it fit for the British market, will not be effected merely by the continuance and occasional encouragement of Government. We have therefore resolved, that an experimental plantation for cotton shall be established at the expense of the State, within the Bombay territories, to be raised from seed of the best of the indigenous plants of India, and from the green seed from Georgia and New Orleans. A person, either Native or European, of competent skill in this branch of agriculture, being entrusted with its management at a moderate monthly salary. It appearing at the same time desirable to obtain the advantage of the application of European skill and industry, to the attainment of the object in view, the Government are authorized to grant to British subjects, (resident in India under due authority,) properly qualified by character and by command of capital, a sufficient quantity of government land for the establishment of a cotton plantation; the land to be secured to the parties on lease at a low rent for a term of years, on the condition of its being used for the cultivation of cotton; the Court having also determined to send out a number of Whitney's saw gins, a machine, by the use of which the American cotton is brought to market in such excellent condition, which is represented to be so simple in its construction, and so easily worked, that the cleaning of the cotton, which was formerly performed by separate tradesmen, is confided to the management of slaves.

83. These measures are generally a repetition of those which have been before resorted to, for the improvement of the cotton produce of India, and they will follow the fate of their predecessors. It is established beyond a doubt, by the evidence to which I have alluded, that the soil of Guzeratte is capable of producing cotton equal to the best American; and tobacco, which only requires greater experience and care in its cultivation and cure, or the introduction of the seed of the Virginia tobacco, to render it a valuable article of export from India. In further proof of the fact, I annex a letter from the late Mr. Gilder,* dated the 8th of March 1830, in reply to an application I made to him for information on the capabilities of Guzeratte to promote the export trade, founded on his own personal experience.

"The only experiment made by me in the province of Guzeratte, was the introduction of Bourbon and Pernambuco cotton, both of which thrive luxuriantly, and might beyond question be cultivated to any extent, leaving this country independent for the supply of the superior cottons, of the United States, South America and Egypt.

"Indigo was formerly cultivated to a great extent in Guzeratte; the remains of the factories are to be seen in all the pergunnahs, particularly Jambooser, Neriad, Dholkha and Petland. The annual export of this dye from Cambay to the Gulph of Arabia, averaged 6,000 maunds. There is still some made near Cambay, but the greater part required for the manufactures of the country, is imported from Bengal. The soil and climate of Guzeratte are particularly favourable to the growth of this plant, and the crops would not be subject to the inundations so common and destructive in Bengal.

"Tobacco is extensively cultivated, and the quality might, by great attention, be improved and produced equal to that from the West Indies; but the natives of India seldom originate any improvement. They will prosecute any measure after having seen its advantages.

"The sugar plantations are abundant and the cane of the best quality, and would produce sugar equal to any in Bengal, but the people confine the manufacture to a coarse quality, termed 'Jaggree.' The whole of the province of Guzeratte may really be considered a garden, requiring only capital and skill to produce all the articles I have mentioned, and many others, in the highest state of perfection. The honourable Court of Directors, in acknowledging the receipt of the few bales of cotton (Bourbon) which was cultivated under my superintendence, expressed their surprise, that, notwithstanding the heavy expense that had been incurred, by sending the Bourbon seed to each collectorate, mine was the only sample that had been received; its quality was considered very firm, and estimated at 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound in London. I may mention in favour of the Bourbon cotton, that the plant is productive for about fourteen years, whereas the common plant of the country is an annual. I ought to have stated, in explanation of the failure, with the gentlemen officially instructed to introduce the cotton within their pergunnahs, that the ryots view with great distrust any measures interfering with the management of their lands, under an impression that they might perhaps be compelled to cultivate a quantity of this cotton on any terms the collector might impose. This they have frequently stated to me, and it may account for their neglect of attending to the instructions they have received."

84. The result of my observations of the various efforts which have been made for the improvement of the productive resources of India, has only confirmed the justness of the general remark, that the interposition of the government in those speculations, however zealously, anxiously and disinterestedly directed to their success, ever ends in disappointment. It is a feeling not peculiar to the ryotts of India; but the cultivators, manufacturers, merchants and the industrious of all classes, "view with great distrust any measures interfering with the management of their lands," or speculations on the part of the government.

Sovereign

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* The gentleman alluded to in the Evidence of Mr. Ritchie.

Sovereign farmers or landholders, or Sovereign cultivators, are as much to be deprecated as Sovereign merchants. The interests of the Sovereign and the subject are quite distinct. It is the duty of the former to cherish and promote the welfare of the latter, by a wise and liberal policy, abstaining from all measures, however pure and honourable, which may directly or indirectly interfere with the pursuits or excite the suspicions of the industrious classes of the community.

85. If the justness of that principle be admitted, the policy we ought to pursue for the extension of the export trade of India in the valuable products of the soil, which are in universal demand, such as coffee, cotton, pepper, sugar, indigo and tobacco, appears clear and decisive.

86. It is admitted that the encouragement extended by Parliament, by the 9th Geo. 4, c. 76, to the cotton of India, by the reduction of the import duty from its former rate of six per centum on the value to a fixed rate of 4*d.* per cwt. will not be sufficient to introduce Indian cotton into general use in the home market, (notwithstanding that by that concession a Surat bale of cotton pays about 1*s.* 2*d.* only, whereas the same quantity of Upland American cotton pays about 12*s.*) unless measures shall be taken in India for applying greater skill as well as capital to its cultivation. Those indispensable requisites cannot be forced into India; they must be encouraged and introduced by liberal concessions. India, from its greater distance from the European market than America, Egypt, and other foreign countries producing similar commodities, labours under a serious disadvantage in the difference in the charge of freight alone. It is impossible she can compete successfully with her rivals, from the pressure under which she labours. A fixed rate of duty on import into the United Kingdom of only 4*d.* per cwt. and a free export from India, or a drawback of the sea customs* and transit duties have proved insufficient. One other expedient remains to be tried. The land assessment should be remitted, not only on cotton, but also on the other enumerated articles, and a moderate duty substituted. I would relieve the cultivators, and transfer the burthen, considerably lightened, on those better able to bear it, the home and foreign consumers. The measure will not ultimately affect the finances of the Company. They will receive into their home treasury, in the shape of an import duty, a proportion of their revenue, which is now payable in India from the land. The moderation of the impost cannot fail of encouraging the consumption; and the increased demand will encourage an increase of cultivation and of revenue. I can illustrate the effects of the plan only as far as it affects the article of cotton, the produce of Western India.

87. Out of 1,451,973 statute acres in tillage in Guzeratte, 175,721 only are under cotton cultivation, 4,955 under sugar cane, 1,923 under indigo, and 10,766 under tobacco; the rest is appropriated to the growth of grains and of garden produce. The assessment on the land in tillage with cotton, sugar cane, indigo and tobacco, cannot exceed 80,000*l.*, which will therefore constitute the amount of the sacrifice of land revenue in Western India.

88. The expense of cultivating one beega† of land in Broach with cotton is stated at Rs 2. 3., and the produce assumed at an average of the highest and lowest, being four dhurries‡ of kupas, yields Rs 6; add of dry grain and straw grown at the same time, Rs 1. 3., makes Rs 7. 3., leaves a balance of Rs 5, of which, the government assessment being Rs 4, leaves one rupee to the cultivator. It requires 14 beegas of land to produce a Broach kandy of 864 lbs. of cotton, on the government assessment therefore is Rs 56, or, at 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, 4*l.* 17*s.*, averaging 1¼*d.* per lb.§ As the finances of the Company make it desirable that no article of revenue should be got rid of or dealt with, except upon the principles of exchange and equivalent, they ought to be allowed to levy a duty at the rate of a farthing per pound on all cotton, the produce of the British territories in India, imported into the United Kingdom; the export duty from India to China and all other places being fixed, including sea customs and transit duties, at the rate of 28 rupees per Surat kandy of 784 lbs., half of the present amount of the land assessment. That some relief to the cotton trade of Western India is required, will be admitted, when it is stated that the Bombay merchants have for the last five or six years, sent their ships to Calcutta for cotton ladings for China; and cotton is also purchased at Omerawatty, four hundred miles in the interior, and brought by land to Bombay for the China and English markets. If some relief be not afforded, its cultivation will be abandoned in Guzeratte.

89. The cotton produce of Broach has been exposed to extraordinary vicissitudes. The prices of kuppas from 1779 to 1806 varied from 48 rupees the highest to 30 per bhar; about 2½ or 2¾ bhars of kuppas yield one Broach kandy of clean cotton; and the pergunnah is supposed to produce, in the best season, 40,000 bhars of kuppas. The highest price paid was from 60 to 65 rupees in 1801, when the produce was very scanty. From 1808 to 1821, the Company received 174,491 bhars of kuppas, averaging 14,540 bhars annually in kind, in payment of revenue. The highest price paid by the Company for the toomul was, in 1820, Rs 80 per bhar; and the lowest was, in 1808, Rs 46. 2., and Rs 57 per bhar on the average of the twelve years. The highest paid for the inferior or fourth description was Rs 74 per bhar, and the lowest 41; and on the average of the 12 years, Rs 52. From 1822 to 1828, when the Company discontinued the system of receiving the cotton in kind, the highest price paid was, in 1824 and 1825, Rs 60 per bhar, and the lowest was Rs 25. In 1828, the price fell below the standard of 1779, the highest being Rs 32, and the lowest Rs 25 per bhar.

90. The increased growth of cotton in Bengal and in Egypt, for the China market, has depreciated the price in Western India. The revenue, however, being still kept up at the highest standard, the cultivators are exposed to great distress. The price can hardly fall below

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* The sea customs and transit duties on export from Surat, were
Per Candy, Rs 5.1.12½
From Broach 2.3.66
From Kairah 6.3.80
Kattiwar - 7.

† A Broach Beega contains yards 2477. 7. 64.

‡ There are 48 seers or lbs. in a dhurree, 20 dhurrees one bhar. The average proportion in weight of seed (or kupaseea) to rooee or cotton wool, is one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former. Kuppas of the best soil and most favourable season will yield 18 seers of clean cotton, from one dhurree of 48 seers; and of an inferior soil, and an unfavourable season, it will yield 15 seers of clean cotton per dhurrie.

§ In the Surat division it averages 1.55*d.* per lb. In Kaira, 1.13*d.* per lb. In Ahmedabad, 1.53*d.* per lb. In the southern Marhatta country 1.14*d.* In Kattiwar the assessment exceeds 5*l.* a kandy. I have no information as to the number of lbs. in a Kattiwar kandy.

that of 1828, as grain, cheap as it is, yields nearly an equal return to the cultivator, besides affording in stubble provender for his cattle. It is reckoned that jowar, the staple grain of the black land, which is the proper soil for cotton, at R^{s} 11 per kulsee of 640 lbs, and kupas at R^{s} 35 per bhar, are the lowest prices from which the ryott can obtain an adequate return, under the existing rate of assessment. Assuming the cost of producing 64 lbs * of clean cotton at R^{s} 2. 3. and the ryott's profit at R^{s} 1. the total cost of a Broach kandy will be, R^{s} 50½, or 1¼ *d.* per lb.; add packing, shipping and screwing charges at Broach, Bombay, &c, and freight home, landing and insurance, 1½ *d.* per lb., the Broach cotton ought to be landed in England at a charge of 2¾ *d.* per lb.

* No allowance is made for the advantage the ryott derives from the cultivation of grain with the cotton

91. The total export of cotton † from Bombay in 1825-26, exceeded sixty millions of pounds; about a third of that quantity I assume as the produce of the British territories in Western India. That the effect of relinquishing the assessment on land producing cotton will lead to an increased cultivation, not only in Guzeratte, but in the rich soils of the fertile province of Kandeish, in the Deccan, and in the Southern Marhatta country, there can be but little doubt, to the augmentation of the general industry and wealth of the country.

92. I have no data on which to form a calculation of the effects of the plan on the other enumerated articles of produce, nor of the rate of duty which the Company should be allowed to levy on their import, in commutation of the assessment on the land appropriated to their cultivation. The heavy assessment on sugar cane land operates as an entire prohibition to its cultivation, for the purpose of being manufactured into sugar, as an article of export. The remains of vats in many parts of Guzeratte afforded evidence of its cultivation having been formerly prosecuted in that province; and it formed an article of export on our first establishment in the country I am aware that much requires to be done to improve the quality of the Guzeratte indigo. In fact, the extension of the export trade of India, in the articles enumerated, and in all others which may be in demand in Europe, and capable of being produced in British India, is an object of such high importance, both to England and to India, as to demand the fostering support and encouragement of the government There is no point in which we stand more in need of information, than that of the cost of producing the various articles which enter into the export trade of India, and of the proportion of the land assessment, and of the other demands of government bearing on those products respectively. We cannot legislate with any degree of safety towards the improvement of the resources of the country and of the state, without such information.

93 Next to the remission of all demands on the land yielding those valuable products, and the substitution of moderate duties of customs, every facility should be afforded to the settlement of individuals experienced in the best mode of cultivating and preparing each of those articles of produce, cotton in particular, for the supply of the European market, and every encouragement given to the cultivators to improve its quality.

94. On the 18th of November 1829, a regulation was passed (Regulation 3, of 1829) for the punishment of frauds in the packing and sale of cotton. Any persons fraudulently mixing bad and good cotton, and selling it as good, or fraudulently deteriorating the article, by exposing it to the night dews, putting dirt, stones, earth, or any other substance, or salt water amongst it, with the view of making it heavier, are declared guilty of a penal offence, and punishable on conviction, for the first offence by fine and imprisonment, not exceeding two years, and on conviction of a second or more offences, with fine and imprisonment not exceeding seven years, the cotton so fraudulently offered for sale being liable to confiscation and to be burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

95. Those provisions are very severe and arbitrary. The regulation must, however, be very circumscribed in its operation, for as the merchants now generally purchase their cotton at the Presidency, the enactment has no effect within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and as the cotton undergoes a very strict examination by the purchasers, it must prove a sufficient punishment to the dealers to have that which is bad or deteriorated thrown upon his hands.

96. About sixty years ago, the Company directed their attention to the improvement of the silk manufactories in Bengal, and with that view they engaged and sent out to India persons from Lombardy conversant in the process; and the governments of India obtained from Italy, Turkish Arabia, Persia and China supplies of the eggs of the silk-worm from those territories respectively. Had similar measures been resorted to for improving the cultivation of cotton, and the other valuable products for the growth of which the soil of India is so favourable, there is no anticipating the state of prosperity which the export trade of the country and the internal resources would now have exhibited.

5. *Steam*

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† From 1820/21 to 1829/30 inclusive, the Company consigned 67,684 kandies, 369 lbs. of cotton to China. The prime cost, commission, Northern duties and charges, interest, re-packing, screwing, &c. charges at Bombay, warehouse rent, and proportion of warehouse establishment, additional duty 2 rupees per bale, insurance at 2 per cent, and the freight of hired tonnage engaged in 1828 and 1829, excluding the freight in the Company's ships, cost R^{s} 109,74,415. Amount sale in China, exclusive of Canton, unloading charges, R^{s} 125,84,559.

5. *Steam Navigation between India and Egypt, and between different Parts of Asia.*

General information on the subject.

97. The plan of opening a communication with England by the way of Egypt, by establishing Steam Vessels between Bombay and Suez, and Alexandria and England, originated with the government of Mr. Elphinstone As a scheme for facilitating a regular intercourse between England and India, it is most desirable; but I do not think it would answer, that is to say, pay itself, if the despatches occurred more frequently than quarterly. It is a speculation, however, in which private individuals should be encouraged to embark. They will readily extend the advantages of steam communication, and the employment of steam vessels, wherever it may be practicable and profitable to do so, which government should encourage by having recourse to those private vessels, in forwarding their own despatches, and in the transport of troops, and in other exigencies of the public service. The only vessels of that description which the Company should maintain, should be two or three armed steamers; one to be employed in the gulph of Persia, with the view of enforcing the existing engagements with the Arab Chiefs for the abandonment of piracy, and another to cruize along the coast, between Bombay and the mouth of the Indus, bringing to and examining every suspicious vessel that may be navigating in those waters, with the view of guarding against the revival of piracy

With reference to this navigation, whether coals to any extent have been found in India, and in what parts of India they are likely to be found. *See* Mr Bracken's Evidence, 22 Feb 1831

98. The productiveness of the coal mines in Cutch, and the quality of the article, had not been satisfactorily ascertained when I left India. Any quantity may, however, I should imagine, be supplied from the coal mines in Burdwan. There is no want of the article at Bombay. It is occasionally to be had at the expense of landing it from the vessels importing it from England.

6. *Press in India.*

General proceedings adopted by the governments in India respecting the press.

Note A mere reference to the geographical positions of the British and French settlements, combined, as was the fact, with our utter ignorance of the ports at which the French cruizers rendezvoused, will shew that the alleged danger to our trade from newspaper publications was all imaginary.

99. The control over the Indian Press was established by the Marquess Wellesley. "The first regulations restrained the press from publishing any general orders or naval intelligence, and the arrival or departure of ships. It was designed to protect the commercial interests and those of the State from our enemies. The Indian seas were at this period filled with French privateers; and it was discovered, that the shipping intelligence, inserted to gratify the curiosity of the readers of newspapers, was sent to every point where it could reach the commanders of those vessels, whom it often enabled to intercept merchantmen, and to avoid the British cruizers " The establishment of the Censorship followed, whose duty it was to revise the proof sheets, and to expunge every article which contravened the regulations which were passed for the control of the press. I exercised the office for fifteen years at Bombay.

100. Notwithstanding that Lord Wellesley's regulations were rigidly enforced under the government of Mr. Duncan, publications were yet sanctioned by me which were pronounced objectionable I received a reprimand from Lord Wellesley, for allowing the appointment of Lord Cornwallis, as Governor-general of India, to appear in the papers, on the plea that the knowledge of that fact might have defeated any important negociations in which the Governor-general might at the time be engaged After having passed the proof sheets of a newspaper on a Friday night, and repaired to the adjoining island of Salsette for a little relaxation from the fatigues of office, I have been summoned to Bombay, and directed to recall the newspapers, and to have them recast, because they contained debates in Parliament on the affairs of India, which too freely commented on some of the measures of the ruling authorities.

101. On the death of Mr. Duncan, in 1811, I abstained from the exercise of the duties of censor on my own responsibility. I informed the editors, that as they were as competent as myself to judge what constituted an infraction of the press regulations, I relied on their observance of them, without their submitting the proof sheets to my inspection, referring to me only such publications on the admissibility of which they might entertain any doubts. The editors fully redeemed the confidence reposed, on their observance of the regulations.

102. From researches which I made of the Bombay records in India, I found that from the year 1792 to 1819, in addition to the instances I have alluded to, six publications were noticed by the government as objectionable. In 1792, the Courier made some comments which were not palatable to the government: The expedient was resorted to of securing its support, by constituting it the organ of promulgating the official acts of the government. On the 21st of December 1804, an article appeared in the Courier which did not meet the approbation of the Secretary. The editor *apologized. An offensive publication appeared in the Gazette, and was noticed in the Minutes of Council of the 6th of September 1809. An advertisement in the Courier, by a Portuguese, announcing the sale of a house to take place on a Sunday, attracted notice † The Guicowar complained of a publication in the Gazette reflecting on his avarice, which was communicated to the editor, and an apology appeared in the ensuing paper. Some remarks in the Gazette against the late Duke of York, copied from an English paper, were deemed objectionable by the Commander-in-Chief, and an apology made. No complaints were ever made of the incorrectness of law reports, by any of His Majesty's Judges, though they were constantly published. From the date, however, of the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay, scarcely a report of its proceedings has appeared in the journals that has not been complained of, as a misstatement to lower its character. With whatever precaution the reports have been compiled to secure

* Letter dated 31st Dec. 1804.

† Con. 29th Nov. 1811.

(4.) Answer of *F. Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832.

secure accuracy, the publications have been denounced in terms the most unqualified, as gross mis-statements uttered with a base and mischievous intent.

103. The regulations of the Marquess of Hastings, dated the 19th of August 1818, comprehend the control established on the abolition of the Censorship at Calcutta. Those regulations were introduced into Bombay by the government of Mr. Elphinstone, on the 20th of December 1819, when the censorship was abolished at that Presidency.

104. A few weeks before the termination of the period of the suspension of the barristers at Bombay, the Recorder waited on the Governor, and mentioned the misrepresentations by the Gazette of the Court's proceedings on that occasion. They had been published four or five months before without their inaccuracy having been complained of. The Governor proposed to write a circular to the editors, to warn them that they would be held responsible for their inaccuracy; that any mis-statements tending to lower the character of the Court, or of the public functionaries, or of individuals, would be considered as an infraction of the rules prescribed for the conduct of the press, and proceeded against in such manner as the government may deem applicable to the circumstance of the case; and that all offensive remarks on the proceedings of His Majesty's Courts would be proceeded against as breaches of the 1st articles of the Rules.

105. The Recorder expressed his acknowledgments to the Governor for the adoption of that measure, and his regret that he had not before requested his interference (which he had now afforded so kindly) to correct or prevent former misrepresentations. The Recorder at the same time remarked, that he supposed the Court would not be required to prove what had been done in Court, but that its complaint of a mis-statement would be deemed sufficient. He was informed that the assertion of the Court would, of course, be considered as sufficient authority for its own proceedings; and that it would be inconsistent with its dignity, which it was the object of the latter to uphold, to subject it to such an investigation. Thus was another restriction imposed on the press, as far as related to the publication of law reports, of a dangerous tendency to the security of individuals, who were not apprized of the evidence on which alone their condemnation depended.

106. On the 3d of September 1824, a letter was received from the chief and junior puisne Judges, proposing the enactment of a rule, ordinance and regulation to facilitate the conviction of anonymous libellers, founded on the statutes of 37th and 38th Geo. 3, explaining fully the reasons for that recommendation. The government immediately adopted the suggestion. The Advocate-General was directed to frame the enactment. It required time and consideration, and some correspondence ensued with the Supreme Court before the draft was completed. It was not therefore till the 2d of March 1825 that it passed Council, and was forwarded to that tribunal for registration.

107. The proprietors of the Courier, adverting, on this occasion, to the utter[*] impossibility of rendering a law report literally and verbally correct, and to the power of which the Supreme Court might, under that regulation, assume the exercise of summarily punishing the proprietors or editors by fine and imprisonment, for an alleged contempt in the publication of reports of its proceedings, addressed a letter to the editor, conveying the strongest injunctions on the necessity of his observing the utmost circumspection in the management of the Courier press. He was cautioned in urgent terms against the publication of any matter, whether original or otherwise, that could be considered or implied to reflect, directly or indirectly, on the Judges of any of His Majesty's Courts in India, and to abstain from publishing any report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Bombay which had not its special approval.

108. On the confirmation of the Calcutta press regulation by the Privy Council, the Bombay Government submitted a corresponding enactment to the Supreme Court for registration. It was refused. In thus briefly detailing the general proceedings adopted by the Government at Bombay respecting the press, I feel it necessary to refer to the explanations I afforded to the Court of Directors, in my Minute, dated the 27th of May 1826, of the origin and extent of my connection with the press at Bombay, and of the period of its duration.

109. Although no direct charge was ever made by any of the Judges against me of encouraging publications in the press, with the view of degrading the character of the Supreme Court, complaints were yet preferred, particularly in a correspondence with government in 1826, that I did not use my influence to suppress those misrepresentations. Now, whatever that influence might have been, it was, I solemnly assert, anxiously directed to the object of enjoining, on the part of the editors, an observance of the regulation of the

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[*] In the cause Cursetjee Monackjee *v.* The Company, involving the sum of about 50,000 *l.* the Company's solicitor was directed to make the most accurate report of the proceedings. With that view Mr. Morgan obtained the Recorder's notes of his judgment; and having framed the report, submitted it to the Recorder, who approved of it, and it was sent in to government. Sometime after a gentleman at Bombay informed a member of the government, that the Recorder's judgment was incorrect. He was asked, if official use might be made of his communication. He replied in the affirmative; and obtained and delivered in another revision of the Recorder's judgment, as the correct one. That important document was thus obtained through an irresponsible and unofficial channel. Mr. Morgan, on being called upon for an explanation, maintained the accuracy of his report. What chance, under such circumstances, had an editor of giving satisfaction?

government for the conduct of the press. The complaints of the senior and junior puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, that the reports of its proceedings were designedly rendered incorrect, with the view of degrading its character, had no foundation. No impression of the kind can be left on the mind of any individual from a perusal of any one of those reports. As, however, those individuals who so loudly complained of the abuses of the press at Bombay are no more, I have felt it necessary to adhere, as closely as possible, to the letter of your requisition, as to the general proceedings adopted by the government in India respecting the press, contenting myself by a reference to the public records for any fuller information you may require on the subject.

How far the restrictions have been uniform in the different Presidencies; and how far in each they have varied under different Governors. What is its actual condition now, and as compared with former years.

110. The restrictions have been generally uniform at Fort William and Bombay. At Madras the censorship still exists. The preceding details will show the degree in which they have varied under different Governors. The restrictions, I understand, have been entirely removed at Calcutta, or at least they are not enforced. They have not been annulled at Bombay. In former years none were imposed.

If the power of summary deportation for alleged offences of the press are taken away, what regulations could be substituted, which, while they supported and maintained the authority of the government, would still preserve from all vexation the conductors of periodical publications and political journals.

111. The power of summary deportation should be taken out of the hands of the local government for alleged offences, not only of the press, but generally for all other offences. I do not consider such a power essential to the respectability or security, either of the government of the Supreme Court, or of any of the constituted authorities. It has inflicted the most grievous wrongs on individuals. Security of persons and property should not be rendered dependent on the caprice, the weakness, or the irascibility of official dignitaries. If, in the discharge of their duties, they stand in need of a power to protect them against imaginary molestation from the press, which the law or the custom of England does not recognize, they are unfit for official situations. Their personal convenience ought not to be consulted at a sacrifice of the constitutional rights and privileges of a British community.

Reg. 24, 1827, of the Bombay Code.

112. Although the Calcutta Press Regulation was rejected by the Supreme Court, it is yet in force beyond its jurisdiction, in the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay. No printing presses should be allowed to be established at the Presidency, or in the provinces, without a license from the government. The discretionary power, however, of recalling that license should be taken away from the government. If any regulations more arbitrary or restrictive than the laws of the realm be deemed necessary for India, which I do not admit, they should be incorporated in a judicial enactment; and all breaches of them, arising out of a false and malicious perversion of the views or motives by which any of the proceedings of the public authorities, or the conduct of official functionaries are animadverted on or discussed in periodical journals, should be punished by fine or imprisonment, by the verdict of a jury, and the sentence of a court of judicature, or by the latter alone, where the former institution does not exist; but in no instance by summary punishment, either by the authority of the government or of a court of law.

Whether the orders sent out to India, prohibiting the Company's servants from having any concern with political journals, are or are not evaded, and what are their practical advantages to the interests of the government of that country.

113. I am persuaded that these orders are not in any instance evaded; they are, however, productive of prejudicial effects to the interests of the government in consequence of their removing men of learning, of diligence, and of caution, which invariably follow a liberal education, from the control and conduct of the press. I am satisfied that the danger to India, from what is termed the freedom of the press, is greatly exaggerated; both extremes, an unrestrained freedom and a degraded and enslaved subserviency, are prejudicial to India, and especially to the security of the character of individuals. A press controlled only by the laws is the only salutary check on governments, courts of law and other constituted authorities, in a distant colony. The impolitic restraints which have been imposed upon the Indian press have given it an importance, in the estimation of the natives, which it would not have acquired had it been left to the ordinary control of the law. Those restraints have taught them that the British power, hitherto considered irresistible, dreads, and is assailable through the medium of the press.

Speech Sir J. Malcolm, 1824.

114. We are told by high authority that the Brahmins and the educated classes are adepts in spreading discontent, and exciting sedition and rebellion; that they know well how to awaken the fears, to alarm the superstition, or to arouse the pride of those they address. That this dangerous species of secret war against our authority has been carried on by numerous though unseen hands; that the spirit is kept up by letters, by exaggerated reports, and by pretended prophecies, when the time appears favourable from the occurrence of misfortune to our arms, from rebellion in our provinces, or from mutiny in our troops. That circular letters and proclamations are dispersed over the country with a celerity that is incredible. Such documents are read with avidity; the English are depicted as usurpers of low caste, and as tyrants, who sought India with no view but that of degrading the inhabitants, of robbing them of their wealth, and of subverting their usages and their religion. The native soldiery are appealed to, and advised to murder their European tyrants, who are few in number.

115. Notwithstanding the malicious efforts of those native and skilful intriguers, has the stability of our empire been shaken by those mischievous spirits? So indifferent would we appear to be to the danger, and so regardless of our own security, that we have adopted the most efficacious expedients to increase the evils, by placing in the hands of the natives, through the introduction of our lithographic presses, the means of multiplying and more widely circulating those seditious placards. By the policy we have pursued, in prohibiting to the

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PUBLIC.

Appendix (A.)

(4) Answer of *F. Warden*, Esq. April 30, 1832.

influential portion of society, the Company's servants, an interest in its respectability, and by abstaining from conciliating the support of any public journal, European or Native, we have rendered the press, if not hostile, at least perfectly indifferent to the support of the government.

116. If such be the mischievous efforts of our enemies, could a press, subject to no other control than that of the law, increase the evil or enhance the danger? Would not a counteracting influence, through the medium of the press, widely and successfully diffuse an antidote to a poison which is so actively disseminated? That antidote, however, will not be applied so long as the existing restraints continue, which indispose the conductors of public journals towards the government.

117. The perusal of the speech from which those passages have been quoted, the more strongly impressed me with a conviction, that the conciliation of the press was more than ever necessary to the promulgation of truth, "which needs only to be fairly heard, to prove an over-match for falsehoods" and misrepresentations. Let the natives have facts fully stated to them; let them have the means of weighing the arguments on both sides of a question; let one newspaper freely expatiate on the odious character of our policy and of our views; let another deny its accuracy, contrast the present and past condition of all classes of the population of India; the security to persons and property which prevails wherever the British supremacy predominates; the check it has imposed on its exercise of despotic authority by the institution of courts of law; let the vices and virtues of Englishmen be fairly canvassed, and misrepresentations corrected; security, rather than danger, will result from such public discussions. The sagacity of the natives is sufficient to discriminate truth from falsehood. There can be no danger of allowing them to exercise their judgment on the question, through the medium of a press controlled only by the law.

118. A Gazette has been recently established at Bombay, on the plan of the London Gazette, merely for the purpose of promulgating the official acts of the government. There is therefore no journal whatever in its interest. It would, in my opinion, be a more politic and more economical measure, to constitute one of the established English, Hindostanee, Marhatta, and Guzeratte journals respectively, the official government paper;* its advertisements and other official communications being paid for. Through the medium of those journals, authentic and correct reports of public events, of the condition of the country, of the measures pursued by the government for its administration, and of their results, the state of the police, and of civil and criminal justice, as drawn from official sources, should be promulgated; and I entertain not a doubt, that the most salutary and important advantages would result to the interests of the government of that country, by eliciting under such an exposition of its administration, the most valuable information from intelligent though unofficial sources, of inconveniences which may be felt by any of our subjects, and of errors and abuses which may exist in any of our institutions, which it is impossible to obtain through the exclusive instrumentality of official functionaries. A more beneficial check would be imposed on the administration of so extensive an empire, than can be maintained under the present state of the press, which operatives chiefly as a cloak to the arbitrary acts of those in authority.

7. *Any information as to the Establishments of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena.*

119. I am unable to afford any information on these establishments.

120. The admission of natives to a more responsible share in the administration of the country suggests the expediency of remodelling the governments of India. Having, however, trespassed so largely on your attention, and having yet to reply to your judicial queries, I abstain from entering on so indefinite a range of discussion, as this invitation embraces. At the same time I shall be happy to afford any information, which the Commissioners for the affairs of India may desire, on any specific points which may fall within the scope of my experience.

The Board will have great satisfaction in receiving any additional remarks on any other subject connected with the administration of British India.

28, Bryanstone Square,
30th April 1832.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
F. Warden.

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* The total charge of printing incurred by the government of Bombay, from the 1st of May 1793, to the 30th of April 1828, inclusive, amounts to R^s 7,45,515, or at 2 *s.* per rupee, 74,451 *l.*, averaging only 2,130 *l.* per annum. The average of the last ten years, which was the heaviest, was 3,569 *l.* The average charge for advertisements alone, for the last ten years, was 565 *l.* per annum. The expense for the four papers would therefore be 2,300 *l.* per annum only. The press, as a government concern, cannot be so economically conducted.

Appendix (A.)

(5) Answer of the Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, August 5, 1832.

(5.)—LETTER from The Hon. *Mountstuart Elphinstone* to *Thomas Hyde Villiers*, Esq. dated London, August 5, 1832.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to reply to the various questions stated in your letter of —— March 1832.

1. *Civil Servants.*

Though the college now existing has had the advantage of some professors of the greatest eminence, and has in consequence produced some young men of high acquirements, yet the effect of the present system of education on the generality of young men does not seem favourable.

I think the best plan would be, to allow them to find education as best suited them, subjecting them to a strict examination in classics, general principles of law, political economy, and perhaps in the Arabic and Sanscrit, or in the mere grammar of Persian and Hindostanee; the practice of living languages is evidently best attained in the countries where they are spoken. They should probably not be appointed to India till they were twenty at least. On arriving in that country they should be sent at once to stations, but should not be raised above the lowest rank until they had passed a strict examination in native languages, and undergone a full inquiry into the state of their debts. On this last subject I understand some vigorous steps have been taken by Lord W. Bentinck; should they not prove effectual, I should think some measures like those adopted towards officers who fail to pay their bills, should be applied to civil servants, and that they should be dismissed if they exceeded a certain amount of debt.

Considering the immense importance of the object, it might not perhaps be impracticable to declare no debt recoverable from a civil servant if incurred under a certain age, without the express sanction of some officer to be named by the Governor-general.

The allowances of junior civil servants should be merely enough to maintain them in comfort, those of the higher ones should be sufficient to place them above all temptation to laxity, not to say dishonesty. No consideration of economy ought to weigh for a single moment against this most essential point of keeping up the tone of the service.

No offence, where pecuniary profit appears to be the motive, should ever be passed over, or treated with the least indulgence.

Great restraint is no doubt placed on promotion by competition, in consequence of the legal restrictions; but those restrictions are of such vital importance, that I think the inconvenience must be submitted to: every opportunity of preferring remarkable merit to seniority, which those restrictions allow, should be seized on; and the occasional irregularities which now exist, (such as appointing junior servants to stations of which they cannot receive the full salary) can be productive of no prejudice to the service as long as they are so closely watched at home.

I can add nothing to what the Board is probably informed of, regarding the elevated regions which may be used as retreats for invalids.

2. *Natives of India.*

The disadvantages under which the natives labour, from long subjection to bad government, from ignorance and superstition, and from the degradation of character resulting from those causes, are obvious.

The great peculiarity in their situation arises from the introduction of a foreign government. This at first operated beneficially, by establishing tranquillity, and introducing improvements in administration. Its next effects were less beneficial. Under a native government, independent of the mutual adaptation of the institutions and the people, there is a connected chain throughout the society, and a free communication between the different parts. Notwithstanding the institution of castes, there is no country where men rise with more ease from the lowest rank to the highest. The first nabob (now king) of Oude, was a petty merchant; the first peishwa, a village accountant; the ancestors of Holcar were goatherds; and those of Scindia, slaves. All these, and many other instances, took place within the last century. Promotions from among the common people to all the ranks of civil and military employment, short of sovereignty, are of daily occurrence under native states, and this keeps up the spirit of the people, and in that respect partially supplies the place of popular institutions. The free intercourse of the different ranks also keeps up a sort of circulation and diffusion of such knowledge and such sentiments as exist in the society. Under us, on the contrary, the community is divided into two perfectly distinct and dissimilar bodies, of which the one is torpid and inactive, while all the sense and power seem concentrated in the other.

The first object, therefore, is to break down the separation between those classes, and raise the natives, by education and public trust, to a level with their present rulers; but even in this a foreign government has difficulties to overcome, as its improvements may fail from the want of preparation in the people to receive them; they may occasion violent resistance, from their objects being misunderstood; and in particular instances they may produce great danger even from their success, if they are ill suited to the general state of society, or clash with particular parts of the ancient system which have not yet been removed.

This consideration should impress on us that, although our efforts for the improvement of the natives should be strong and constant, they should also be patient and deliberate. An opinion seems rather to have gained ground in late years, that the scrupulous caution which we have hitherto shown in all our proceedings towards India was too nearly allied to timidity, and that it only requires a little enterprize to effect every change that we think desirable. This seems to me a very dangerous error. If acted on in great questions by the government, either

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(5) Answer of the Hon. M. Elphinstone, August 5, 1832.

either at home or in India, the consequence scarcely requires to be pointed out; but even a disposition to encourage such an impression would be very mischievous. There is always on the part of individuals an inclination to enforce their own opinions in opposition to those of the natives, which it requires all the weight of the government to check; if this restraint were withdrawn, native prejudices would be daily outraged by the carelessness of some, and the ill-judging zeal of others, and the result is not difficult to foretell: even if it were possible to keep down the people by force, our power stands by our native army, and our native army partakes in all prejudices of the nation; caution, therefore, is the surest way of attaining the objects which all have at heart The improvement of the natives is certain if our rule continues; but so great is the danger from inconsiderate attempts at improvements, and also from premature and partial changes in the opinion of the natives, as to make it at least an even chance that we are separated from them before they have had time to derive much permanent benefit from the connection.

Particular disadvantages under which the natives labour will appear in the answers to questions relating to the different branches of administration.

All the suggestions I could offer on the best mode of education, and the measures adopted or recommended at the Bombay Presidency when I was there, are contained in a Minute laid before the Council at Bombay in December 1823, and in the series of proceedings of that government, beginning March 25th, 1825 and July 25th, 1825. The state of education at that time is shown by the reports called from the judges, collectors, &c. in the beginning of 1824.

I will here only remark, that I conceive that it is more important to impart a high degree of education to the upper classes than to diffuse a much lower sort of it among the common people. *That* also is highly important; but it is not the point in which there is most deficiency at present. It will, besides, be much easier to make the lower orders desirous of learning to read, after a spirit of inquiry and improvement shall have been introduced among their superiors. The most important branch of education in my opinion is that designed to prepare natives for public employment. It is important, not only from its contributing so directly to the general improvement, but also from the stimulus it affords to education among the better class of natives by connecting it with their interest.

I conceive that the study of English ought to be encouraged by all means, and that few things will be so effectual in enlightening the natives, and bringing them nearer to us, but I have no hope that ever it will be more than a learned language, or at best a language spoken among people of education, as Persian is now in some parts of India. I believe there has been no instance of one language being supplanted by another, unless among people in a very low stage of civilization, or even among them, unless they were previously reduced either to actual servitude, or to a state very little less dependent

With respect to the employment of natives, they are already very largely admitted into the judicial department. It seems desirable gradually to introduce them into offices of higher rank and emolument, and afterwards of higher trust. I should see no objection to a native member of a Board, and I should even wish to see one district committed experimentally to a native judge, and another to a native collector At the same time I think very strict supervision requisite, and many Europeans necessary for the purpose. If this be not attended to, the natives will introduce their old corrupt practices into the system at the first outset, and we shall never be able to eradicate them.

In opening the higher appointments to the natives, care should be taken to do it in such a manner as to prevent unreasonable expectations and consequent discontent.

No situation of political or military power should for a very long time be entrusted to a native.

The result of educating natives both in English and in their own language must be favourable to the progress of christianity; indeed education seems to me the only means by which there is any chance of favouring its progress; direct attempts at conversion, while the native superstitions are still unimpaired, would I conceive excite a spirit of controversy and opposition, if it did not lead to more serious results. Except in the case of the conversions by the Portuguese, which seemed more nominal than real, I have not witnessed any visible progress in the conversion of the natives in India; I have heard that many have been converted in Travancore, but I know nothing of the particulars.

Inconvenience will doubtless in time result from the resort of natives to Europe, especially from the uses of intrigue and chicane to which they will apply their visits. These are among the fruits of visits of ordinary natives to Presidencies in India, and probably would be here; but I think the advantages of encouraging them to visit Europe greatly preponderate over the disadvantages. It may even be considered whether it would not be desirable for the government to send some young men to England on purpose to be educated here, and be attached to some of the colleges for their countrymen at their return to India.

3. *Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

The Board must have much better information than I can give regarding the Ecclesiastical Establishment; I believe the churches were adequate, and they were constructed with as much regard to economy as was consistent with giving them the appearance of churches.

4. *The Settlement of Europeans, &c.*

The settlement of Europeans at Bombay was not interfered with. In the interior it was seldom allowed without permission from the Court of Directors. I do not know whether they encouraged it or not.

I think the establishment of a colony in India would be an evil, because the increased numbers of Europeans, and their more frequent collisions with the natives, would render general those feelings of distinction between the two classes which seem to prevail in all other colonies.

A much greater evil would be that a colony would draw off the attention of the Legislature from the natives, whose interests would never be separately considered, though they would often be directly opposed to those of the colonists. The danger of this undue attention to the European settlers exists even now when there are only 3,000 or 4,000 in all India.

The unrestricted settlement of Europeans, though not sufficiently numerous to form a colony, would do much harm, from their getting into disputes with the natives, and thus rendering our government unpopular, even if they did not excite open disorders. The manners and habits of the lower orders would also be offensive to the natives, and would increase their dislike to the European character, while it diminished their respect for it.

They would be turbulent and difficult for the government to manage. The settlement of Europeans would likewise do much harm, and create much discontent, by supplanting the natives in the middle class of employments. This I should consider the greatest danger of all, if it were not that it might be guarded against as far as the public was concerned by legislative enactments.

It does not require a very great number of Europeans to produce most of the ill consequences I have stated Even when I speak of a colony, I do not suppose the present numbers (of 3,000 or 4,000) to be increased tenfold. The formation of such a colony as should be able to make head against a revolt of the natives I consider to be out of the question, both from the nature of the climate, and from the difficulty of finding room for them in a country like India, without pressing so much on the natives as to lead to insurrections and to their extirpation before they were strong enough to offer resistance.

The above objections apply but little, or not at all, to the settlement of persons possessed of capital, or of the means of instructing the natives in agriculture or manufactures. The influx of such settlers would probably be extremely small, indeed I am not aware of any change that could be made which would add to their numbers. The effect of their operations in opening new sources of employment and creating competition for labour is so great that it would almost reconcile me to unrestrained settlement, if I thought it indispensable to the attainment of this object. I cannot, however, perceive that it would promote it at all; and I think all the advantage we can hope for from settlers will be secured if the Court of Directors and Board of Control grant licences to all capitalists desirous of going to India, and to all agriculturists or manufacturers who can find security for the payment of their expenses back to England, in case they cannot be provided for in India. I should wish to keep up the system of licences, because it preserves a control over the influx of Europeans, and affords the means of stopping it if it should not be found to answer; I should also wish to keep up the power of removing Europeans in particular cases. Independent of cases of misconduct and oppression, I can easily imagine situations in which the conduct of a religious or political enthusiast might be very dangerous without being actionable. If, however, it is conceived that such a rule would deter speculators from embarking capital in Indian transactions, it would not be difficult to exempt every man from its operation who should invest a certain sum in local improvements or commerce

Europeans of course could only hold lands on the tenures already established, and the only remaining difficulty I apprehend in the suggested increase to their numbers would arise from the manner in which they are to be made responsible to justice. The extension of English law is very objectionable, and placing Europeans under native law would indirectly lead to the same result In a choice of difficulties I think it would be preferable to extend the powers of local magistrates in some degree, still continuing to apply the English law to Europeans, and leaving all capital, or very serious, causes to be tried, as at present, by the Supreme Court.

5. *Steam Navigation, &c.*

Much later information than I possess on these subjects must be already before the Board.

6. *Press in India.*

The restrictions have not been uniform at the three Presidencies. At Madras the censorship has been kept up, at Bombay Lord Hastings's rules are in force, and acted on according to their spirit and letter, but there is no regulation for licensing the press.

In Bengal there is such a regulation, and Lord Hastings's rules are in force, but I believe no steady system has been acted on at that Presidency for several years past.

If the power of sending editors out of India were taken away, the licensing system of Bengal would afford a preferable means of control, but so much discretion must necessarily be left to the government that it is difficult to devise any regulations which shall put the editors entirely beyond the reach of vexation. The most obvious way would be to have clear rules, however strict, and to interfere with no publication that did not infringe those rules

Those established by Lord Hastings would have answered this purpose if they had been constantly acted on; but every governor is naturally inclined to allow as much relaxation in them as he thinks he can with safety, and the varying opinions of governors in this respect, together with the indiscretion of individual publishers, prevents any uniform line of conduct to which an editor might accommodate his proceedings.

As far as relates to the freedom of editors from vexation, therefore, it seems necessary that those rules should be steadily acted on or abandoned altogether.

Appendix (A.)

(5.) Answer of Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, August 5, 1832.

For many reasons I think they should be steadily acted on. The effect of a free press on the Europeans, and through the officers on the native army, has often been set forth, particularly in Sir T. Munro's minute of April 12th, 1822.

Its relation to the army has since been illustrated by the share taken by the newspapers in the late discussions relating to military allowances; but the rapid advance made by the natives has now brought forward a new consideration as important as any yet contemplated. This is the effect of the European press on the native *press*. Many natives already read English, and, as the number increases, the English newspapers will write for native readers. This will lead them to comment on the native newspapers, and to assert the right of that branch of the press to freedom, if attempts shall have been made to keep it under restrictions. This will create discontent, and lead to disputes with native editors, and will end in the abandonment of the control over them also. So that it may be taken for granted, that if the European press be free, the native one cannot long be otherwise. If all be free, we shall be in a predicament such as no state has yet experienced. In other countries, the use of the press has gradually extended along with the improvements of the government, and the intelligence of the people; but we shall have to contend at once with the most refined theories of Europe, and with the prejudices and fanaticism of Asia, both rendered doubly formidable by the imperfect education of those to whom every appeal will be addressed. Is it possible that a foreign government, avowedly maintained by the sword, can long keep its ground in such circumstances?

The orders against civil servants taking part in political journals have not to my knowledge been evaded. The advantage of the prohibition is, that it diminishes the risk of public officers being engaged in the disputes to which the press gives rise.

I have, &c. &c.

M. Elphinstone.

(6.)—EVIDENCE given before the LORDS' COMMITTEE, 1830, on Subjects relating to the PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Natives: Condition, &c. p. 295
Education - p. 297
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Natives:—Condition, &c.

MANY* of the zemindars have very considerable property. There are natives of great Mangles, 41. 44.
wealth in Calcutta: they are generally the large landed proprietors, and many of them are D° 42.
engaged extensively in the country trade. The large landed proprietors live partly on their D° 44.
estates and partly in the towns. They have large establishments, which they transfer from Christian, 53.
the town to the country and back again, as they are fond of numerous bodies of retainers
running after them. The jaghiredars and men of property in the Deccan rarely go to Bombay, Chaplin, 179.
as they have a considerable apprehension of coming into collision with the Supreme Court,
though they do not doubt its justice. The population of the towns is usually composed of D° 180.
poor persons. They are chiefly Hindoos, with some Mussulmans.† The zemindars and Christian, 53.
rich men of Calcutta are chiefly Hindoos; some few are Arab merchants, and some few Indian Mangles, 42.
Mahomedan merchants.

In Malabar those who have property are principally Mahomedan merchants. There, the Warden 120.
Mahomedans are merchants and shopkeepers, as well as landed proprietors and cultivators. Baber 198.
They trade much with the Persian Gulph, the Red Sea, and the Indus. The monopoly of D° 197. 214.
timber by the Government was seriously injurious to their commerce; but it has now been
abolished, and ship-building has improved. About one-fifth of the population of Malabar is D° 196. 207.
Mahomedan, and about four-fifths are Hindoos. There are estates so small as to produce
hardly a rupee a year of rent, others yield from 5,000 to 10,000 rupees. Some of the proprietors possess from 10 to 100 estates. The great proprietors generally lease their estates:
some of the tenants are hereditary.

The great native chiefs often lend out money at high interest, which is employed in commerce, Elphinstone, 165.
and they sometimes employ banking-houses to carry on commercial business on their account,
but this is seldom avowed, and is not the general practice.

Mr. Hyde says that many among the ryots are wealthy; and Mr. Davidson that he has Hyde, 111.
known instances of ryots being worth 3,000 or 4,000 rupees, though there are but few who Davidson, 252.
have any capital of consequence. Mr. Rickards says it is impossible for them to accumulate D° 259.
capital; they are kept in a state which gives them little more than a bare sufficiency, and
their poverty is extreme. Mr. Harris's opinion is, that they live from hand to mouth, and Harris, 307.
have

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* Some, not many. Christian, 52.

† The population of large towns is more Mahomedan than the general average of the country. Mangles, 44.

Fleming, 71. Dunlop 324.

have seldom the means of accumulating any capital. Two rupees a month would maintain a labouring man, probably less: about three rupees a month are the lowest wages paid to a servant: a labourer gains from three to four.

Elphinstone, 165. Mangles, 42. East 77. Harris, 303. Davidson, 255. Davidson, 254. Harris, 302. Davidson, 252. Maxfield, 417.

Generally speaking, the Mahomedans are more careless, debauched and rapacious than the Hindoos, but some of the Hindoos are quite as bad as any Mahomedans. The Hindoos have the greater disposition to accumulate capital. The Mahomedans, except some few persons of high rank, are not, like the Hindoos, in possession of much wealth, and have comparatively but small landed possessions. The Hindoo is in general a much superior character as a servant; he is more docile; but the Mahomedan has fewer prejudices: so far, however, as the common business of life is concerned, the religious opinions of the natives do not come prominently into contact with Europeans acting merely in a commercial capacity. There is a material diminution in the proportion of the Mahomedan religion to the Hindoo. The natives are in general [*] industrious and regular as labourers; they are an exceedingly amiable and interesting race of men: among them are many gifted as merchants, and in every way to be compared with the merchants of any other country.

Mangles, 42. Chaplin, 184. Elphinstone, 163. 169.

Their prejudices prevent their eating with Europeans, but not from being present while Europeans are eating. The higher Mahomedans will eat with the English, but not so the Hindoos, or the lower class of Mahomedans, who are Hindoos in point of prejudice and feeling. There is very little social intercourse between Europeans and natives, and there never can be much; therefore, an European can never acquire a sufficient knowledge of the language, habits and usages of the people. In the Deccan the necessity of being extremely courteous and civil to the native gentry was inculcated on all the European authorities, and great satisfaction was given in consequence. The government has prosecuted its servants for oppressing the natives, but the law in that respect has never been enforced except at the instance of the government.

D° 167. D° 173. Baber, 206. D° 207. D° 207, 208.

The difference between the various classes of natives as to capability of improvement is not great; some are more tied down by religious prejudices than others, and consequently less accessible to improvement. The religious prejudices are diminishing amongst some few of the educated classes only; education will in all probability still further diminish them. The attachment to caste prevails as much in commercial towns as in country districts. An increased intercourse with Europeans has a tendency to weaken the prejudices of the natives, but it has not had any effect in diminishing their attachment to caste. The Brahmins are not found to favour each other more than persons of any other caste. The native [†] Christians are the most industrious, moral and obedient subjects of the Travancore and Cochin rajahs, and many of them are opulent. No such thing is known as a convert by our English missionaries. A person who has forfeited caste sometimes turns Christian, but otherwise it is out of the question, and for a good reason—they lose their birthright, are disowned by their family, and looked upon as degraded.

Davidson, 253.

The ryots seldom discuss the measures of government; they are very subservient. The zemindars, from their greater information, are more curious to know what is going on, and their curiosity is increasing.

Briggs, 294. Harris, 307. Chaplin, 180. 186. Rickards, 279. Baber, 205. Elphinstone, 158. D° 165.

The land assessment is very heavy; the only means of improving the condition of the people generally is to lighten it; and this ought to be done. The inhabitants of Malabar are in wealthier circumstances than those of many other parts of India, but still they are, from over taxation, in great distress, when compared with what they used to be. The assessment was not really lower under the native governments, but under them, a part was embezzled by the heads of villages, who were so far better off: with us, all is taken by the government. There is a disposition in the natives to emigrate freely into districts in which they find themselves moderately assessed, and where they can be secure in person and property.

D° 157.

The effect of our government has certainly been beneficial, but it has been attended with evils; it levels all ranks, it withdraws a good deal of the encouragement formerly given to learning and to excellence of all sorts: by the destruction of the higher class of natives, it has diminished the demand for many Indian manufactures, as the Europeans who supply their place make use chiefly of articles of their own country, while the importations from England of the cloths, &c. worn by the natives themselves, have supplanted the manufactures of India.

D° 172. 174.

The general cultivation, even in the short period that most of the territory has been under the Bombay government, has been greatly extended, but it has received a check from the fall of prices, arising from that extension and other causes.

Fleming, 68. D° 69. D° 68. Jenkins, 147. Fortescue, 33. Baber, 197.

The people appear more comfortable than formerly: they have not more clothing or more furniture in their houses, but they dress better and in a different way. The Hindoos have adopted many of the Mahomedan customs in point of dress; there is not, however, any visible alteration or improvement in the habits of the people. There is much more agricultural capital in the country than formerly; no more appears to be applied to trade or manufactures, but a great deal more land has been brought into cultivation. At Nagpore there is no improvement in the implements of husbandry; the native plough is a very coarse and rude instrument. European implements might be constructed to suit the different soils in India, and they would be much better than those now used, but the expense of them would be greater than the ryots could afford. The introduction of capital would no doubt be attended with considerable advantage in the cultivation of land. Delhi is increasing in population, owing to the administration since we have had possession of it. In Malabar the country is highly cultivated; it is quite a garden; much more so than it was before we had possession. It is very thickly

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[*] They are very indolent. Dunlop, 324, 325.

[†] About 10,000 in Malabar, and 50,000 in Canara, chiefly Roman Catholics. Baber, 196. 207.

inhabited, about 120 inhabitants to a square mile: the population has nearly doubled within Baber, 208.
the last 30 years. Canara also is very fertile; the people are much better farmers than in D° 211.
Malabar, and take more pains to improve the land. More capital is now employed in the Dunlop, 325.
cultivation of land, and the people are improved in conduct; but in general they are against
all improvement, or alteration of their old customs, and they are very indolent. In the
independent jaghires the villages are populous, the people well clothed, and in many respects Chaplin, 184.
better off than in our territory. The ryot has scarcely any furniture, and his agricultural Harris, 307.
implements are very rude, but his condition is improved, and his clothes and house are better
than they were. The natives are in a deplorable state under our system; their poverty is Rickards, 279.
extreme; the cultivation of the country is consequently in a low state, and far less productive D° 276.
than if more capital could be employed on it. The agriculture of India is miserably deficient, Davidson, 259.
from the extreme subdivision of land, and the want of accumulated capital.

The natives labour under a most intolerable grievance in being pressed on the part of
government to serve as porters to marching regiments and European travellers. Men are Baber, 217.
frequently impressed who never carried burthens. They are paid at an established rate.
Houses are sometimes unthatched for fodder for the cattle, and the sepoys will carry away
the rice, fowls, butter, &c. which the people have laid in for their own use. The villagers are
impressed days before, as they invariably run away and hide themselves when they hear that
a detachment is coming.

The zemindars are becoming much more extravagant, but their extravagance does not Fleming, 68.
induce them to obtain European luxuries. Some may have a taste for European luxuries, and Christian, 52.
some certainly have the means of indulging that taste. They live in the European style with Mangles, 42.
regard to carriages and equipages of that nature; and they have British mirrors, lustres, Christian, 56.
chandeliers, &c. but not jewellery. They are acquiring a greater taste for European luxuries;
and some few, it is said, indulge in large quantities of wine, and cherry brandy. The higher Mangles, 42.
classes are the great consumers of British manufactures. The ryot has hardly become a purchaser
of them. Within the last three or four years a good deal of British cotton-twist has
been used by the native weavers in making up the cotton cloth which the natives wear. The
British cottons do not last so long as those of native manufacture. The best cloths are those
made in India, by hand, from English twist. The habits of the natives induce them to use
their own articles. If European articles should be cheaper than their own, they would gladly Christian, 55.
purchase them; but they want little; they are very frugal, and in a great degree wedded to
custom. In Calcutta European goods appear to be more used than they are in the interior, D° 56.
and the houses are better constructed. Some imitation shawls have been used by the natives. D° 52.
No great quantity of European manufactures is to be seen. If they had the means, the ryots Fleming, 69.
are anxious to get British cloths, hardware, glass, and articles of that description. As far as Davidson, 252.
their means go, they have a great disposition to procure and use British manufactures, particularly Harris, 304.
broad-cloth; an increase of the means among the better classes (such as head
servants, assistants, &c.) would certainly lead to an increased demand for British articles; D° 307
but the great body of the people are not likely to become consumers of British manufactures.
The manufacture of cloths worn by the lower classes of the people has not been affected by Warden, 119.
the importation of cottons from England. Their clothing is very scanty. The trade at
Luckipore in calicoes was quite knocked up by the manufactures of Manchester; but there Harris, 301.
was not much consequent distress, as the weavers became cultivators. Many British chintzes D° 307.
have been used lately, and the manufacturers of Indian cottons have become cultivators, or
rather cultivators to a greater extent, for cultivators they were to a certain degree always. Fleming, 69.
From the extension of the use of European manufactures among the middle classes, a number Cotton, 98.
of natives must have been thrown out of employment. There has been a considerable increase Elphinstone, 157. 175.
in the use of all articles of British cloth manufacture of late years; the superior skill of our Chaplin, 179. 182.
artizans, and our improvements in machinery, have enabled us to import cloth, and to undersell
the native weavers. Articles of coarse cloth used by the lower classes, (the larger proportion
of the cotton manufacture of India) continue to be manufactured by the natives; but the
better description of cotton and silk goods, and the finer articles of the fabric of Indian looms,
have been in a great degree superseded by our manufactures; and no doubt many weavers
have been compelled to resort for maintenance to agriculture, a department already overstocked.
The manufactures of England are used instead of those of India, but not a greater
quantity of manufactures: the circumstances of the natives are not so improved as to cause
a great increase of consumption. The piece goods of India have been altogether supplanted
by British goods. Larkins, 26.

If the ryots acquire capital, they employ it in establishing their families in the world, which Davidson, 253.
is regarded as a religious duty. There are instances in which they have embarked it in the
cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, &c.; they appear to have no objection to such an
employment of it. Where they can, they expend their savings in improvements on land. Harris, 303.

There are about 50,000 Portuguese, partly of Portuguese descent, partly converts from the Elphinstone, 171.
religion of the country, who have assumed Portuguese names. Those in towns are little Baber, 196.
esteemed; in the country, they resemble more the Hindoo ryots. There are one or two considerable
mercantile houses carried on by them.

Native Education.

The rich natives of Calcutta are in general very good English scholars, so far as matters Mangles, 42.
of business and writing go; and some few of them have made very considerable attainments.
The native gentlemen, the Mahrattas particularly, neglect their education very much; they Briggs, 300.
think more of the sword and of the field than of education. The knowledge of reading and D° 298.
writing is universal among the Brahmins, shopkeepers and merchants; but not very general also Chaplin, 180.

among the other classes. There are schools maintained by the natives in almost every village
in Candeish. The rajah of Sattarah refused to receive some schoolmasters educated at
Harris, 304. Bombay. The state of native education was very low; merely little village schools, where
a little writing and reading Bengalee, and keeping accounts, were taught. There were no
other means of education, except for the higher classes. The natives were all eager to learn.
Briggs, 300. They are in general desirous of receiving information, but there is no disposition among the
higher classes to acquire a knowledge of English, in consequence of a jealousy of assimilation
Elphinstone, 168. to the English. There is no unwillingness on the part of the natives to learn the English
language, but there is no great disposition for it, except where they are likely to be employed
D° 167. in offices where a knowledge of that language is required. The Brahmins in general are
unfavourable to education, though some individuals have exerted themselves to promote it;
but no great degree of resistance is to be apprehended from them, so long as they do not
perceive the connection between the diffusion of knowledge and the downfall of the superstition
on which their power is founded. The religious prejudices will in all probability be
Davidson, 255. diminished as education proceeds. It would not be difficult to effect improvement among the
natives: they have common schools at present; but they should have an opportunity of
Elphinstone, 156. learning all the arts of useful life, chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, &c. So far as
reading and writing go, though by no means so extensive as might be desired, the state of
native education is creditable to the people, being carried on entirely by themselves; but in
D° 167. all the higher branches it is totally defective. The objects of education may be most usefully
effected by the encouragement to the greatest extent of village schools; by printing books for
the use of those schools, and books of entertainment and instruction for the lower classes of
the people; by the foundation of colleges for the higher branches of knowledge, and by the
publication of books in those departments of instruction; probably more by a systematic
D° 168. education of the natives for office than by any other means, as contributing so much to promote
the fitness of the natives for taking a share in the administration of the country, and also
as affording a stimulus to education by the connection which it establishes between instruction
D° 156. and promotion. The ultimate result might be the making over all civil business to the natives,
retaining the political and military in the hands of Europeans. For the higher branches of
instruction, Mr. Elphinstone proposed, when Governor of Bombay, the institution of a college,
the employment of two or more European professors, the grant of prizes to the students who
showed most proficiency, and the giving of rewards to any European or native who would
produce a translation of an English book on science, or an original work on science, in
D° 168. a native language. There is very great difficulty in finding persons in India capable of
teaching the European branches of education; it is one of the principal obstacles to the promotion
of the higher branches of native education. The only remedy would be to provide
young men in this country properly qualified, who should proceed to India at a sufficiently
early age to admit of their learning the languages of the country. If such a supply were provided
D° 154. in the first instance, no doubt a sufficient number of natives might ultimately become
qualified to carry on the business of education. There is a small college at Poona, where the
natives may get some instruction to qualify them for judicial situations, but there is a very
great deficiency of the means of educating them. The Sudder Adawlut has represented that
the knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law is becoming extinct among the natives,
Hodgson, 247. and that there is much difficulty in finding law officers. There is a college established at
Strange, 263. Madras for the purpose of educating pleaders in the courts of law, and of examining all those
who are candidates for office connected with the administration of the law. It might be extended
D° 264. to revenue officers. It would be advantageous to establish a college in some part of
the Madras territory, at which the natives of high rank and property might obtain a better
Rickards, 282. 284. and more extensive education. The natives have of late years made much progress in education,
particularly in the acquirement of the English language. There are now ample means
for the extension of education in the numerous schools and literary institutions which have
been established in various parts of the country, and to which the natives flock with avidity.
It is also in the power of Government materially to advance this object by encouraging the
establishment of seminaries for education more generally, and by granting prizes.

Employment of Natives.

Fortescue, 33. As the correspondence and records are all in the Persian language, and as the Hindoos
rarely acquire a knowledge of that language but for purposes connected with employment,
the majority of copying clerks are Mahomedans, who in writing proceedings are more familiar
Mangles, 44. with the language, it being so connected with that of their religion. The persons employed
are generally Hindoos. The Brahmins are the best educated, and the best fitted for the discharge
Chaplin, 180. of all offices. The Mahomedans are in general worse educated, and they have had
always a much smaller share in the public business.

Mangles, 44 The highest salary of any native (and he a very clever man indeed) was 30 *l.* or 40 *l.*
Elphinstone, 153. a month. Native judges have from 20 *l.* to 50 *l.* a month. The highest salary does not
Chaplin, 183. exceed 500 *l.* a year, and it very rarely amounts to that.

Fortescue, 33. The natives, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, are equally trustworthy. There is no want
of integrity where they are liberally rewarded for their trouble, and consideration is shown
them; where this has not been the case, there they have failed to merit consideration.
Mangles, 44. They are certainly equal, in point of ability, to any duties; but they require very great and
constant vigilance and superintendance, and without that they are not to be trusted. They
C. Smith, 59. are clever, shrewd men, but their character is open to suspicion, they are in general
D° 62. intriguing, and supposed to be corrupt. They are accurate and able, but their merits
D° 63. stop short at accuracy and ability. A native would think himself bound by his oath, even
when informally administered, and it would depend upon the stimulus applied whether that
feeling were overpowered; for example, whether he was bribed, or had a strong prejudice

'or interest in the case: the oath would, however, have some weight with him under
all circumstances. The morality of the natives is rather loose, especially in matters con- Elphinstone, 173.
nected with public money; the abuses which exist are not to be ascribed to the financial
system of Government. In their present state, to secure the integrity of the natives, a very D° 157.
strict superintendence by Europeans is necessary; then good salaries, and pensions after
long employment; and, above all, good education: the ultimate result might be the D° 156.
making over all civil business to the natives, retaining the political and military in the
hands of Europeans. Amongst the higher classes of the military portion of the Mahomedan Johnston, 133.
population there is a quicker sense of honour than among the lower classes of the Hindoos,
but there is also precisely the same thing among the higher classes of the military popula-
tion of the Hindoos, such as the Rajpoots. There are amongst them men that may be
trusted with any thing. The inhabitants of the Malabar coast are more strict observers of Baber, 204.
truth than the other inhabitants of Hindostan. The Mahratta Brahmins are in general
corrupt; but it is in the power of an European, who will take the trouble to superintend
them, to prevent anything glaringly dishonest or grossly partial. Officers were always Jenkins, 142.
found sufficiently qualified to perform the duties assigned to them. Care was taken not to
exact too much from them in the way of probity, hoping that in the course of time, when
they saw that there was a resolution that they should be as pure as they could be made,
they would improve: at last, there was little peculation or misbehaviour among them.
Natives may certainly be made, by degrees, fit for employment in the higher situations of the Hodgson, 247.
revenue, judicial, commercial, and even political departments. It would be wise to pro-
mote them to places of higher trust, gradually, and under due selection made for the pur-
pose. In the progress of events and time, and with improved education, particularly by Davidson, 252.
being instructed in the useful arts and sciences common in Europe, they would be capable
of superior employments. Mr. Harris, as an indigo planter, had no reason to repent em- Harris, 303.
ploying natives in the most responsible situations under him. The Hindoos possess a very Strange, 264.
high intellectual capacity. There are a number of persons (more particularly in the town
and neighbourhood of Madras) capable of exercising revenue and judicial functions. The
state of society in British India might be greatly improved by employing the natives more Rickards, 276. 277.
generally in the administration of the country. Too little regard is paid to them; they are
kept at too great a distance, and their experience and talents are estimated too lightly.
There are, no doubt, instances of corrupt and vicious conduct among those now employed, D° 278. 280.
but lapses of this nature are to be accounted for from the present state of Indian society.
When moral improvement is more generally introduced among them, their manners as well and 336.
as their principles will assume a higher scale. They might be trusted with greater judicial
authority, and employed in higher offices. They might be employed with equal advantage D° 281.
both in the revenue line and in the police. They have of late years made such progress in
education, that there can be no doubt of a sufficient number being found to fill all the situa- D° 282. 284.
tions recommended; but if those situations were open to the legitimate ambition of the
natives, they would afford them an additional stimulus for qualifying themselves. The
higher ranks in Guzzerat are indisposed to take such offices as are open to them, because Elphinstone, 166.
they have been accustomed to great arbitrary authority under the former government, and
would not be content with so limited a share of power as they would possess under the
British system. Besides, it is probable that they would be less attentive than persons of
lower rank. The exclusion of natives from the higher offices must have a considerable ten- Chaplin, 185.
dency towards debasing their moral character generally. By giving them a share of the D° 186.
advantages of their own country, we shall promote their interests, and secure their attach-
ment; but a good deal will depend on the way in which it is done. To elevate the D° 180, 181.
character and improve the condition of the higher orders, we ought to allow them a
larger share in the administration, and provide them with honourable and lucrative em-
ployment. At present, all incitement to exertion is much destroyed, and the moral
character degraded, the natives being confined in a great degree to subordinate offices,
and all paths of ambition shut against them. They might be employed with perfect safety
to the British Government. They cannot perhaps be raised to an equality in rank and
influence with Europeans, who must in general superintend them, but they can safely be
admitted to higher employments. They have been more employed of late, and the experi-
ment has succeeded. They are adapted to all offices. In point of natural ability they are D° 180.
not at all inferior to Europeans, and in many respects they are superior, in knowledge of the
native languages for instance, which Europeans never can acquire so perfectly. They D° 181.
might be admitted to a very high description of office in the revenue and judicial lines, but
they should always be under the control of Europeans. Their employment in the highest D° 183.
offices is not recommended, for the policy of our government would always require that
those should be filled by Europeans. They might be advantageously employed where
assistant judges and subordinate collectors are now employed, on salaries from 80 *l.* to 160 *l.*
a month; not immediately, but gradually, as men of talent were discovered. The office of
Zillah Judge would often be conducted with great efficiency by a native, and there is no
reason why it should not be so conducted, if he were sufficiently well paid to keep him
honest. It would, however, be preferable to confine the natives at present to more subordinate
offices; and the natives found at the Presidencies are not to be recommended. Natives D° 187.
should be employed where they reside. If a native occupied such a situation as assistant D° 183.
collector, he would be satisfied with a smaller salary than that now given to an European.
The present salary of an European sub-collector, and it is sufficient, is 160 *l.* a month;
a native would serve for half or two-thirds the amount. The administration of the revenue
and judicial departments by natives would be more satisfactory to the people, more efficient,
and cheaper. Where the European management has not been efficient, great frauds have Chaplin, 184.

been detected in the natives, for where a collector is not vigilant, the duty is performed by
Appendix (A.) irresponsible and ill-paid natives.

It does not appear that the people are in general better satisfied with native officers than
with European, though in some instances it is so. They doubtless look up to our courts
for an impartial administration of justice, and they conceive that they are free from that
Chaplin, 180. corruption to which their own system is more liable. The European character stands in
general very high in India; it is regarded with considerable awe and respect, which forms
the chief security of our precarious tenure. The Hindoos have not so much confidence in
Mahomedans when placed in offices of authority as they have in persons of their own per-
Hodgson, 250. suasion, nor as they have in Europeans. The natives would decidedly be best satisfied
Davidson, 253. with an European decision. In the ordinary transactions of life, they repose more confidence
in Europeans than they do in each other. They would be better satisfied with the decisions
Rickards, 281. of native judges than with those of Europeans; and if an European presided, it would
have the same effect as is produced at present, of obviating all doubt on the score of
integrity.

Half-Castes.

Mangles, 45. THE majority of half-castes reside in Calcutta. Their number has not materially increased,
for the European servants of the Company marry English women more generally than they
did at an earlier period; and if a half-caste marry a native, the children merge in the native
population; if he marry an European woman, they lose the opprobrium of being half-caste;
Ricketts, 194. not if a half-caste man marry an European woman, but only when a half-caste woman
D° 190. marries an European man. The number must have increased considerably since 1812.
Chaplin, 186. There are now about 20,000. The half-castes reside chiefly at the Presidencies. There are
Ricketts, 194. very few in the interior. The disadvantages under which they labour must prevent their
Elphinstone, 171. residence in the interior. There are but few at Bombay, from 1,000 to 2,000. In Malabar
Baber, 207. and Canara, there are about 50 or 60, the offspring of British subjects.

Mangles, 46. They are almost universally Christians; even the children of common soldiers; and prin-
Ricketts, 193. cipally Roman-catholics. Some of them, no doubt, follow the religion of their mothers, from
Baber, 207. East, 80. having been deserted by their fathers in their infancy; but the greater part of them are cer-
tainly brought up as Christians. Those called Portuguese are generally Roman-catholics;
but there are some Protestants, and that number has latterly been increasing.

Elphinstone, 171. The half-castes partake partly of the native, and partly of the European character. They
Mangles, 45. are not naturally more intelligent than the natives, but they have often a better education.
They have effected greater improvements in such land as has become their property. They
D° 46. are in general not on a par with Europeans, either in mind or body. As a class, they are
not considered to stand on a level with Europeans, but there are very many exceptions.
They are treated with delicacy or vulgarity according to the character of the European
with whom they have dealings. Their evidence is taken as readily as that of an European,
C. Smith, 63. and as much confidence is placed in it. The evidence of a half-caste is very near that of
Mangles, 46. a native in point of credibility. All the feeling which the natives have against Europeans,
they have also against the half-castes, whilst they probably have not the same respect for
them. The half-castes are Christians, and they eat with anybody; the two great offences
Elphinstone, 171. in the eye of a native. So far as the Hindoos make a distinction between the half-castes
and the Europeans, it is to the disadvantage of the half-castes, and they have the same
feeling as between themselves and the half-castes, or even the lower order of Europeans.
Chaplin, 186. The prejudice the natives entertain against them arises from their being in general the
offspring of low-caste women, and from their being blacker than the natives themselves;
Baber, 207. though a fair complexion is not of itself an evidence of high-caste. They are usually the
children of low-caste women, or of women who have lost caste. From their want of educa-
tion, and from their desertion by their fathers, with no other protection than that of their
mothers, it may naturally be supposed that they must be exceedingly indolent and immoral.
The females in general follow the example of their mothers. Some of the sons are employed
by government, and a more meritorious or trustworthy set cannot be. Those in the public
employment are respected by the natives, but it is owing to that circumstance. Some few
might be admitted to situations of more trust; some are worthy of any confidence. A few
have acquired landed property.

Mangles, 46. The institutions for educating them have received support from the officers and servants
Ricketts, 190. Baber, 207. of the Company, but not from the Government, who have refused assistance, because, it is
Ricketts, 193. 195. presumed, the objects were half-castes. At Bombay there is no public establishment for
Elphinstone, 171. educating them; but there is a considerable school carried on by subscription, and assisted
Ricketts, 192. by the Government. At Calcutta there are the Military Orphan School, containing per-
haps 800 boys and girls; the Parental Academic Institution, with 130 or 140 boys; the
D° 193. Grammar-School, with 40 or 50. The children of soldiers are educated at the Lower Mili-
tary Orphan School, and are sent out as drummers, &c. or apprenticed to tradesmen.
D 192. There are also private schools, at which boys remain till they are 17, but they have not the
D° 194. means of obtaining a collegiate education. The education at Calcutta is as good as in
D° 193. England. The greater proportion of the half-castes must be the children of soldiers and
persons in a destitute condition. There are about 1,500 educated, of whom perhaps 1,000
D° 192. 193. are employed; 500 or 600 in the public offices, and the remainder in private establishments.
Elphinstone, 171. They are almost universally servants of the Company as clerks; and they have, with very
Ricketts, 191. few exceptions, confined themselves to that employment. A very superior man in the
Mangles, 44. 45. territorial department had a salary of from 50 *l.* to 70 *l.* a month. The half-castes have
Chaplin, 186. Mangles, 44. received salaries as high as 600 *l.* a year, but the cases are very rare. In the police, they
Ricketts, 191. Mangles, 44. are employed as clerks to the magistrates, not as officers. They are eligible to all employ-

ments held by natives, but they are not much employed in them; in many of them not at all. The Government would probably be very jealous of a general employment of them, from a fear of supplanting the natives. They are allowed to enter into the service of native Princes, but not without the permission of Government. They were also employed in the irregular corps. In the Indian army, they may be employed as privates, but they are not; as drummers and musicians they are. When they are the sons of native mothers, they are excluded from the rank of officers in the Company's military, naval or civil service. The exclusion is by usage. The rule used to apply to the children of the half-castes married to Europeans; but it has been modified. Mr. Kyd, a large ship-builder at Calcutta, is a half-caste: Colonel Skinner, also a half-caste, has great influence among the native population; he could raise 10,000 men at any time. The natives have no objection to him on the ground of his mother having lost caste. Two or three half-castes having served their regular apprenticeship to attorneys, have been admitted as such in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. They have conducted themselves with entire propriety and integrity. Two or three are practising in the medical profession. Some have been employed as missionaries, both as teachers of schools, and as preachers of the Gospel; and have acquitted themselves well. Their influence in this respect would be increased, if they were placed in a more favourable situation. Men of education, half-castes, have gone out to India, and been compelled to return, because they could not brook the treatment they experienced. From the nature of the education the half-castes receive, and the principles in which they are brought up, they have a stronger feeling to improve their situation than Hindoos have. In the half-caste schools natives are employed to teach the native languages, by their proficiency in which the half-castes might be rendered instruments of great good to the country. The appointment of them to offices from which they are at present excluded, would raise them in the estimation of the natives, who are at all times disposed to identify them with their fathers, and it is the marked distinction which prevails that attracts their notice. Some of them are engaged in trade; some in the maritime trade of the country, to a pretty considerable extent as a beginning; no large portion of the trade between Calcutta and China is conducted by them; a few are officers and captains of ships; there are some wealthy mercantile houses in Calcutta belonging to them. Many of them are qualified to hold high situations by their education. It would be extremely bad policy to admit half-castes to higher situations, for the native gentry of the country would not regard them with respect; they look down upon them very much.

Elphinstone, 171.
Ricketts, 189.
Elphinstone, 171.
Mangles, 45.
Ricketts, 189, 190, 191
Elphinstone, 171.
Mangles, 45.
Ricketts, 189. 193.
Elphinstone, 171.
Ricketts, 188.
Mangles, 45.
Ricketts, 189.
East, 76.
Ricketts, 196.
D° 193.
D° 195.
D° 193.
D° 194.
D° 195.
D° 192.
D° 191.
Chaplin, 185.

They are Europeans in the eyes of society; natives in the eye of the law. They are not liable to be sent out of the country, and they can purchase land. As natives, they are not considered to be entitled to the protection of the Habeas Corpus Act. If born in wedlock, they are British subjects; but Europeans are very seldom married to Hindoos; soldiers, &c. marry native christians, Portuguese as they are called, but not Hindoos. The situation of half-castes in respect of civil rights is very perilous. If they resided out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, being many of them illegitimate, who therefore could not be deemed British subjects within the general meaning of the laws passed for India, the difficulty was to know how to deal with them, for the Mofussil Courts only administered the Hindoo law to Hindoos, and the Mahomedan law to Mahomedans. They are subject to the law which affects their mother. The religion of their mother is never adverted to; they are never asked whether their mother was a Hindoo or Mahomedan. While Christians they are subject to the Mahomedan law, and that is doubtless a difficulty. They stand, under the strict letter of the law, on the same footing as natives: in the interior they are treated as natives in all courts of civil and criminal justice.* Strictly they are subject to the law of their mother, but generally they are treated as Mahomedans. Residing beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court they are subject to the Mahomedan civil and criminal law; the former is not applicable to them as Christians; but it has been much modified by the regulations. The criminal law, under felony, is applicable to all Europeans. The Hindoo law is administered to Hindoos, the Mahomedan to Mahomedans; and in cases not specified, the judges are to act according to good conscience; but, nevertheless, Christian half-castes would be dealt with according to the Mahomedan law, though the magistrate might act otherwise if he liked. It is said, that some residing in the interior, seeing the disadvantages under which half-caste Christians labour, have brought up their children as Mahomedans.

Elphinstone, 171.
Mangles, 45.
Ricketts, 192.
Mangles, 45.
Ricketts, 193. 194.
East, 79.
Mangles, 46.
C. Smith, 65.
D° 60.
Ricketts, 195.
D° 188, 190, 191.
D° 190.
D° 191.
D° 193.

European Residents.

THE number of Europeans residing in the provinces under Bombay is very small. At Madras there are comparatively few in the interior. There are many at Cawnpoor not in the service of the Company. For residence in the interior they receive a license from the local government, which enables them to go to a particular place. If they wish to remove, they ought to apply for another, although they do move occasionally without attending to that formality. It requires the permission of the government to enable a person, having the Court's license to proceed to India, to reside at a distance from the Presidency. Persons who have not the Court's permission are frequently allowed to reside at the Presidencies, but great difficulty is made in permitting them to go into the interior. The license given to them is for a particular place. None ought to be allowed to go into the interior without the leave of government. But no respectable man is ever refused leave; and many get it who ought not

Elphinstone, 170.
Davidson, 263.
Robertson, 103.
Elphinstone, 169, 170.
Ramsay, 233.

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* At p. 65, in answer to the question, Whether there is any distinction between the half-castes residing within the district of the Supreme Court of Calcutta and those in the interior? Mr. Smith says, "They are all subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, being in that respect on a par with Europeans."

not to have it. The general habits of Europeans settled in India are not of an unfavorable
Robertson, 105. description. They have not been oppressive superiors. The natives have been most particu-
Hodgson, 246. larly benefited by intercourse with Europeans. A more extended settlement of Europeans
Davidson, 253. would not excite disputes; those that have arisen are occasioned by the want of power to hold
lands, and by the use that has been made of Europeans by the natives in boundary disputes;
they enlist Europeans on both sides; disputes are not common between wholly Europeans
D° 255. on one side and natives on the other. One of the means of improving the natives would be a
D° 256. more extended intercourse with Europeans. The difficulty of settling in India deters Euro-
peans from embarking their own capital there. If the restrictions were removed, it is possible
that, from the redundancy of capital in England, attention might be turned to India. Euro-
D° 257. peans ought to be allowed to go to India without restriction, and when there, to hold land on
freehold. The situation of the ryots under them would be improved. The number who can
go must be so small that they would not displace the natives. There cannot be an emigration
D° 259. of common labourers; the emigrants must be capitalists and artizans. Those parts of India
Harris, 302. are most improved where Europeans have had most intercourse. If the power of holding
lands were granted, great encouragement and security would be afforded to persons disposed
to embark their capital. The villages under Europeans increased much in value, from two-
thirds to three-fourths. The employment of European assistants would not take place to such
an extent as materially to interfere with the employment of natives; they could only be
Ditto, and employed as overseers on account of the climate. An European assistant would have from
Dunlop, 324. 100 to 150 rupees a month (or 200); a half-caste, if a man of character, not less than 100;
a Portuguese, a person not superior to a native in general character, but considered to have
some command over them, would have 50; and a native fully competent, and always trust-
Dunlop, 324. worthy, from 12 to 20, or from 30 to 40; but he could not be trusted in the same way.
Harris, 303. There is no indisposition on the part of the ryots to co-operate with Europeans: from such
intercourse the natives would be gainers in point of instruction and morals. The opinion that
a more frequent settlement of Europeans would be safe is founded on a belief that it would
consist of persons of a character and education superior to those of the lower orders. The
introduction of a great number of European settlers might lead to frequency of dispute and
Rickards, 335, 336. consequences detrimental to the native population. The residence of Europeans has con-
siderably benefited the country; the zemindars become wealthy, and the ryots improved in
Ditto, and condition, the value of land enhanced, and cultivation progressing. Further advantages
Crawfurd, 350. might be anticipated from the unrestricted application of British skill, capital and industry to
Rickards, 282. the many articles which the country is capable of producing. If the natives were adequately
protected in persons and property, considerable advantage would result from the admixture
amongst them of respectable Europeans. No Europeans except persons of capital or good
education would ever resort to the interior, for the lower classes could hardly find employ-
ment in that climate. It has been thought necessary hitherto to guard the natives against
violence on the part of Europeans by prohibiting the latter from going into the interior, and
perhaps, as matters now stand, that prohibition is necessary; but if efficient laws were put
in force for the protection of the natives, there could be no danger in allowing Europeans of
capital to settle in the interior. By the admixture of persons of that description with the
natives, great advantages would result to the latter, not only from the expenditure of
Hodgson, 244. capital, but also from the example of the great skill of Europeans in various arts. Mr.
D° 246. Hodgson has given in his evidence a list of the successful and unsuccessful attempts made
by Europeans to introduce new articles of cultivation in India. The best encouragement for
the growth of foreign articles would be to leave the parties to settle themselves the terms on
which the land should be cultivated or procured; or to facilitate the object by the removal of
inland and export duties on the article. The only chance there is of much increased growth
taking place is the introduction of increased capital, and the example to be set by Europeans.
There need be no apprehension as to the peace of the country or the happiness of the natives,
provided Europeans were placed under adequate control, and were made amenable to local
laws. At first their establishment must be very gradual. Of course no person, such as an artizan
Baber, 219. or labourer, or one without capital, can find employment in any other way than by superin-
tending the works of others. If Europeans were allowed to settle and occupy lands, it would
be extremely prejudicial to the natives, from the tendency of the strong to oppress the weak,
which has been experienced wherever Europeans have been in the interior at a distance
from an European station. The people would not complain of them, partly through fear,
and partly from the want of the means of subsistence when away from their homes. Another
objection is, that the superior intelligence of the European would give him such a decided
D° 220. superiority over the native operatives, that the whole industry of the country would centre
Robertson, 104. in him. The agencies created for natives would benefit only a few. Any well regulated
intercourse with Europeans must have the greatest tendency to diminish the vicious habits
of the natives, and increase their wealth; but the intercourse must be with respectable
Europeans, otherwise it will have the effect of deteriorating rather than advancing the
Elphinstone, 169. natives. Too much facility cannot be given to the settlement of capitalists in India.
D° 157. A more general residence of Europeans would certainly be attended with great advantages;
if they carried capital or skill with them, and such might go as had capital to employ in
D° 173. commerce or agriculture. The employment of European capital is extremely likely to lead
to the creation of employments, in which the natives might engage; not perhaps so much
its employment on land, as on any other object. A greater variety of employments, and
consequently a greater competition for labour, would no doubt improve the situation of the
natives, and ultimately their character, but it is doubtful whether such an influx of European
D° 157. capital is likely to occur as would produce such an effect. Any unrestricted residence of
Europeans would be productive of more harm than good; it would throw impediments in the
way

way of the more general employment of natives in offices. None of the present restrictions could be dispensed with; Chaplin, 181.186. it would be sufficient if the Government had the power of sending Europeans out of the country, and from one district to another; Elphinstone, 157. if they were so numerous as to form a very considerable community, they would be very unruly, and difficult D° 175. 158. to manage on the part of a Government which must always be arbitrary in its character. If there were a great body of discontented colonists, their clamours would probably very much weaken the Government in the eyes of the natives; their disagreements with the natives would also be dangerous; D° 173. if the private trader consulted his own interest, he would attend to the feelings of the natives, but he would probably not look beyond the advantage of the present bargain. A public servant has many motives for conciliating the good will of the natives, which a private trader would not have. A native can only obtain redress against an European in the Supreme Courts, and a poor native would not have the power of carrying on such a prosecution; D° 158. 169. the only chance for him would be the Government taking up the prosecution, if it were a serious matter. It is easier for an European to obtain redress against a native; D° 170. the latter has more facility, as far as mere regulation goes, in complaining against a public functionary than against a private European. Europeans could never be employed in the cultivation of land; Chaplin, 185. the climate would not admit of it; they might be employed generally in the superintendence of land: the employment of British skill and capital in cultivation might be productive of great advantage; it would have a beneficial effect in giving employment, and in improving in some degree the resources of the country. The respect and reverence which the natives have for the European character would be diminished rather than increased by their mixing with Europeans of the middling or lower classes; their prejudices would be outraged, and the effect would be hostility to our government and general disaffection. It would be utterly impossible to manage by natives the interior government of a province to which an unrestricted intercourse of Europeans was allowed; such resort would at no distant period lead to the total overthrow of our government. If an inundation of Europeans of the lower orders were admitted into the interior, the Government could no longer have any control over them; D° 186. it would lead to stripping the natives of their land, depriving them of every office or employment, however subordinate, and ultimately reduce them to the most degraded state of a conquered people: it would probably lead to such an interference with the village institutions as to cause a general disaffection. The majority of those who now resort to India have no capital of their own.

It would require great consideration to know under what law Europeans residing in the interior of India ought to be put. Davidson, 257. The general administration of justice in the provinces ought to be according to the law of the natives exclusively; D° 263. for Europeans, there might be courts constituted in the interior on the principle of the Supreme Courts: it would not be advisable to extend the jurisdiction of that court into the interior; difficulties now exist, but the inconvenience is not felt at Madras, the Europeans in the interior being comparatively few. Rickards, 284. Europeans ought in the interior to be subjected to the same laws as the natives: Elphinstone, 170. there would be an objection to Europeans being entirely subjected to the local tribunals, because the law which is administered in the provinces would not always be suitable to them, and the complaints which they would in consequence make would probably lead to alterations of that law in a manner not suited to the natives. It might be considered oppressive to try an European without a jury, while it might not be regarded as expedient to extend the use of juries to natives; this contingent inconvenience is a greater evil than that which exists at present. Europeans are now subjected to a certain extent to the local tribunals, and their number is not yet so considerable as to create any great inconvenience in the cases in which they are not so subjected.

See also the head "Indigo," in the "Evidence given before the Lords' Committee, 1830, on Commercial Subjects."

Slavery.

A modified degree of slavery exists in the Deccan, principally confined to females. Chaplin, 187. There are few Mahratta families who have not female slaves; but it is a domestic and mitigated sort of slavery, not agricultural. In Ramgan there are a considerable number of bondsmen, Fleming, 72. & Robertson, 106. who in fact have sold themselves for a certain sum to work for their masters for life, but they may redeem themselves by paying up that sum whenever they please. They come and cultivate for their masters when they like, and they are not forced to work contrary to their will; the only mode of forcing them to work is to withhold their wages. There is no corporal punishment; they are not resold. It is said that the practice of parents selling their children exists; such sales would be valid under the Hindoo, but not under the Mahomedan law. Fleming, 73. It is only in one district that the bondsmen are numerous; they are regarded almost as children of the family. Under the Mahomedan law there is some disqualification in regard to the evidence of a slave.

Domestic slavery exists, but there are no agricultural slaves; it is the mildest species of servitude. Robertson, 106. The slaves are persons purchased in times of scarcity, children purchased from their parents; they grow up in the family, and are almost entirely employed in domestic offices in the house. They are not liable to be resold; there are no avowed sales; children have been kidnapped clandestinely. It is doubtful whether slaves can possess property; perhaps by the Mahomedan law they cannot. Persons who have sold their children in times of scarcity, come to redeem them, paying back the purchase money; it is doubtful whether under the Mahomedan law they have a legal right to have them back. Slavery is recognized by the Hindoo law. Enfranchisement would not be an acceptable boon to the domestic slaves; D° 107. to the agricultural who have mortgaged their labour, it probably would. The children of domestic slaves are slaves; those of mere bondsmen are not. A degree of slavery has Jenkins, 148.

existed in the city of Nagpore particularly, but to a very small extent. In seasons of famine it has been the practice for people to purchase the children of the poor, who, in order to subsist themselves, are compelled to part with their offspring. These are brought up in the family, and instances occur in which the purchasers are not particular in retaining them. If the parents or relations claim them, they are generally willing to give them up; otherwise they are used as domestic slaves. There are none attached to the soil. It is not believed that the children of slaves are also slaves. There is no difference in value in the testimony of a slave and that of another person. Hyde, 112. In Arcot there are about 20,000 slaves. They generally go with the land, and are transferred when the land is sold; they are never sold by themselves, but if the land is sold they go with it. They are so well protected by their masters, that they can scarcely be considered as slaves. The children of slaves are also slaves, but they are never sold. Enfranchisement seldom takes place. Slaves are not capable of possessing property. Warden, 115. In Malabar and Canara there are slaves attached to the soil. They are, in fact, a distinct caste of Hindoos; they are born slaves; they are transferred with the soil; and if the soil be overstocked, the surplus slaves are sold or mortgaged, or let out on rent to neighbours. Their evidence is as much relied on as that of the common inhabitants of the country. D° 117. The master is bound to support his slaves. He may punish them, but cruel treatment is punishable by the regulations. The slaves have diminished in number, but not by voluntary manumission. Baber, 210. The slaves in Malabar are absolute property, as much as cattle. They are bought and sold. A slave generally sells at from five to 20 rupees; when leased out, the usual rent is about 2*s.* a year. There are upwards of 100,000 in Malabar alone; they are in a most abject state of wretchedness. They are employed in agriculture, never in domestic labour, by the Hindoos, though sometimes by the Mahomedans. & Rickards, 283. There are none imported now; some were kidnapped from Travancore and Cochin, and many of them found Baber, 204. on the plantation of a native-born British subject. There are two instances in Malabar of persons who have been in the situation of slaves becoming proprietors of estates, but generally D° 211. speaking they are not permitted to hold lands; their owners lay claim to every thing they possess. In Canara, Cochin and Travancore, slavery is of the same character. Perhaps the whole population amounts to 400,000 souls. In Canara the slaves are better treated than in Malabar, as the landholders are in better circumstances, and better farmers. D° 197. Slaves have been sold as cattle in Canara, for arrears of revenue. D° 207. The persons employed in searching for gold are the slaves of the proprietors.

Civil Servants' Education.

Elphinstone, 160. THE civil servants receive an education at Haileybury. At Calcutta and Madras there are colleges where they receive a further education in India. At Bombay there is no college, but they are subject to an examination in the native languages before they are permitted to enter on an appointment; and to a second examination before they are promoted to the next step. A great deal of their education is acquired in the course of their duty, as they rise in the service. At Bombay they are sent into the interior after they have passed their first examination, which is generally in three or four months. They could acquire in the provinces the knowledge necessary for passing the first examination, and it would be useful to send them there; but at Bombay they are not so numerous as to occasion much inconvenience from their being kept in one place: wherever there is a great body of them together, the effect is injurious. The Bombay servants, educated without a college, have not been less efficient than those of Calcutta and Madras. It would be better if in England the attention of the persons intended for the civil service was directed more to the knowledge which can be acquired only here, than to the native languages, which can be better learnt in India; particularly to political economy, and the general principles of jurisprudence, not English law. It would be better if they were not confined to one college, but taken from any, and subjected to a strict examination. The effect of keeping them in one college is to make them D° 167. more extravagant and less subordinate than they otherwise would be. The young men educated at Haileybury have generally a prejudice against India, and every thing connected with it. The knowledge usually acquired at our schools and colleges is a sufficient preparation for young men who are going to India. They might perhaps with advantage be also instructed in the grammars of the native languages, and those who like, in the dead languages of Sanscrit and Arabic. But all other knowledge peculiar to India is better acquired on the D° 168. spot; while much knowledge is attainable in England which can never afterwards be obtained in India. Some attention would be necessary to provide native instructors for them in India, but their studies might be left to their own management, provided they were subjected to a strict examination before employment.

Offices.

Elphinstone, 159. PERSONS are appointed to office by seniority in their line, with attention to fitness where there is any thing peculiar in the appointment; there is very little room for selection. The Government is not always able to place, in offices of the highest power and responsibility such persons as it would desire. It would be impossible to induce well-educated men to go to India, on the chance of getting appointments according to their merits, without a rise that is in some measure certain. There is no restriction on the choice by Government, of the servants to be employed, except that imposed by the Act of Parliament; but the Act is not very restrictive in practice, as when a man approaches the time at which he would be entitled to hold a specific appointment which it may be desired to confer on him, he obtains it, but without the full salary. The restrictions do not apply to the military employed in civil situations, as their employment is altogether irregular. In the political line they might be employed indiscriminately with civil servants; but in other civil departments it would not be desirable

to employ them without special reasons, as it would render the civil service so insecure that
properly educated persons would not enter it. The military employed in the civil service are Appendix (A.)
still borne on the strength of their regiments, but they have not been employed in such
numbers as to affect the efficiency of the army. Almost the whole of the collectors in the Chaplin, 178.
Deccan were military officers; they performed their duties very satisfactorily; they had
been selected as men of talent, and as having a competent acquaintance with the native
languages.

The powers which the Governor retains, and the particulars on which he should consult the Elphinstone, 161.
members of council, or act independently of them, when he quits the seat of government,
require to be defined. It would be advantageous that the Governor should be allowed the D° 161, 162.
latitude of acting independently of his council on all occasions, as he must always be the
responsible person. There is certainly great inconvenience and loss of time in the long dis- D° 162.
cussions which now arise in council on all subjects; but in so distant a government the
advantage is probably greater than the evil. It is an advantage that the authorities at home
should know the opinion of more than one person; and the Governor being aware of the
discussion that will take place, is obliged to mature his propositions more than he otherwise
might do. The appointment of Boards or single heads of departments might relieve the
government from the minute details of business; but the Bombay government has time to
get through those details. At Calcutta, two members of council are nominally President of Mangles, 39.
the Board of Revenue, and President of the Board of Trade: under Mr. Hastings, and in
times preceding him, they actually performed the duty of President. At Bombay no parti-
cular part of the duty of government is delegated to the members of council individually; Elphinstone, 161.
and it is not desirable that it should be so delegated, for each would then be responsible for D° 162.
his own department; his opinion would have greater weight than it now has; and the Gover-
nor's attention would be withdrawn from the department committed to a particular member of
council. The secretaries prepare memoranda on the different subjects for the consideration of Mangles, 39.
the members of council. The duties of Territorial Secretary in one branch correspond in a great
measure with those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. He manages the whole
financial business of the government in concert with the accountant-general. He has the
management of the territorial revenue, and of the revenue derived from salt and opium, and
he conducts the correspondence of Government with the Board of Revenue.

There is no practical inconvenience from the present relation between the Supreme Elphinstone, 162.
Government and the subordinate Governments; but it would be desirable that the Supreme
Government should not possess, what it seldom exercises, the power of interfering in the
internal affairs of the other Presidencies, except in cases likely to affect the general interest of
India.

The Government ought to have the power of protecting any of its servants from the Supreme D° 163.
Court, by taking the responsibility upon itself, even though the servant did not act under
a written order from the Government. The Supreme Court ought not to have the power of
summoning the Governor or Council as witnesses or jurors; and the Governor ought to be
protected against groundless charges of felony or treason. Much confusion has arisen from
the Supreme Court conceiving that it represents the King, and that the Government does not;
perhaps this might be removed by the Governor having a commission from the King.

The regulations made by the Government for the internal administration of the seat of
government at the Presidency, have no effect until registered by the Supreme Court.

Indian Navy.

Undoubtedly His Majesty's ships are able to perform any duty the British Government Maxfield, 415.
can impose on them. The service of the Indian navy could be performed by King's ships,
if they were placed sufficiently under the authority of the local government. The government is
constantly in want of vessels of war; and unless some are at their disposal, they must be
often reduced to considerable difficulty. The promotion in the Indian navy is very slow, and D° 416.
the service offers few inducements for a gentleman to enter it. It was most insignificant as
a naval service, from its inefficiency and the neglect that was shown to it. The ships are in D° 415.
general conducted very economically. The crews consist of Europeans and natives; the
proportion varies; much depends on the exertions of the commander himself, for the D° 416.
Government furnish neither means nor men. The crews are a motley set, such as can be
collected; an inferior crew for a man of war. The Company have sent out marine boys, but D° 416.
not men. The crews have usually behaved remarkably well in action. The Arabs are mus-
cular, strong, hardy men, but lubberly, and not good seamen; they would not bear compa-
rison with an English sailor. But the native crews consist of Mahomedan natives of India;
the best are the Gogorees, from a small place in the Gulf of Cambay. It is not advisable to
have too many natives; two boats' crews are sufficient for each ship. They are not so liable
as Europeans to get drunk on shore. It is not imperatively necessary to have natives to
perform the duties on deck. The duty of a soldier is more irksome than that of a sailor, and
Europeans undergo the former notwithstanding the heat. In warm weather there is no sailor Alsager, 489.
more active than the Clashee, the native sailor of India. They are not good helmsmen, and
they are not fit for cold weather, but for the purpose of navigation in warm climates they are
as smart and active as any people; they have not the stamina of a British sailor, and their
strength is not equal to his, but they have taken in the sail and set it quicker than British
sailors; they are more active, and run out on the yard lighter.

There is no difficulty in navigating the Red Sea, either in steam-boats or sailing vessels. Maxfield, 417.
It abounds with shoals, but the direct navigation for ships is clear and extensive enough, and
a ship has plenty of sea-room.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (A.)

Evidence on subjects relating to the Public Department.

(7.)—EVIDENCE given in the SECOND REPORT of the COMMONS' COMMITTEE on EAST INDIA AFFAIRS, in 1830; and in the REPORTS of 1830-1, and 1831; on subjects relating to the PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Natives, Condition of - - - - p. 306
Education of - - - - p. 311
Employment of - - - p. 312
Character of the Indian Government and of the Civil Servants - - - p. 314
Half Castes - - - - - - p. 314
European Residents - - - - - p. 316

Natives:—Condition of, &c.

Rickards, 2798. WITHOUT a suitable reform of the system of taxation, and a better administration of
D° 2825. justice, the progress of prosperity among the natives cannot be great. Where the revenue
is collected, as it is in India, on the principle of the government being entitled to one-half
of the gross produce of the soil, and vast numbers of officers are employed in the realization
of it, it is a moral impossibility for any people whatever to live or prosper so as to admit of
Mill, 3443. 3870. 3893. a very extensive commercial intercourse. Generally in India more than enough has been
collected by the government from the cultivators; but instructions, more and more peremptory,
have been sent out, to take special care that no more than the rent is taken from the land.
Bracken, 230. The large proportion of the gross produce, which the Government take from the land, interferes
with the rate at which the cultivators of the soil can borrow money. The natives of the
Gordon, 546. Coromandel coast would not be benefited by free trade and settlement, if the same revenue
D° 574. system were enforced. In taking the land tax, as little as possible is left for the subsistence
of the people. It is impossible to look for improvement in any way, unless there is a moderate
Chaplin, 5255. assessment of the land. Almost the only thing to be done to improve the character and condition
of the inferior classes, is to lower the assessment, and fix it for a long period. By
taking a moderate rent, we shall contribute more to the prosperity of the people, and to the
suppression of crime, than by the most perfect code of regulations; but a more speedy and
Forbes, 2445. economical mode of obtaining justice is also necessary. The native capital is considerable,
though it has not been increasing of late years, owing to over taxation. The natives want
encouragement to apply it.

Mill, 3345. The zemindars are not saving men. In Allahabad and Cawnpore the zemindars are not in
Christian, 3063. general wealthy men. The great landholders in Tanjore, like great landholders elsewhere, are
Sinclair, 4380. not men of prudent habits; they are often encumbered with debt; and on the occasion of any
great ceremony, they do not limit their expenses by any regard to the future. If they accumulate
capital, they generally bury it; there are no means of their employing it to any
extent, and there is no place where they would feel disposed to deposit it. A bank might be
of use, and a general permission to Europeans to reside, might lead to such establishments.

Christian, 3043. The ryots are, generally speaking, a poor class. There are degrees in their poverty, but in
D° 3084. general they are poor. It could not be said that a ryot has no means of collecting capital,
D° 3085. but it is a rare occurrence to see a ryot possessing any considerable degree of capital. In
some villages they appear to be very comfortable; in others, quite the reverse. If a ryot
Sullivan, 4728. accumulates property, it is either appropriated to the improvement of the land, or dissipated
Sinclair, 4384. in weddings and feasts, or employed in trade. The establishment of banks would tend to
Mill, 3372. encourage industry. From the insecurity of property, which, till the time of British rule, was
perfectly habitual in the country, improvidence was almost universal. The people, beyond
a small number of the mercantile class, have not a notion of accumulation. Every individual
spends as fast as he can; and the disposition of the ryots generally is, not to accumulate, but
to make away within the year with almost every thing which the year affords them. Every
D° 3461. where in India the progress of wealth has been by necessary causes, slow. Many of the
Sullivan, 4692. ryots are men who live from hand to mouth, and if a plough breaks, or a bullock dies, or
the rains fall, they are not able to carry on their cultivation; they are men of no capital;
many cultivate upon borrowed capital: a succession of bad seasons will go far to ruin the
Chaplin, 5257. richest proprietor. The lower classes of ryots are generally poor, but perhaps they would
bear a comparison in point of condition with the lower orders of peasantry in Europe. It is
the fate of the lower orders, in most countries, to have little more than the bare means of
Sullivan, 4955. maintenance. The great mass of the ryots are in the condition of daily labourers; generally
D° 4959. speaking, all over India the proprietor is the cultivator of his own farm. Their houses are
much in the same state now as they were at a period of remote antiquity; the walls are built
of mud and thatched with grass. They answer all the purposes of the climate. In many
D° 4958. parts of Coimbatore there are great improvements, tiles being substituted for thatch; in the
town the houses are almost invariably tiled. Their principal article of food is grain. Cawnpore,
Christian, 3091. Allahabad and Furruckabad are in an advanced state of cultivation; Goruckpore is quite
Mill, 3348. the reverse. In Bengal there has been a considerable increase of capital and extension of
D° 3462. cultivation. There is an increase of cultivation at Madras, as there is elsewhere; but it is
much more difficult for cultivation to make progress at Madras, because the soil is comparatively
poor, and the cultivation expensive, as it is carried on by means of artificial irrigation.
D° 3469. It is the case universally in India, that there are no visible, direct marks of improvement, except
in so far as the population has increased and the cultivation extended; the general appearance
of the people, or the circumstances of the people taken individually, have not materially improved
D° 3533. anywhere. There has been an extension of capital, the effect and consequence of the
general protection of persons and property which have existed everywhere. The condition of

the people of Guzzerat is less distressed than that of most other parts of India. The farmers
of Madras are worse off than the porters of Calcutta, with regard both to food and clothing. Gordon, 420.
The peasantry of Madras are in much worse circumstances than those of Ceylon. Scarcity D° 422.
and famine, from drought, are common. Land in Bengal would sell at from ten to twenty-five D° 587.
years' purchase; in Madura it is not saleable; there land is a service, not a property; it is
scarcely a saleable article in any part of the Madras presidency. The opening of the trade to Rickards, 2842.
India has greatly conduced to give additional value to the lands in Bengal, and to enable
those who now possess estates in that quarter to obtain a rent for them, and sometimes a high
rent, where there was none at all, or scarcely a scanty subsistence. The people of Tanjore are Sinclair, 4233.
not in so wretched a state as Mr. Gordon describes. Dry land is of value both in Tanjore and
Ramnad. The inhabitants of Tanjore seemed to be very comfortable; the assessment is in D° 4359.
some places very light, and in very few is it heavy. It is a great exporting country; they have
much more food than they can consume. There are very few opulent native families resident Gordon, 792.
in Madura. No class can be considered at all rich except the officers in the actual service
of the Company. Whoever has money not employed in trade, has it taken from him by the
Company's servants. The great body of the people in Bombay are of the poorer classes, but Ritchie, 1532.
they cannot be said to be almost in a situation of beggary; they are very poor, but then they
require little to support them. Trade cannot be very much increased without bettering the
condition of the natives, so as to give them the means of paying for imports. The land-rent
is very high; the country suffers from taxation, and so consequently does commerce. Bombay
has been improving much within the last few years, extending much, and improving in the
style of building and in the roads. The value of houses and lands in Bombay is high compared D° 1493.
with Madras and Calcutta, and rents are rising. In consequence of the return from Sullivan, 4951.
a state of war to peace, much of the land which was left untilled is now productive, and
much of the produce of the country, which was formerly destroyed, is now coming into the
market; this sudden increase in produce has occasioned a great fall in prices all over
India. The depreciation varies from 30 to 40 per cent. in some cases, and is still going
on. The ryots in the Bellary district have required that the revenues should be taken in
kind; on the other hand, the prices of some necessaries of life, such as salt and tobacco,
have increased enormously. The cultivators in the Deccan are much involved in debt; Chaplin, 5286.
they borrow money on the security of their crops and lands at from 12 to 24 per cent.

Under some of the native chiefs, whose administration is good, and where perhaps the D° 5258.
assessment is lighter, the condition of the lower orders is perhaps superior to that of the
same class in some parts of the Company's territory, visible not so much in the superiority
of their external appearance as in the fully cultivated state of their lands. The ryots,
generally speaking, are not in good circumstances. In some of the districts of the native
chiefs, nothing can be worse than the condition of the lower orders. The situation of Sullivan, 5051.
natives of a superior class is upon the whole much better in Mysore than in the Company's
territories, because the whole civil and military administration rests with them,
instead of being vested in Europeans. Instead of having a master in every European, they
have only one master who is their prince; but the lower orders are not by any means so well
off under the Mysore government at present, because it is a most oppressive government.
The higher classes are not absolutely better paid under the native governments, but they have
various perquisites, and they obtain gratuities and remuneration from their Prince in various
ways, which they do not receive under the British rule. Coimbatore is in a much higher D° 5074.
state of cultivation now than when it was ceded to the British government, but there are
evident traces of a still more extended cultivation in ancient times. The condition of the Bracken, 324.
country in Burdwan in the neighbourhood of the coal mines owned by Europens, is unquestionably
improved. The peasantry of Java are in a better condition as far as external appearance, Gisborne, 1004.
in the wearing and consumption of manufactured goods; they consume a greater
quantity and more expensive articles than the Bengalese. The wages in Java are nearly
double those in Bengal. The food of the Javanese is chiefly rice or maize, and a little palm-tree Maclaine, 1718.
sugar. They are generally well fed and clothed, and, for the climate, well housed.
Their clothing is principally of cotton; in the central district it is commonly the manufacture D° 1760.
of the country. The climate, and the facility of procuring food, do not make them indolent D° 1718.
where property is secure; at least they have not that effect on the Chinese in Java. There
are Chinese labourers as well as Javanese. The former have ordinarily thrice the wages of
the latter, as they are chiefly the artisans and merchants. The cultivators in Persia, and in Ritchie 1255.
the British territories in the south of India, are pretty much alike in point of comfort. The
natives in provinces not belonging to the Company appear to be in much the same state as D° 1532.
those in the Company's territories. There is no difference in the appearance of the cultivation.
The land-tax is much the same. The territories of the native chiefs in the Deccan Chaplin, 5366.
are in a more flourishing state than the Company's. The condition of the people in the L. Smith, 5532.
Deccan has been highly ameliorated since our conquest of it. Coimbatore is capable, from Sullivan, 4768.
the diversity of its temperature and soil, of yielding every species of European as well as of
tropical produce. It is intersected by rivers from which canals are taken off for irrigation;
these, at a comparatively small expense, might be so prolonged and enlarged as to make a
canal communication from one end of the province to the other, and to connect the eastern
and western coasts. The principal products are iron, cotton, saltpetre, tobacco, elephant's
teeth, sandal-wood, opium, sheep, cattle and grain. The great fertility of Coimbatore, its
varied produce, and its proximity to the coast, render it of great importance in a commercial
point of view; and its importance would be much enhanced if the communication with the
Malabar coast were improved, either by opening canals, or constructing a railway. The D° 4960.
peasantry in Coimbatore are in an improving condition, and contented, but the case is not so
in other parts of India, in Malabar and Canara for instance. In Coimbatore, the peasantry

Appendix (A.)

are generally docile and obedient; there is however a spirit of independence growing up amongst them; they are no longer the yielding people they were; they resist exactions much more than they did. They are as industrious a people as are to be found in any country. Chaplin, 5301. The nature of our government is not calculated for much improvement of the people of India. They enjoy under our sway more security of person and property, and they suffer less oppression and exaction, than under native rule; they have generally also an incorrupt and impartial administration of justice, though a very tardy and expensive one; but the degradation of not being employed in the higher offices tends much to check improvement. Rickards, 2798. Any improvement which may have arisen in consequence of the introduction of British capital and enterprize into India, is nothing in comparison with what would be the case if the natives were sufficiently encouraged, and proper attention paid to their cultivation and improvement. D° 2795. India requires capital to bring forth her resources; but the best and fittest capital for this purpose would be one of native growth, and such a capital would be created if our institutions did not obstruct it. In their present state of extreme poverty, and almost slavery, it is not reasonable to expect that any great improvements can flow from the natives. D° 2807. One of the greatest, however, of which the mind of man is susceptible, has been made by them entirely through their own exertions. Their acquirement of knowledge, and particularly of the English language and literature, of which there are many examples, is quite astonishing. It may even be questioned whether so great a progress in the attainment of knowledge has ever been made under like circumstances in Europe. The examples certainly are among those who have kept up an uninterrupted intercourse with Europeans, but their exertions have been altogether independent of European assistance; they have been self-taught. In many branches of art also, their skill is unrivalled; several of their fabrics, such as muslins, shawls, embroidered silks, and pieces of workmanship in gold, silver and ivory, have never yet been equalled by British artists. In many other arts connected with the comforts and conveniences of life, the natives of India have in some made great progress, and in others attained perfection, without being in the smallest degree indebted to European patterns or examples. D° 2817. The inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, are, generally speaking, a better educated race than the inhabitants of the interior, ascribable to their living in much more comfortable circumstances, and coming more habitually into contact with European refinement; but there are to be found in every part numerous individuals whose natural talents and capacity are fully equal to those of the inhabitants of the Presidencies. Gordon, 549. In the cities, the situation of the natives is very superior to that of the inhabitants of the interior. Rickards, 2820. The natives are much given to commercial and industrious pursuits, and exceedingly well qualified to succeed in them. D° 2839. They are sufficiently commercial to answer the highest expectations that can be formed, or desired, in respect to trade between the two countries; but our local institutions must be greatly altered before they can become wealthy or prosperous: if the condition of the natives, their habits, wants, rights, and interests were properly attended to, all the rest would follow.

Ritchie, 1218. The native merchants of Bombay consist of Parsees, Hindoos and Mussulmans. The Parsees are the most intelligent: they are the remains of the original inhabitants of Persia who fled to India, and they are very numerous. They are for the most part free from the prejudices of caste. They very frequently embark as super-cargoes, principally for China. L. Smith, 5463. The native merchants are not so prosperous as they were; they were very rich.

Sinclair, 4394. The natives of the Madras territories are not frank or generous, and gratitude is a word which does not exist in any of the native languages, or in the hearts of the natives. They would not be insensible to kind treatment, but it seldom makes the same impression in India as it does in other countries.

D° 4399. Except where a native's own concerns are at stake, he will communicate with the Company's European servants very freely. He will not communicate with any person on his own private affairs, but upon any other point, upon the state of the country or the affairs of his neighbours, he has no objection to talk freely. D° 4400. The people are exceedingly submissive both to native officers and to Europeans; but perhaps more so to the former than to the latter. Stewart, 2545. They are a very obedient race.

Sinclair, 4403. In Tanjore, instances of stealing from each other the grain which is left in the fields only slightly protected, are not frequent.

Wildey, 2303. The natives of Cutch are a particularly industrious race; much more so than those of Bombay or Madras. They are a very fine race of men, and nearly the same size as the Bengalese. The prices of labour are low, and the people are generally deficient in capital.

Gordon, 507. On the Coromandel coast, the Mahomedans are a stout race; the lower class of Hindoos small, weakly and short lived.

Chaplin, 5443. The natives will in general bear an advantageous comparison with those of any country in the world. D° 5417. Their moral character deserves an extremely favourable opinion. In large towns, no doubt, they are very dissolute, as the inhabitants of large towns are in every part of the world, but in the country their moral character stands in general extremely high. D° 5420. Dishonesty on the part of domestic servants is very rare. Writing desks may be left open in the utmost confidence that nothing will be abstracted. The doors of houses are often open during the night as well as the day. L. Smith, 5478. 5484. The public servants in the Deccan (the Mahratta Brahmins) are very dishonest. D° 5516. The natives are remarkably intelligent, and exceedingly merciful and tender hearted. D° 5600. Considering the disadvantages under which those in the Deccan have laboured for many years under a vicious government, they are a very good people, and greatly belied by all those who have written about them. They are by no means a cruel people; they were rude and violent, but they are essentially a good people; and where they have taken to cultivation, they are most quiet and orderly. D° 5615. The inhabitants of Bombay are quite equal, if not superior, to those of towns in England. They are an uncommonly sharp and intelligent people.

The wages of a Hindoo carpenter would be 6*d.* a day, of a Chinese 2*s.*, and of an Gordon, 2242.
European, the lowest superintendant of carpenters, 6*s.* Two Lascars may be considered
equal to one European; in a cold climate the Lascar becomes of no value. Two Lascars can D° 2248.
keep watch more easily than one European, and do many small jobs; there is not much
work on board a ship that requires great strength. The condition of an Indian ship without
European officers, is as slovenly, dirty, and ill-managed as possible. The Christian natives
of Manilla are especially employed as steersmen, so are the native Portuguese, but not the
Mussulman Lascars. The average rate of wages in Burdwan is from 5*s.* to 8*s.* a month. Bracken, 220.
In Calcutta, five or six coolies may be hired for the day for a rupee; at Ramnad, three men Gordon, 422.
or five women, will cost from sun-rise to sunset not quite 4*d.* Their labour is equal to that
of Europeans. They are poorly fed and thinly clad. The rate of agricultural wages is Sullivan, 4957.
certainly under 3*s.* a month.

The ryots under the British government have the power of migrating, and it is believed Christian, 3081.
that they do migrate from one part of the country to another, in cases of ill treatment;
perhaps they are sometimes forcibly brought back, but it is not likely that the cases are of
frequent occurrence. In the Madras territory a native cannot quit his village for a day's work Gordon, 726.
without a pass. The object is to force the inhabitants to remain on the lands on which they
were bred, that they may cultivate them for the Company on the Company's own terms.
Advances are forced on the natives, in order that they may be considered as the Company's D° 743.
ryots. There is no such system of passes. Sinclair, 4405.

The treatment of the natives by the Company's servants, is not by any means so courteous Sullivan, 5054.
as it ought to be; they are often treated with great harshness. Generally speaking, there is
no familiar intercourse between European public functionaries and native public functionaries.
The native gentry have, in the Deccan, privileges not enjoyed by those of our own provinces; Chaplin, 5352.
they are exempt from the rigid operation of our rules of court; strict forms of process are
dispensed with in a great degree; and their personal attendance is not always required.
There is a constant interchange of visits of ceremony between them and the public servants;
and the utmost freedom of access is given to them on all occasions. They very rarely visit
Bombay, from an apprehension of coming in contact with the Supreme Court. The natives Stewart, 2537.
have no or very little confidence in the present system of administration of justice in the
provinces. They have entire confidence in the King's Court. They are apparently better Bracken, 349.
satisfied with the arbitration of an European than with that of a native. Gordon, 955,

A tariff is published by the collector of fixed rates, at which articles must be supplied by the
natives to Europeans. The rates are not above half the market prices, but in general the articles and 1199.
are seized, and the natives do not receive anything whatever. The native officers of the revenue
police are glad to make use of the name of an European, and will perhaps seize a dozen sheep,
supplying only one to the traveller. At the head police office in Madras, there is a constant
supply of sheep and poultry kept up for the table of the judge and collector, gratis. The natives
have no one to whom they can complain, as the wrong is done by and for the magistrate. The
personal services of the natives are equally impressed. The tariff rates are sometimes paid.
When the Company's servants travel through the country, they pay for the necessaries with Sinclair, 4427.
which they are supplied; of late years, at all events, it has been usual to pay. The payment
is made according to a rate, a fair rate, fixed beforehand by the collector of the district.

Under the native governments it is by no means an uncommon practice for the revenue Chaplin, 5279.
officers to enforce payment by torture. Under the Company's government, no such grievance
could have been inflicted by the authority of any European. Such abuses no doubt occasionally
occurred, but every exertion has been made to suppress them, and they must have
been nearly put an end to. Mr. Ritchie never heard of torture being applied to extort taxes. Ritchie, 1554.

So far from having any antipathy to the use of European commodities, the natives very Rickards, 2820.
much covet such articles. They have not shown any indisposition to the consumption of Ritchie, 1317.
British manufactures other than that arising from inability to purchase, or the unsuitableness
of the articles to their tastes and habits. In all the bazaars from Bhooj to Kaira, European Wildey, 2296.
cotton manufactures are met with. They are much worn by the natives, and particularly
sought after. British manufactures, both cotton and woollen, British muslins and shawls,
are worn. A preference is given to the shawls of this country, even at Mandavie, which is
a large depôt for Persian shawls. The consumption of British articles has considerably Sullivan, 5102.
increased of late years: the principal articles used are printed calicoes and broad cloths, and
a little iron and cutlery. The English cottons have, to a considerable extent, superseded the D° 5104.
manufactures of the country. They are considered to be cheaper, but not so lasting as the
native goods. The natives are very fond of European colours and patterns. The great mass
of the people use Indian articles, because they are coarse and very cheap. The finer kinds of
white cotton have superseded the manufacture of the Western Provinces to a great extent.
British goods are subject to duties on importation and on transit through the interior.
The introduction of cheap British manufactures into India is a positive good. Although
many articles of British manufacture are now imported into India at a far less cost than Rickards, 2853.
the same articles can be produced in the country itself, it is quite clear that they have not
altogether superseded, and probably never will supersede, the use of coarse cotton articles manufactured
by the natives. There is one very strong proof of this in the large quantity of cotton
yarn twist which is now exported from this country to India, for the purpose of manufacture on
the spot, and is quite a new article of trade; and with respect to coarse goods manufactured in
Bengal, as large, if not larger quantities of these goods are now exported to the Eastern Archipelago
(the chief market for them); whence it is clear that the manufacture has not been superseded.
The first import of cotton twist was in 1823; in 1824, it was about 121,000 lbs.; Gisborne, 1021.
in 1828, 4,000,000. From 1814 to 1824, repeated attempts were made to introduce it,
but without success, the price being too high for the natives to purchase, and it was also

supposed that it was not fitted for native use. There would not have been such an import if the
Gisborne, 1139. Company's monopoly had continued. It has not been introduced successfully more than 100
Ritchie, 1236. or 200 miles from Calcutta. In 1819 or 1820 it was first imported into Bombay. The cloth
Gisborne, 1142. made from it is worn by the middling and rather higher classes, not by the lowest class; they
wear a heavier sort of cloth, in the manufacture of which we have not at all interfered with them.
The British twist is worked up in the same looms in which their own twist used to be worked;
D° 1035. they have no European machinery. There are considerable complaints made by the natives,
that the goods manufactured from British twist are not so durable as their own. The twist
sent out has been principally of an inferior quality; some parcels of superior quality have
been sent out; but they would not fetch in Bengal a price proportioned to their increased cost
Ritchie, 1531. here. A very considerable consumption of cotton goods takes place on the island of Bombay.
Gordon, 410. The consumption of British piece goods is increasing rapidly in every village in India, and that
Gisborne, 1160. of cotton yarn very rapidly indeed. The Indian cotton manufactures are more durable than our's,
and their muslins are of a softer texture, arising probably from their being spun by hand. The
spinning of cotton thread is the chief employment of the women; the finest is said to be spun
Bracken, 18. under water. The consumption of British cotton goods is very considerably increasing among the
natives. Certain descriptions are cheaper than their own manufactures, but not the very
lowest kind; the very common and coarse cloths they make cheaper themselves, but the
middling and better descriptions (Dacca muslins, for instance,) are much dearer than Man-
chester piece goods. The natives above the lowest class, such as shopkeepers and persons
that possess a little property, use European piece goods. Of late years, the lower classes
have worn over their heads and shoulders, and also sometimes round the waist, a particular
kind of cloth or handkerchief, which has been sent from Manchester, and which they obtain
at a cheaper rate than cloths of their own manufacture, made of cotton and coloured. The
cotton yarn imported is in general worked up into low-priced cloths, but some of it is used for
a better description of cloth, and also for thread. The importation has increased amazingly
D° 33. within these few years. It was unknown in Calcutta a short time since. There was no great
quantity imported before 1824 or 1825. The value of the importation in 1827 and 1828 was
about 190,000l.; in the following year, it increased considerably; in 1829–30, it fell off; but
D° 29. the average of the three years, 1827–8 to 1829–30, was about 230,000l. European manu-
factures are exposed for sale in the bazaars in the interior of India, and there are large quan-
D° 34. tities of imitation shawls of cotton. The importation of cotton fabrics from Great Britain has
very considerably interfered with the native manufacture, but it has not produced distress
among the weavers and artisans to the extent that might be supposed, as the weavers are
also cultivators and ryots, and turn their labour from one employment to the other, without that
shock, perhaps, which might be expected in other countries; and some of them are employed
in working up the cotton twist imported from England. Previously to that importation, the
yarn was supplied chiefly by the women without machinery. There are now spinning and
Gordon, 420. weaving mills in India. The natives of Madras have begun to consume British manufactures
Gisborne, 1038. according to their means, but their means are extremely limited. The importation of British
cotton manufactures must have interfered to a certain extent with the same branch of Indian
manufacture, but the whole quantity of English cotton goods sent is so small when compared
with the consumption of the population, that it cannot have interfered very materially. It
must have produced partial distress at the time; but the native weavers do not confine
themselves to weaving; they are also agriculturists and fishermen. The cotton twist sent out
D° 1175. has also furnished some employment for them. The 4,000,000 lbs. of twist sent to India
would make half as many yards of cotton goods as we have imported into India within the
last year, but of the spinning of that twist the natives have been deprived. The large im-
Ritchie, 1262. portation of cotton piece goods from Great Britain must in some degree have proved injurious
to the corresponding native manufactures. There are now no imports into Bombay of muslins
from Bengal. The weavers at Surat have been much distressed, and have taken to other
employments. The importation of British cotton twist has to some extent proved a substitute
to the Indian weaver for the loss of work by the importation of piece goods; and so probably
has the increased importation of raw silk from Persia. The importation of British piece goods
Gisborne, 1040. has scarcely at all interfered with the coarser Indian goods. The diminished price of cotton
manufactures in Europe and North America must have materially contributed to the falling
off in the manufacture of Indian cottons, as the latter used to be shipped in large quantities
to Europe and South America, where they are now nearly superseded by the manufactures of
D° 1184. England and other countries. Supposing the manufacturing interest of India to suffer by an
import of British manufactures, the agricultural interest would be more than compensated by
D° 1173. the necessity of our purchasing their articles in payment for the goods so imported. The
import of British white and printed goods into the countries east of the Cape was, in 1815,
Ritchie, 1236. 800,000 yards; and in 1830, 45,000,000. The value of the imports of cotton was,

In 1829, Calcutta, 655,462l.; Bombay, 570,626l.
1830, ——— 798,756l.; ——— 618,174l.

Gisborne, 1168. The natives are much wedded to their own machinery, both in agriculture and manufactures;
Ritchie, 1343. they dislike the adoption of our machinery; they dislike all changes. To this day, they use
cattle for treading the corn. There is great difficulty in persuading them that changes are
for their advantage. They are more indisposed to change than any other people, and the
poorest classes are the most indisposed.

Bracken, 264. There is not much extension of the Christian religion. There is no person, "to my know-
ledge," who has been converted; but it is said that there are one or two villages near
Calcutta, in which the inhabitants have shewn a disposition to become converts to Christianity.
The higher class of natives in Calcutta are getting rid of Hindooism, but they are not adopt-
Maclaine, 1781. ing any other religion. There are several missionaries in Java, but they have not made many
proselytes.

proselytes. The Christian religion has made extensive progress in the Philippine islands. Maclaine, 1801. In Manilla, the natives call themselves Christians, so do the Chinese, and attend divine service as Christians. The Spanish authority in the Philippine islands is chiefly maintained by the Roman Catholic priests, Europeans, and descendants of Europeans.

Education of Natives.

The Governments in India have, very much to their credit, encouraged the improvement of Rickards, 2809. the natives, by patronizing and supporting institutions for learning and the acquirement of knowledge. They have also attempted to introduce improvements in agriculture and in manufacture; but in these latter attempts, by stepping out of their sphere, they have generally failed. In Tanjore there is a missionary who has a school in the district, but no other Sinclair, 4404. means have been taken for the education of the natives. There is no public fund for education Sullivan, 4971. in Coimbatore. There are generally schools in every village, supported by the people themselves, for teaching the elements of the vernacular languages. There are four schools supported by the Government, and the payments amounted to about 300 rupees a year, the population being about 850,000, and the revenue 27,00,000 rupees. The proportion of the whole who are able to read and write is very small indeed. They are very anxious for education. One of the greatest boons which the Government could confer upon the people would be to have in every province a large grammar school, and branch schools. It has been under contemplation, and has been partially effected; but the agency is so small in proportion to the population that it cannot produce any beneficial result. The people in general are not in a state of such prosperity as to enable them to contribute very largely to establishments of the kind; there are already schools in every village, but the education given does not exceed that of merely writing imperfectly, and reading a little of their own vernacular language.

No native should be admissible after a time into a public office, who could not read, write Petition from Natives of Bombay, 25 Jan. 1831. and speak the English language. The children of the natives have great aptitude in learning that language. Report, 1831, p. 536. Since the institution of schools for the instruction of natives in English, under the patronage of Mr. Elphinstone, many of them can read, write and speak it with fluency.

There are a number of remarkably intelligent well educated men among the natives at L. Smith, 5455. Bombay, particularly the Parsees. Nearly the whole of the Parsees speak English. They have invariably educated their children in English, and many of them can speak it as fluently as Europeans. The Parsees have more pride, and have taken more pains to understand English, and all our laws and institutions, than any other class of Indians, not excepting the Brahmins of Calcutta. They are by far the most intelligent class. Hindoos are also educating very fast, but they have not made that progress which the Parsees have. The Mahomedans, generally speaking, are not so industrious, and have stronger prejudices against sending their children to school. The English language is in such extensive progress now in D° 5625. Bombay that it could hardly be more extended by any regulation of Government. Education is also going on in the Deccan, but it is quite in its infancy; they are a totally different people in knowledge and prejudices. There is at Bombay a very liberal establishment by the Government D° 5459. for education, under Captain Jervis, an officer of very great attainments in the native languages. The officers of the native army rise from the ranks invariably, and there are very D° 5484. few of the present age who are very well educated, but their intelligence is still remarkable. There are now regimental schools established by Government. No compulsion is necessary to enforce attendance, as they are very willing and anxious to attend.

The increasing of the sources of education and intelligence must in the end tend to drive D° 5492. us out of the country. It is not in human nature to suppose that when their minds are armed with intelligence they will not use it. They cannot go on with the means of intelligence, D° 5633. and let a handful of Europeans govern them. They ought decidedly to be enlightened, but the effect will be, that we shall lose the country.

In Calcutta, the knowledge of the English language is extending very much among the Bracken, 263. natives, and there are day schools where the children learn it. D° 264. The Hindoos in Calcutta are becoming much better educated, and are divesting themselves of their prejudices; those of the higher classes generally learn English. Besides public institutions, there are some few private individuals engaged in teaching children of the higher class. The natives have a debating society; they are apt in learning the English language; the children are quick and intelligent. Some of the higher classes, or such as are intended for the courts of law, learn Sanscrit and Arabic; of late years they have shown a preference for the English language.

The Mahratta Brahmin generally speaks not only his own language, but Hindostanee, Chaplin, 5427. and is quick at learning any thing. Scarcely any have a knowledge of English; it is not considered necessary. There would not be any insurmountable difficulty in introducing the English language generally in India, but there is hardly any necessity or use in it further than that it would give the natives an opportunity of learning European sciences. Our civil officers are, generally speaking, never appointed to any responsible charge until they have acquired a proficiency in the native language, and therefore there is no necessity for the natives learning English to enable us to transact business with them. It might possibly be an advantage to have one language for the conduct of the whole government business, but it can never be attainable.

The acquirement of knowledge by the natives, and particularly of the English language Rickards, 2807. and literature, of which there are many examples, is quite astonishing.

The inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, are in general a better educated race D° 2817. than the inhabitants of the interior.

Employment of Natives.

Rickards, 2808. Until the natives are raised (and they can be so raised with great advantage) to participate largely and actively in the government of themselves, India never will be justly or securely ruled Craufurd, 1916. under any European sovereignty. Natives ought to be admissible to the same employments as Christian, 3064. Europeans. To facilitate the decision of civil suits, and disputes between landlord and tenant, it is necessary either to increase the European agency, or make use of native agency. Natives D° 3067. would be found competent to discharge the duty. The natives would not be as well satisfied with native judges as with European. The natives are many of them very well qualified, and Chaplin, 5296. very shrewd people, but their integrity is open to suspicion. The best way of improving the character and condition of the superior order of natives would be to leave open to their ambition some of the higher and more lucrative offices of the government, and to allow them to participate as much as possible in the administration of their own country: it may not be politic to allow them to hold the highest departments, which should always be filled by Europeans. They ought to be admitted to the revenue and judicial departments: from the chief political offices they should always be excluded. By permitting the natives to fill a few of the high situations, we shall gradually raise a native aristocracy of our own, who being indebted to our government, will feel an interest in maintaining it; they would consider the security of their own fortunes identified with the safety of the government. Their exclusion from all offices and places of trust, except the subordinate ones, has a tendency to produce a deterioration of character. In this respect they sensibly feel the consequences of foreign rule; they regard themselves as a conquered and degraded people. All the paths of honourable ambition being shut against them, it may be feared that discontent will increase, so that we may eventually become extremely unpopular. Indeed a general disaffection might be expected to take place, were it not for the sense, generally entertained, of the good faith of the Company's government, its regard for the rights of persons and property, and its strict attention to the religious customs and prejudices of their subjects. Hence, though there is little attachment to our rule, and no great interest in its stability, there is a general feeling of respect and a thorough confidence in the integrity of the English character, which, supported by the fidelity of our native troops, forms the chief support of our D° 5418. tenure in India. Many individual natives in the different departments are highly deserving of confidence, but, generally speaking, our revenue servants, from the inadequacy of their pay, are extremely open to corruption and intrigue of every sort. Those who have the prospect of promotion for good conduct are more to be depended on than others. Dishonesty on the part of domestic servants is very rare. The dismissals of public servants are extremely frequent. The abuses generally arise from the pay being inadequate to the trust and reponsibility of the office, and to the facilities of concealing and appropriating part of the collections. A private servant has not the same temptation nor the same facility that a public servant has, who is employed in collecting the revenue. The Mahratta Brahmins, the class employed in the Deccan to conduct the public business, are intriguing, lying, corrupt, licentious and unprincipled, and when in power coolly unfeeling and systematically oppressive. D° 5301. The degradation arising from not being employed in the higher offices tends much to check Petitions from Natives of Bombay, 31 Dec. 1829, & 25 Jan. 1831. Report, 1831, p. 534. improvement. The natives ought to be declared eligible to fulfil and execute all civil offices, judicial, financial and territorial. It is not to be believed that a population of 60 millions does not contain within itself talent, assiduity and integrity to justify their being largely admitted into those offices. The advantages in policy and morals which would thence result are num- Petition from Natives of Bombay, 25 Jan. 1831. Report, 1831, p. 536. berless. It is highly politic to introduce the English language into the vernacular languages of India; and no native after the period of 12 years should be admissible into any office, unless his competency in the English language were certified on examination.

L. Smith, 5471. The natives ought to have all the privileges of British subjects, and not be debarred, through distinction of colour, and because they are natives, from the benefits of the administration of the laws of their own country, but it should be done gradually. The natives ought to be brought forward, and the preparation should be the introduction of the English language. The most intelligent natives will be found at the Presidency. Natives can of course be got to D° 5569. serve for much smaller sums than are paid to the European servants; they are much more easily paid, but for many years they could not be employed exclusively; there must be Europeans mixed with them. After some years they would be equally efficient; they should D° 5621. be gradually introduced. All the details of public offices are now managed by natives.

D° 5626. The people must feel degraded from not being admitted into the superior offices, and the feeling will increase with their increasing intelligence; they ought to participate in the administration of the country.

Sullivan, 4780. The natives are a very sensitive race of people, alive to kindness, and grateful for it, and D° 4653. fully as anxious to make suitable returns as other people are. The native servants deserve a very high character; where they have been wanting in good qualities it has been entirely owing to our treatment of them. The giving them greater trust and responsibility, and at the same time a liberal and fair increase of pay and consideration from the government, will tend to render them men of integrity, whose duties may be enlarged with perfect safety to the state. D° 4772. As much confidence may be placed in natives as in Europeans if equally well treated. They would be nearly, if not altogether, as honest as Europeans, if we held out the same motives to them. A larger extension of confidence in them would produce a better state of feeling among them. Those who are most conversant with the natives entertain that opinion. If D° 5094. they are found to be corrupt, it is entirely in consequence of our treatment of them. They have no interest in working for us, and therefore they invariably work against us when they can. D° 4772. They are most anxious to be raised in the scale of society, and they feel acutely the depressed state in which they are kept; that feeling is universal. The feeling dearest to their hearts is, to be entrusted with that degree of power and official emolument which they invariably enjoyed previously to our obtaining possession of India. Where confidence is placed in natives, it is very frequently rewarded by a faithful discharge of their duties, but there has no doubt been cause to complain of abuse of confidence. The more they are encouraged, and the more they are employed, the more they will improve themselves. The best system that could be established at this moment, would be to entrust all the details of revenue, and all the original suits in judicature, to natives, leaving the business of control to Europeans. The natives would do the details much more effectually than Europeans. The most efficient officers of Government would be quite helpless without the assistance of the natives. Sullivan, 5092. No natives but those duly qualified by previous education in the inferior offices of the civil administration, should be permitted to occupy the higher grades. D° 5052. The native servants in the revenue department are liable to be dismissed at the will of the European superior, and so long as we refuse to accord to the natives a fair share of the government, and to ingratiate them, it is a sort of power that cannot be dispensed with, because the higher classes now have no interest in a pure and upright administration. D° 5053. The substitution of native for European agency would cause a large reduction in the government expenditure. D° 5092. Europeans should be confined to superintendence and control.

Mill, 3415. The corruption of native servants is very great; they are never to be trusted. D° 3545. No doubt, under liberal treatment and vigilant superintendence, and with the progress of education, the qualities of the native agency will improve, and after a time rapidly; and as the natives become fit for trust and employment, the amount of European agency may be diminished. D° 3555. The Government have no other than very imperfect instruments to employ; with the total absence of a moral feeling in the country, it is not shameful to be dishonest in a public trust; no discredit attaches to a man in such a situation for robbing either his fellow subjects or the Government; and if he does not avail himself of his advantages to make himself rich by any means, he is reckoned rather to have behaved unskilfully than to have behaved honourably. D° 3559. Although there is no doubt that a commencement of improvement in the moral condition of the natives has been made, all improvements of that sort are slow, and must be very slow under the unfavourable circumstances in which the natives of India remain, after being placed for many generations under the demoralizing influence of a bad government, under which they found their protection against oppression in nothing but cunning and fraud. D° 3560. The operation of our government has had a very salutary influence, and will go on, gradually rendering its good effects more and more visible; but such progress has not yet been made as to render it safe to trust the inferior people whom we employ, or to relax the most vigilant superintendence. The native moonsiffs have rendered useful service; but both in Bengal and Madras there is evidence of no small amount of corruption, and it is imagined that the corruption is not less in the Deccan; but there is no doubt that the native conduct has improved. There are no complaints on the records of Government against the native sub-collectors in Guzzerat or the Deccan, but there have been heavy complaints against functionaries of the same description in other Presidencies. D° 4192. The salaries paid to native superintendents would be considerably less than those paid to Europeans. The advantage of employing natives would be cheapness. An opinion is very generally entertained that it would be good for the natives to be more largely employed in the business of government than they now are; but really the great concern of the people is, that the business of government should be well and cheaply performed; and it is of little or no consequence to them who are the people that perform it. The idea generally entertained is, that the people of India would be elevated by giving them a greater share in their own government; but to encourage any people in a train of believing that the grand source of elevation is in being an employé of Government, is any thing but desirable. The right thing is, to teach people to look for their elevation to their own resources, their industry and economy. Let the means of accumulation be afforded to our Indian subjects; let them grow rich as cultivators, merchants, manufacturers, and not accustom themselves to look for wealth and dignity to successful intriguing for places under Government; the benefit from which, whatever it may be, can never extend beyond a very insignificant portion of the whole population. The natives do not look upon their exclusion from the higher branches of employment as a stigma. The feeling of degradation from being governed by foreigners is altogether European; it has little or no existence in Asia; employment would have little effect in ameliorating the native character. The thing of importance in order to elevate the character of any people is to protect them. Elevation is the natural state of a man who has nothing to fear, and the best riches are the effects of a man's own industry; effects which never fail, when the protection is good. Sinclair, 4345. The extensive frauds committed by the government native servants are not all to be ascribed to their low rate of payment, as the tehsildars are handsomely paid, receiving 140 rupees a month; but no pay would prevent them from taking money from the people, so long as the revenue system makes the temptation so powerful. The present system has caused a great degeneracy of morals, and the people are very much worse than the people of this country. A change of system might be expected to produce an improvement in their morals; at the same time the character of the natives is such, that they seem to have no idea of justice or truth; they call deciding in their favour justice, and deciding against them injustice, and they have not much idea of gaining justice, except by means of bribery.

D° 4348. They have very great confidence in the Europeans generally, and the only reason why they have not absolute confidence in them is, that they are afraid that the Europeans will be imposed upon by their native servants, and therefore they bribe the servants of the judge, though the judge himself may be a person of unimpeachable character.

D° 4407. The head native judge in Tanjore was a man of first rate character; but some of the Talook moonsiffs, who were in inferior stations, were not so highly considered; in fact, some of them were very generally accused of corruption, as well as incompetency. The employment of natives

Sinclair, 4422. natives in that way cannot be extended further than it has been. An honest native servant is an exception to the general rule.

Chaplin, 5436. Christian natives are frequently employed as clerks and copyists, and there are other situations in which they are employed in different departments. It is said that Mr. Sullivan had a native Christian employed under him in a high office.

Government.

Chaplin, 5279. UNDER the native governments it is by no means an uncommon practice for the revenue officers to enforce payment by torture. Under the Company's government no such grievance would have been inflicted by the authority of any European: such abuses no doubt occasionally occurred, but every exertion has been made to suppress them, and they must have been nearly put an end to. Stewart, 2470. The government of the Company is a mild, beneficent, good government, well calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our fellow subjects in India. Chaplin, 5301. The nature of our government is adverse to improvement. Its officers are constantly fluctuating. Partial and limited experience is no sooner acquired than a change takes place before it can be brought into effectual operation. Plans of improvement are followed for a time and relinquished under a new Chairman, a new Governor-general, or a new administration of the revenue. These frequent revolutions occasion a vacillation in the administration of affairs extremely injurious to the interests of the community. Sullivan, 5080. The present government of India is a most enormously expensive one in the civil administration of the country. D° 5089. In every civil department a saving might be effected by the employment of natives, and by simplifying the machinery of government. D° 5091. A very considerable reduction might be made in the number of Europeans. The present mode of carrying on the government is by a system of Boards which is as complicated as can be. The Government have no direct communication with their executive officers. Every thing passes through the Boards, and that leads to an enormous multiplication of records, and to great delay and expense.

L. Smith, 5571. Of late years the natives in Bombay have been carefully taught to believe that Parliament and the King are every thing to them. The impression is very local at present, and though not advantageous even there, it is not of much consequence while confined to the Presidency. If the impression become more general, it would, no doubt, be highly injurious to the Company's government. It must of course tend to bring them into contempt, and diminish their power and authority. D° 5609. There is not a better set of public servants in the world than those of Bombay. There is not a more honourable or assiduous class.

Sinclair, 4419. There have been cases of peculation brought forward and substantiated against the Company's European servants, though not very frequently; when they have happened, they have been to a large amount; but peculation is infinitely more common among the natives; the dishonest European is an exception to the general rule, but among the natives an honest servant is the exception.

Sullivan, 4655. As land is the principal source of revenue, and its collection much affects the happiness of the people, a minute knowledge of the territorial branch of administration is quite essential to every civil functionary of the Government in whatever line he is employed. No person is employed in any office of trust who has not that knowledge. Sinclair, 4336. The civil servants are not always able to communicate with the people in the native languages. There are some instances of the collector and judge having learned one or two languages, and being then sent to a district where there is a third language spoken, and they are obliged to communicate by interpreters. One of the peculiar difficulties of Madras is the number of languages spoken within that Presidency. D° 4340. The writers are encouraged as much as possible to become acquainted with the native languages, but perhaps in their after service the languages acquired at Haileybury may not be of so much use as might be expected. D° 4349. Ignorance of the native languages must render the Company's servants more liable to be imposed upon. Chaplin, 5431. The civil officers are, generally speaking, never appointed to any responsible charge until they have acquired a proficiency of the native languages. It might possibly be an advantage to have one language in which the whole government business should be transacted, but it is not attainable. L. Smith, 5498. There are many gentlemen in the civil service who have a knowledge of the native languages, superior even to many of the natives, except the very highest caste of Bengal Brahmins. There are good Sanscrit scholars among the Europeans, and some who speak all the languages with great fluency. It is impossible that any body of men could improve more than the Bombay civil servants have since Mr. Elphinstone's government.

Comparison of our government with that of native chiefs, pp. 307 *et seq.* of this paper.

Half-Castes.

Ricketts, 5886. THERE are about 20,000 men, women and children, in Bengal; two-thirds of them in Calcutta, and 10,000 more in Madras and Bombay. In Bengal, the greater part of the mothers of children by officers in the Company's service, are Mahomedans of respectable families, but in reduced circumstances. They are in many instances Moguls and Patams. D° 6072. There are some Hindoos, but the Mahomedans preponderate. D° 5893. The children generally follow the religion of their father, and are chiefly Protestants, but there are many Roman Catholics; there may be some few instances of their being Mahomedans. They are in general educated to speak English, except in a few cases where they may have been neglected by their father. Those who have been educated, are entirely European in their habits, feeling, dress, language, and every thing else. They habitually speak English among themselves. D° 6060. In Bengal there are about 500 who are qualified to hold situations of trust and importance, and 1,500 who may be considered capable of holding subordinate situations from their being able to read, write, and understand the English language. About 1,000 or more are actually employed. D° 5900. There are many instances of the marriage of the females with officers of high rank; a large proportion of the officers of the army are married to such; the children belong to the class of

their father. If residing within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, they are subject to
it; if not, they are tried by the mofussil courts, whose proceedings are regulated by the
Mahomedan code, modified by the regulations of the Company, by which regulations much
British law is now incorporated with the Mahomedan, but some of the modifications make Ricketts, 6064.
it more severe on East Indians. They are tried by a judge without the intervention of a jury. D° 6086.
If this has not been a grievance to them, it is owing to the correctness of their conduct.
There is no code of civil law applicable to them in the mofussil; the Mahomedan bears an D° 6047.
oppressive character to them as infidels; but there is no known instance of their having D° 6024.
actually suffered in the bequest of their property, or in regard to marriages. They would, D° 5910.
if Protestants, be married by a chaplain of the establishment. All persons, both British-born
subjects and natives, if resident within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, are
subject to it. British-born subjects resident in the mofussil, are to a certain extent, in civil D° 6012.
cases, subject to the local judges, and also in criminal matters, not amounting to felony. D° 6014.
They are not amenable to the Mahomedan law in any case, except in matters of debt to
a limited amount, where they enter into a bond to abide by the adjudication of the local D° 6088.
courts. The principal disadvantages under which the half-castes labour, are, that they are D° 5917.
deprived of the protection of the habeas corpus, and liable to the summary jurisdiction of
the provincial judges, who can fine, imprison and corporally punish them, and that they are D° 5919.
liable to trial, even for capital crimes, without the intervention of a jury. They are excluded
from the regular service of the Company, civil and military; and none but the subordinate
situations of clerks are open to them. By being employed as clerks to the Company's
officers in the mofussil, they are not exempt from the jurisdiction of the mofussil, as the D° 6020.
Company's regular servants are. The highest salary they attain is 30 *l.*, 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* a month, D° 6035.
with sometimes a personal allowance in addition, of 10 *l.* The majority are employed at low
salaries, from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.*; Europeans in the same situations would not receive more. The D° 5925.
highest office they attain is that of registrar in the public offices. They are not received as
privates in the army, and they are excluded from holding commissions in it, if they be the
sons of a native Indian. The rule has been relaxed within the last two or three years, and
is now confined to the immediate descendants of a native parent, on either side; but still
their descendants in more remote degrees would be liable to all the legal disabilities. They
are, either by usage or by the rules of the service, not considered eligible to hold the offices
of moonsiffs, pundits, &c. Nor are Europeans eligible. If an East Indian would abjure D° 6041.
Christianity, and become a Mahomedan, he would be eligible. The East Indians are D° 5933.
subject to all the exclusions to which Europeans are subject, except with regard to the D° 6043.
holding of land, and to all the exclusions to which natives are subject. They are not liable D° 6074.
to any restrictions with regard to the holding of land, nor to deportation. Prior to 1791, the D° 5934.
Company's service, civil and military, was open to the whole class of East Indians. General D° 6068.
Jones, who commanded the Bombay army in 1803–5, was an East Indian; Colonel Stevenson,
the present quartermaster-general, is also one; so are Major Hearsay, Captain Rutledge,
Lieutenant Mullins, and a few others; Major Deane, in the King's army; and Colonel
Skinner, in the irregular service. The last has commanded 8,000 or 10,000 men. These D° 5942.
officers, as being in the Company's service, would be exempt from the local courts; but
perhaps the Supreme Court would not recognise them as British subjects; so that they would
have no law applicable to them. The wives, being East Indians, of Company's officers,
would be subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts; but hitherto, public opinion, and
their good conduct, have saved them from it. Drs. Lumsdaine and Briton, in the Company's
service, are East Indians. Dr. Lycke, who made a fortune and came to this country, was an
East Indian. There have been many other medical men of the same class. Their practice
has been among Europeans. Perhaps they labour under disadvantage in so far as the civil D° 5949.
service is concerned, as a preference would probably be given to surgeons in the regular
service. Those East Indians who are not in the Company's service, are indigo planters (in
which employment they have some advantages from being enabled to take farms and leases
in their own names, and one of the largest concerns in India is held by a half-caste), school-masters, Bracken, 160.
architects, printers, carvers and gilders, and undertakers; they follow various trades, Ricketts, 5950.
and some of them are engaged in commercial pursuits. Mr. Bruce, an East Indian, is the
head partner of a respectable firm in Calcutta, and Mr. Kyd, the master builder, is an East D° 5953.
Indian. Some have been admitted in the Supreme Court as attorneys. The sons of private
soldiers are employed as drummers and fifers, and apprenticed out to tradesmen at the
expense of the Lower Orphan School, which is founded for the reception of such children
exclusively. It was established by the army, not by the Company; only the children of D° 6051. 6052.
native mothers are admitted. There are about 800 or 900 in the upper and lower schools; D° 5959.
150 or 200 in the upper, and 6 or 700 in the lower. In the upper are the children of
officers, in the lower those of privates. There are other charitable institutions which educate D° 5965.
the poorer classes: the Benevolent Institution, 300 or 400; the Free School, 500; the Parental
Academic Institution, 130 or 140; Calcutta Grammar School, 50 or 60, and others; there are
also private schools. The public institutions are chiefly confined to East Indians, but not
entirely; there is no restriction nominally, but there are no natives among them. There are
many instances of East Indians being sent to Europe for education; they are as well educated
as the Company's servants. They would execute the office of judge or collector at one-third D° 5974.
of the salary that an European receives; the East Indian's views are confined to the spot,
and he has no idea of amassing a large fortune to be spent in another land, where he would
be subject to various expenses from which he is exempt in India. There is a sufficient number
who have received a good education, to fill the offices in the revenue and judicial line,
and the work of education is going on rapidly amongst them, and if public employments
were open to them, their qualifications for them would increase. If the natives saw that East D° 6055. 6085.
Indians

'Ricketts, 5976. Indians were eligible to the same situations as Europeans are, they would hold them in the
D° 5977. same respect. There is no distinction made by the natives between East Indians and Euro-
peans; the distinction emanates from the authorities in this country in excluding the East
Indians from their service: the prejudices against them have diminished of late years. A more
liberal policy towards them is adopted by the Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.
They are held by the natives in equal respect with Europeans; the princes and nabobs
D° 6049. visit them as they do Europeans, and treat them with equal respect. It would not excite
D° 6053. dissatisfaction among the natives of rank, if East Indians were admitted to offices from
which *such* natives are excluded. The feeling of the natives towards East Indians is not
D° 6073. affected by the low caste of their mothers; they identify them with their fathers, and do not
D° 5984. go out of their way to inquire who their mothers were. The East Indians are capable of
holding lands; some are landholders to a considerable extent, and derive a profitable
livelihood from their lands; they reside on them; sometimes they cultivate them, sometimes
they farm them out; there are none in the condition of labourers; they possess equal advan-
tages with the native proprietors, and if there is any difference it is in their favour, arising
D° 6054. from their superior activity. They are in general far better acquainted with the vernacular
languages of India than Europeans are. They have served on juries since 1827, in common
D° 6057. with Europeans, and no inconvenience whatever has arisen from it. The condition of East
D° 6079. Indians would be improved if they were placed upon the footing on which British-born subjects,
who are not in the King's or Company's service, now stand. It would tend to the general
improvement of society: the odious distinctions now made strike at the root of all civil and
social improvement in India.

Chaplin, 5436. There are very few half-castes in the Deccan, except those employed as clerks and copyists in the public departments. There are several departments in which they may be beneficially employed; but their employment in the revenue and judicial line, is not, generally speaking, expedient, because the higher order of natives look upon them as an inferior class of persons. It is said that Mr. Sullivan had a native Christian employed under him in a high office.

Bracken, 352. They might be usefully employed in the higher branches of the government service; there are many most respectable gentlemen among them. Many of them are well qualified to hold situations in the commission of the peace; many of them are in respectable mercantile situations. Upon the whole they are an intelligent class of people, but as a body they have not had many advantages. There are individuals among them capable of holding any situation. They are at present prevented from being covenanted servants to the Company, and probably, from the want of encouragement, they are not so well qualified as others. In almost the whole of the offices in Calcutta the clerks are native born. They hold all the offices a British subject can hold, unless he be a covenanted servant; and they can hold land, which has given them great advantage. They are excluded from all offices of great responsibility and great emolument; they are in that respect in the same situation as natives.

Crawfurd, 1915. They ought to be admitted to every privilege of British-born subjects; every situation ought to be as open to them as to British-born subjects or natives; all classes ought to be put on an equality. Their intelligence is equal to the education they receive; there are individuals among them equal to any European; for instance, Mr. Kyd, the master ship-builder, and Colonel Skinner.

European Residents.

Rickards, 2772. THE restriction on persons proceeding to India is an impediment to trade. When the
D° 2773. Court comply with the application of a person wishing to proceed to India, they require
him to enter into a regular covenant, with a penalty bond and two sureties, for all of which
D° 2783. payment is required. The covenant confines him to a particular town or presidency. The
and Gisborne, 1104. charge on a covenant is 12*l.*, of which 7*l.* is for stamps, which would not be required if
Ritchie, 1445. Rickards, 2788. a simple permission to reside were given. The Court are in the habit of refusing permis-
D° 2773. sion, unless the applicant can show an invitation from a settled house in India to join it,
or some such cogent reason. For free merchant's indentures the charge is 27*l.* 10*s.*; free
mariner's, 9*l.* 10*s.*

Bracken, 106. No British subject can reside in India without a license from the East India Company;
and no British subject, even with a license, can go beyond 10 miles of the Presidency
without a new license. British subjects having licenses are liable to have them cancelled
at the discretion of the different governments; and after two months' notice, to be deemed
persons in India without a license. They must be furnished with a fresh license at every
D° 112. removal from district to district. There is no practical inconvenience in this, because the
license is never refused; but there is some trouble, and a fee of 32 rupees is attached to each
license.

Rickards, 2791. According to the East India calendar, the number of private British settlers in India was,

	1813.	1830.
Bengal - - -	1,225	1,707
Madras - - -	187	134
Bombay - - -	469	308
	1,881	2,149

Since 1821 the annual number of licenses is nearly doubled. No inconvenience has resulted from the increased number of British settlers.

Bracken, 163. The number of European settlers in Bengal has increased since the opening of the trade.

No inconvenience has thence resulted to the natives, but unquestionably benefit; for wherever there are Europeans they cause a demand for labour.

The number of considerable European mercantile establishments at Bombay has, since Ritchie, 1213.
1826, increased from 5 to 10 or 12. There are very few British settlers in Bombay.

Every facility is given by the Government to any attempts at improving the cultivation of D° 1490.
the country. Within the last two years public intimation has been given that Europeans may D° 1434.
hold leases of lands for 99 years; but, previously, individuals held lands for experiments.
They now hold houses in perpetuity in Bombay, but the natives are the principal proprietors
of real property there. Very great encouragement has been given at Bombay for individuals D° 1465.
to take farms, and go into the interior. There is a disposition, certainly, to take advantage of that encouragement; but people are a good deal deterred from laying out their capital, by the want of success that attended the three or four establishments which were tried there long ago.

Throughout the Madras provinces, there are about 20 British-born subjects not in the Gordon, 645.
Company's service, chiefly shopkeepers. The reason why there are so many more in Bengal is, that the Supreme Government have systematically been favourable to interlopers. The laws against free settlement are more rigorously executed at Madras than Bengal, and still more so at Bombay. No country officer is allowed to sail out of Bombay without having free-mariner indentures; in Calcutta not one in a hundred has them. Regulations with respect to passports are very strict in the Madras territories. British subjects travelling without passports are considered as vagrants.

British residents are required by regulation to furnish themselves with passports on pro- Gisborne, 1123.
ceeding into the interior, but the regulation is by no means strictly attended to. Ritchie, 1452.

Persons do get out to India when refused a license by the Court, and reside unmolested. Saunders, 2082.
There are many respectable and industrious British subjects now in India without license. Bracken, 112.
Many unlicensed persons reside undisturbed, though there are instances of their being Ritchie, 1454.
disturbed. D° 1463.

The inconveniences and obstacles to which the European cultivator in India is subject are Crawfurd, 1908.
many; the prohibition to hold lands, the power of deportation vested in the Government, the
state of the administration of justice, and the condition of the police. None can engage Bracken, 106.
in the inland trade of salt, betel nut, tobacco or rice, except on account of the Company;
and British subjects are not permitted to hold lands in property, lease or mortgage. The D° 125. 130.
regulations about salt and betel-nut, and the holding of lands, were originally directed against
the Company's servants. Europeans are now allowed to purchase salt at the Calcutta sales, D° 106.
and trade in it, but not to interfere in its manufacture; and in February 1829 there was an
order, founded upon the same basis as a previous order, respecting holding lands for the
purpose of the cultivation of coffee. Europeans hold houses in Calcutta. There is one D° 186.
estate held by an European altogether in his own name, almost a single instance throughout D° 234.
India. It consists of about 800 acres, 15 miles from Calcutta. It was granted by
Mr. Hastings. The ryots are anxious to become tenants on it. Houses are held by British D° 777.
subjects under the Madras Presidency, but lands cannot be held. If permission were given to hold lands, capital would not under the existing revenue system be invested in land; capital has no more business at Madras than it has at Morocco.

It is essential to the conduct of commercial speculations that individuals should have free D° 112.
access to the parts of the country where either their goods are to be sold or purchases are to be made, as the wants of the people may thereby be more correctly ascertained.

The difference of rate of interest (5 per cent.) at which Government borrow money, from D° 175.
that (8, 9 or 10) which respectable firms pay, arises from Europeans not being allowed to
purchase land, and therefore they have it not to deposit, but can only bring into the market
personal security. If the capitalist were enabled to purchase lands, it would have the effect
of reducing the rate of interest. Zemindars, from having landed property, have been able to D° 198.
mortgage it to Europeans, at 8 or 10 per cent.

The prohibition on the part of Europeans to hold lands, considerably affects the Indian D° 470.
trade. By the more extensive application of British capital, India is capable of producing D° 300.
coal, iron ore, in great abundance, and potash. If the cultivation of the products of India Gisborne, 1085.
was more extensively in the hands of Europeans, they would be very materially improved.
The improvement of the quality of the Indian articles cannot be effected by any other means D° 1179.
than by the employment of European skill and capital. The exclusion of British enterprize Bracken, 127.
and capital must tend to enhance the price to the consumer, and diminish the trade which might be conducted if no such restraint existed.

There is no great difficulty in obtaining access to India on the part of Europeans from Forbes, 2440.
this country; at the same time all restrictions should be removed, consistently with a due regard to the welfare of the native population and the safety of the government. Any obstruction whatever must in a certain degree operate against the extension of trade. There are no doubt productions in India which would be worked and brought into action if the settlement of Europeans was allowed. There is no objection to the settlement of Europeans of a certain description. It would be as well not to throw open the sluice altogether, although even that would be attended with little or no inconvenience; but still such a measure should be adopted with great precaution, because India is already fully peopled. The natives would not like the unrestrained admission of Europeans into the interior, but no such concourse of people would resort to India as is generally supposed. The number would be very limited; it is a long and expensive voyage; very few, comparatively speaking, would be able to find

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* See also the heads "Indigo," "Silk," "Sugar," India Trade;" in "Evidence given in Commons' Reports on Commercial Subjects."

Appendix (A.)

their way there, except men of capital and respectability, from whom no danger or inconvenience could arise. Great benefit would accrue from the introduction of European skill: the native capital is considerable, if there was encouragement to apply it.

Sullivan, 4983. The permission to Europeans to hold land might be the means of considerably augmenting the prosperity of India in improving the produce for the market, and in affording to the ryots D° 5037. various means of improving their cultivation, and in introducing better machinery for the irrigation of land.

Gordon, 565. D° 2153. In the event of Europeans being permitted to settle freely in India, and to introduce capital,* banking establishments would be among their first undertakings; and such establishments would be extremely beneficial to agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Sinclair, 4384. & Sullivan, 4728. The general permission to Europeans to reside in India might lead to the establishment of banks, where they are at present much wanted.

Ricketts, 6084. The law which prevents Europeans from holding lands in India, is a bad law; it is injurious to the commercial and agricultural interests of India.

Rickards, 2819. The present improved state of the natives is to be attributed principally to the opening of the trade. Bracken, 324. The condition of the country in Burdwan, in the neighbourhood of the coal mines owned by Europeans, is unquestionably improved. The impulse was certainly given by D° 280 Europeans to natives to unite in the Saugor society; there are now 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants on the island.

Wildey, 2300. Cutch presents a fine field for British emigration and capital. The introduction of capital would be of great importance to the country. The climate is particularly fine. In every part of India the introduction of capital, and the settlement of Europeans, would be productive of advantage.

Crawfurd, 1849. For the increase and improvement of the products of India, the application of European skill and capital, under proper protection, is necessary. D° 1879. If the restrictions on the residence of Europeans were removed, capital would be extensively applied. D° 1909. Colonization is necessary to the good government of India, to the stability of the British power, and to the improvement of the country generally. D° 1910. Any one ought to be allowed to go that chooses, provided the laws are sufficiently good and equal to all parties. The persons who would avail themselves of the permission would be persons of some property, and artisans. Labourers would not go to any extent, but a labourer in this country, if of any intelligence would soon become something more than a labourer there. The obstacles to labourers going are,—the market for ordinary labour being already stocked; the climate, and the expense of the voyage. D° 1925. A good class generally would go there, but their continuing respectable or being otherwise, would depend & Colebrook, 1931. upon the administration of justice and the state of society. Crawfurd, 1916. The number of colonists would not become a source of danger; on the contrary, they would add greatly to the strength of the British Government in India. Both natives and Europeans should be placed under the same system of law, if the laws be good; and should be admitted to the same privileges and employments. D° 1932. The law would be better and more cheaply administered, and the police of the country would be better, if there were an intelligent class of British proprietors and settlers in the provinces. If they had been admitted long ago, it would have been a better ordered country, and a wealthier than it now is. D° 1936. It would have been easier to carry good plans into effect; it would not have been so easy to impose heavy taxation; the improvement of the soil and manufactures would have been promoted.

D° 1938. D° 1939. It will be necessary that the same laws should be administered to all parties. At present there is, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, an administration of English law, the Hindoos and Mahomedans having their own law of inheritance. In the provinces there is a superstructure of the Company's Regulations on the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws of inheritance being generally observed. The criminal law is the Mahomedan law modified by the Regulations: Europeans are not subject to it; their case is provided for by Act of Parliament. Gordon 722. If British subjects were allowed to reside in India, they ought to be subject to local courts, but not to the Company's courts; to King's courts, established in every zillah. D° 784 The Government ought not to have the power of deportation, and imprisonment without habeas corpus. Such powers are a great bar to colonization.

Rickards, 2795. D° 2796. The persons most likely to proceed to India under present circumstances would be capitalists of large or small amount, or persons of talent or knowledge, calculated to be useful in some industrious pursuit; emigration would not extend to persons of a lower class. European labourers could hardly find employment in a climate like that of India. India would derive great advantage from men of talent and science proceeding to India more numerously than they now do; various new branches of industry and many new productions would naturally spring up.

D° 2800. No danger would arise from the most complete liberty allowed to British subjects to settle and trade in India, provided the laws in force, and the administration of them, gave complete protection to the natives, whose security and comforts ought to be a primary consideration. It is monstrous that the Government should be vested with the arbitrary power of removing British-born subjects from India, without being responsible for the exercise of such power; it will naturally deter many respectable individuals of talent and capital from extending their operations in India so far as they otherwise would. There are many instances where gentlemen have resided in India perfectly unmolested without a Company's license; there are also some of persons having been sent home for not possessing the license. Provided the natives were fully protected against violence and wrong, they would be benefited by the expenditure among them of European capital, by social intercourse with Europeans, by acquiring their arts and skilful practices, and by imbibing their knowledge, and consequently by a more

extensive

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* See further as to Banks, under the head "Indian Trade," in "Evidence given in Commons' Reports on Commercial Subjects."

Rickards, 2808. extensive cultivation of their own moral powers; but to overrun India with Europeans before a better system of protection shall have been provided, would be to mingle a race of overbearing conquerors with submissive slaves, and oppression and injustice would be the inevitable result.

Bracken, 134. D° 150. The restrictions under which Europeans labour do not encourage natives to litigate with them, but they have a certain degree of prejudicial influence against Europeans. A man's success in life depends upon his conciliatory conduct towards the natives, and a contrary conduct has generally produced a detrimental effect; the influence of self-interest would be sufficient to induce him, if engaged in commercial pursuits, to treat the natives well.

Crawfurd, 1930. The Government ought not to be allowed to deport under any circumstance; it is an arbitrary power, destructive of all enterprize and security. Such a power has the effect of making Europeans in India the enemies of the Government.

Ritchie, 1478. The Company's Government having the power of deportation, affords them the means of supporting their authority. It would not be advisable that that power should be withdrawn. The power is decidedly necessary: it has very rarely been abused, though there have been instances of harshness. The possession by the Government of the power of expulsion would not be an objection to an individual's investing a large capital in cultivation, if he were determined to carry it on properly and quietly; but if he were expelled, there would be great risk of his capital being lost. If the regulations were withdrawn, and all individuals had the power to settle in India, the worst, and a very improper and dangerous, class to the peace of the country might go there. Chaplin, 5302. If totally unrestricted, the measure of allowing Europeans to reside in India would be an extremely dangerous one, and would eventually shake the whole fabric of our government. Every body is aware of the tenacity with which Hindoos adhere to their customs and prejudices; and if Europeans of the lower, or even middling, order were unrestrictedly allowed to reside in the interior, those prejudices and customs would be constantly liable to be invaded. Such is stated to have been the effect of Europeans residing in Bengal in the earlier periods of our administration, when great abuses took place; probably many of those Europeans were the agents of the Company's servants. Interference with the native prejudices would lead to popular tumults, and eventually perhaps to insurrections, in which the native troops would join. The lower orders would go under very great disadvantages, for labor is so cheap that they could not find employment to any extent. They never have been employed as agricultural laborers; the climate will not permit it; the expense of the passage would also be a bar. Persons sent out by merchants to conduct commercial affairs, are not of a class to be prohibited. If they were restricted in numbers and under control, the country might derive considerable advantage from the application of the skill and capital of Europeans; and, under restriction, the system of licenses might be extended. A magisterial power would be required in every village; Europeans ought to be subject to all the laws that are in force in the interior, and they ought to be under the complete control of Government, with all the power it at present possesses of sending them out of the country, if they deviate from the rules laid down for their guidance. The most complete control on the part of Government is essentially necessary, and the power should be exactly defined by the legislature; for, unless this be done, the Government will be constantly involved in litigation with the Supreme Court, and there will be frequent collision between them, which always tends to degrade the dignity of the Government, and to destroy the respect entertained for the Court itself. It is not probable that the power of deportation would prevent commercial enterprise, as the Government, subject to the control of public opinion, would not use that extreme authority unless individuals so misconducted themselves as to endanger the security of the Government. It would be extremely difficult to devise any medium system between a total want of control and the present arbitrary power of licenses. Disturbances have arisen from the conduct of public servants. It would be the interest of the persons who go out to be on good terms with the natives.

D° 5307. In the Ceded and Conquered Districts, and in the Deccan, there are scarcely any Europeans. No doubt a vast improvement has taken place in Calcutta and Bombay from the settlement of Europeans, and great advantage would arise from extended intercourse with Europeans in the interior, if due control were maintained over them. If they were subject to the laws of the country, there would be no objection to their going out for the purposes of commerce and manufactures. The better orders of European settlers would undoubtedly be useful. Those who now go out, go without any capital at all. They go as adventurers, borrow money of an agency house in Calcutta, and settle in the interior. There is no doubt that if Europeans having capital at the Presidency, had the means of employing that capital in the interior, under the agency of persons on whom they could depend, benefit would arise from the promotion of commerce. Government has of late years afforded much facility to Europeans to settle in the interior.

Crawfurd, 1921. There is a native party in Calcutta hostile to colonization; the same party is opposed to all enlightened views. There are wealthy people among them. Their objections apply to innovation of any sort, and do not arise from any feeling of dislike to the English government. Bracken, 166. The greater number of the natives, perhaps, are not favourable to the permanent residence of Europeans in India, but the most intelligent among them are. The residence of Europeans would occasion an improvement in the mode of agriculture and more active habits of industry, the example of Europeans being in general useful.

Bracken, 351. D° 192. Gordon, 2210. Government have begun to place confidence in private Europeans, and to employ them as agents in minors' estates. The Company's registered debt is chiefly held by Europeans. It is said that not more than one-tenth is held by natives.

Crawfurd, 1937. Colonization might co-exist with the present form of government.

D° 1922. There have been no insurrections or disturbances where many Europeans are settled, both in India and Java. The European settlers are as orderly and well-regulated a set of people as can be expected under a system of laws very imperfectly administered, and with comparatively very little protection to property. The worst class is such as have gone there clandestinely; deserters from ships, and convicts from New South Wales.

Ritchie, 1741. No license is demanded at Sincapore. Very few persons at Sincapore had licenses from
Crawfurd, 1942. the Company. No difficulty arises to the Government in consequence of the free access. Government owe a great deal to the settlers. If it had not been for the assistance given by them, it would have been impossible to carry on the administration of the place.

Stewart, 2497. Europeans are permitted to resort to Ceylon, but very few have settled there. None of them have been men of capital. They have not been in general successful.

Gordon, 785. In the possessions held by foreigners in India, Europeans are encouraged as much as possible, and those territories are in a much better state than the Company's.

Maclaine, 1807. Europeans are allowed to settle and hold lands in the Philippine Islands.

D° 1724. No permission is necessary from the Dutch government for Europeans wishing to go to
Java, but a license from the colonial government is necessary for permission to remain.
Such licenses would, it is presumed, be revocable in cases of bad conduct. In travelling
through the interior, a passport is necessary for all persons; it is obtained without difficulty,
D° 1658. and at a charge of a few pence. Europeans are permitted to buy and sell lands in the western
part of Java, and also to have leaseholds in the northern provinces. The principal conditions
are, the payment of a tax of one per cent. on the estimated value of the property; that no more
than one-fifth of the yearly prduce shall be taken by the proprietor from the native occupant,
or, on lands brought into cultivation by the proprietor, one-third, more or less, according to the
productiveness of the land; and that the roads and bridges shall be kept in repair at the
D° 1819. expense of the proprietor. The tax used to be only one-half per cent., and the increase has
been complained of as a breach of faith. The free cultivation of every article of produce is
D° 1818. allowed, with the exception of the poppy. All proprietors of estates are obliged to take their
D° 1661. produce to Batavia, and ship it there. The extent of the estates held in property is about
5,000 square miles; there are about 20 or 30 European proprietors, and 7 or 10 Chinese;
British-born subjects are permitted to hold lands on the above tenure. There are about eight
who hold 1,800 out of the 5,000 square miles. The British proprietors are treated with the
D° 1825. same justice and fairness as the Dutch. Within the last four years the Dutch government has
been just and impartial. Both the British and Dutch settlers suffered much from the conduct
D° 1670. of the government, but there was nothing pointed against the British. The native occupants
who held the lands prior to the leave being granted, may be considered as a kind of copyholders
paying a quit-rent, and they cannot be removed as long as they pay the stipulated sum.
The European proprietor collects his rents in kind. Some land is held by the Chinese on the
same terms as Europeans. The Chinese hold, perhaps, one-fourth of the 5,000. The lands
D° 1671. thus held are in the least populous and cultivated parts. A very considerable capital
has been invested in such estates: machinery from Europe has been introduced; sugar-mills,
and mills for husking and cleansing rice and pressing it, have been erected under British
engineers. By means of machinery, a quantity of rice which, under the usual Java method,
occupied 300 laborers a day, can be prepared in the same time with the aid of 15;
the machinery is moved by water, of which there is an abundant supply. Watercourses
have been cut, and lands have been irrigated which were thought by the natives incapable of
irrigation. The population on those lands has increased very rapidly, attributable to the
partiality of the natives to place themselves under Europeans, and to the good conduct of those
Europeans generally. The condition of the inhabitants has improved; they adapt themselves
D° 1823. easily to the wants of Europeans. Europeans also hold lands on lease from natives. About
D° 1689. a third of the island belongs to native princes. There are 10 or 12 leaseholders, and the
extent of land so held is about 500 square miles: the conditions are generally the payment
of rent and some feudal service required by the princes; and the duration of the lease is
D° 1822. about 20 years: the feudal services are not considered grievous on the part of the natives.
D° 1693. The leaseholders are in that part of the island which belongs to native princes. The Dutch
D° 1832. colonial government have cancelled some of the leases, which has excited great discontent.
D° 1705. Compensation was subsequently given to the British as well as to the Dutch. The European
proprietors and their tenantry live in a state of harmony with each other. Theft and robberies
are seldom heard of on estates held by Europeans; elsewhere they are very common.
There are no instances of personal violence to Europeans. The introduction of European
residents and capitalists has decidedly improved the condition of the natives, and it is in a
state of progressive improvement. The Europeans have no difficulty in procuring laborers,
owing to the security the natives feel under Europeans, and their exemption from feudal
services and extortion. The Chinese are generally thought to be severer masters, but there are
many instances to the contrary. The natives place more reliance on the justice and kindness
of Europeans than on that of the native proprietors. Europeans do not act as magistrates,
and are not allowed to interfere in the police; the Government keep the police in their own
D° 1718. hands. In the districts where Europeans are, laborers have 4*d.* a day; in the native
provinces, 2*d.* to 2½*d.*: they find themselves in provisions, and bring their agricultural
implements with them.

See also the head of "Indigo," in "Evidence given in the Commons' Reports on Commercial Subjects."

(8.)—EVIDENCE respecting the SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS, abstracted from the Financial Evidence given before the COMMONS' COMMITTEE, 1832.

IT is in strictness requisite that European traders proceeding ten miles from Calcutta should Peacock, 1621.
have licenses, but the regulation is not much regarded. So long, however, as it exists, the
Government has the means of remedying any inconvenience which may arise from its being
infringed. The dread of such authority being exercised may possibly deter persons from
embarking their capital in steam boats or other permanent establishments; but the practical
effect of the regulation is to coerce the most disorderly persons.

Every European who settles in any part of India must add something to the revenue, for Mackenzie, 89.
he will consume articles capable of taxation. He will greatly improve the means of production,
thereby adding largely to the general wealth of the country. His example will introduce
among many of the natives some European habits, which are habits of greater comfort and
expense than native habits; and without any change of habit in the people, the miscellaneous
taxes must increase with the increase of wealth and the more abundant production of the
objects of internal and external commerce. In the districts not permanently settled, every
improvement in agriculture must add to the land rent of government. To introduce irrigation
where it is not now practised, is to render highly productive land which is now comparatively
unproductive; and since the rent of all waste land not specially assigned belongs to the
government, there would be immediately, or at no distant time, an accession of revenue in all
cases in which such land might be brought under tillage. Intercourse with Europeans leads
to indulgence in the use of wine and spirits, which, though it may be lamented on the score
of morals, must be beneficial to the revenue; their servants are generally better clothed, and
as the articles of clothing are subject to taxation that would increase the revenue; and they
would be better housed. In Calcutta there has been a marked tendency among the natives
to indulge in English luxuries; they have well furnished houses; many wear watches; they
are fond of carriages, and are understood to drink wines. There is much demoralization in D° 147.
Calcutta. A great capital and sea-port is not favourable to morals; but those servants of
Europeans who have fixed situations are improved rather than injured in morals by their intercourse
with Europeans. The general opinion is, that wherever indigo planters have settled, the D° 146.
people are better off by obtaining better employment. As pecuniary transactions extended, the D° 99.
use of stamps would extend, and there might probably be in India all the sources of taxation
that exist in England. The first effect of an increased resort of Europeans might possibly be D° 186.
some increase of charge on the revenue, because every new European settler would be likely
to occasion some increase of business and correspondence with the government officers. But
the increase of expense would be trifling, even if no consideration is had to the effects of increasing
wealth and commerce, which would of course more than yield an equivalent for any
increase of establishment they might render necessary.

Europeans would probably improve the cultivation of sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. Mackenzie, 91.
The husbandry of Bengal has been greatly misunderstood by Europeans out of India. Wallich, 2341, 2332.
Although in many respects extremely simple, it is not in so low a state as people generally
imagine. The common Bengal plough has been found preferable to the English iron plough.
There is little likelihood of there being any improvement in the cultivation of rice or of indigo, as
distinguished from the manufacture. The introduction of Europeans has improved the indigo
districts; they would be of great service in bringing the valuable timber of India into more D° 2356.
extensive use. If they were numerous, economy in the supply of the army would be the D° 185. 240.
result. Gunpowder was long comparatively dear; it is now made at the rate of 14 rupees
for 100 lbs. cheaper probably than it is made in England; it once cost 40 rupees. Good Mackenzie, 108.
faith in commercial dealings would be extended. It is only as superintendants that Europeans D° 113.
would succeed, not as labourers. But their superintendance would render the native labour
much more productive; for although it is at present nominally cheap, it is exceedingly unproductive.
Mr. Kyd, the Company's ship-builder, considered one European as equal, for his
work, to six natives; it is a general complaint that the habits of the native workmen are lazy
and irregular. But at the European establishment of Fort Gloster, in the neighbourhood of
Calcutta, of which the proprietors hold an adjoining estate, they get labourers who remain
with them, and who acquire superior habits of industry. By having a number of Europeans
similarly settled, the habits and condition of the native labourer would be much improved,
though physically he must always be inferior to the European. The common labourers in D° 145.
Calcutta are decidedly superior to the common labourers in the interior. As India is an agricultural D° 116.
country, the refusal to permit Europeans to hold land is a great bar to the extension
of their enterprize there. Leases for twenty years can only be held avowedly under a resolution D° 117.
of government, which imposes restrictions that have practically operated to prevent them
from being taken to any considerable extent. When those restrictions were removed, advantage
was taken of the facility only to a small extent, but the freedom lasted too short a time
(about a year) for the arrangement to have any effect.

Among the advantages of opening India more completely to British settlers would be a D° 266.
dissolution of what may be called the monopoly, which, to a certain extent, the great mercantile
houses at Calcutta enjoy. It is one of the evils of the system which has been pursued,
that the trade is so largely in the hands of a few; and one of the advantages, with respect to
trade, to be expected from opening the country to Europeans, is the establishment of many
new houses. Already, in consequence of the greater freedom given by the present charter,
many new establishments have risen in Calcutta.

Mackenzie, 278. Among the advantages of encouraging British settlers, one would be the lessening of the amount of the tribute, as it were, which India pays to England.

Do 94. 130. 138. The lowest rate of interest paid by the cultivators in Bengal is two per cent. per month; in general the agriculturist pays much more, being under an agreement to give his crop, at a price below that of the market, to the money lender, who is ordinarily an inhabitant of the village, combining the business of money lending with that of being the first
D° 140. purchaser of sugar or grain. Twelve per cent. is the legal interest; but if the law was enforced, the effect would probably be, that many places would be left desert. Three-fourths of
D° 126. 129. 137. the people are cultivating with borrowed capital. Europeans would be able to raise the
D° 94. necessary fund at a much lower rate. Natives of good credit do not charge more than six per cent. per annum in their accounts current; many are willing to take five per cent. from the
D° 98. Government. If Europeans were allowed to become purchasers of land, there would be no
D° 104. difficulty in their raising money on mortgage; and their ability to purchase lands would of course enable them to lend on mortgage to natives. In places where the land is liable to an
D° 123. annual varying and uncertain demand, which demand being the government rent, is paid before all other debts, it would be hopeless to offer the land as a security for money; but a twenty years lease will enable owners of fields to raise money on their property. All depends on the limitation of the government demand. A good many of the zemindars are men of capital, but
D° 114. many more are not; excepting the rich men residing in Calcutta, the majority will be found to be spendthrifts, with no knowledge whatever of agriculture, and no care about it, thinking of nothing but extorting the utmost they can from the labouring tenantry.

D° 109. The classes, in addition to those already established, whose settlement in India is contemplated, are men of good education and steady habits, with little or no capital beyond that which would enable them to go to India; chiefly those who have friends or connections there.
& Bracken, 1874. It is doubtful whether capital would be sent directly to India, though it may be done to a certain extent by commercial speculators employing agents, but the freedom of settlement would have a most favourable effect on existing establishments. In the indigo factories, the persons employed are often inferior in character to those who would have been employed if the system had been more liberal. It has become more liberal; but still there are frequent occasions in which the gentlemen who advance the funds for the manufacture, are obliged to employ men whom they would not employ, if they could, without restriction, send home for any one they desired to employ. There must be many that in such circumstances would have found their way to India; young men who have been in the West Indies, or who have been educated as farmers, merchants, or manufacturers at home, superior to the majority of those who are employed in the lower provinces; possessing practical knowledge of a kind to make them useful in India, and prepared, by general education, speedily to acquire the language of the country; whereas of those who now manage indigo factories, many are men who went out to India in very inferior situations, and some born there, without good character or sufficient qualifications. What is wanted is superintendance and direction, with trustworthiness, in the conduct of agricultural and commercial concerns; and for this purpose there seems to be great scope for men of education, good character and industry. Every European of suitable qualifications, character and industry, if befriended and supported for a short time, would become a capitalist by force of that character and industry; and at the same time speculators from home might also send out capital. At present the permission to go to India is made a matter of favor. Gentlemen in Bengal do not understand that they can with any certainty write home to have persons sent out to them, and although licenses have been very much more liberally granted of late, no man at home feels himself entitled to claim permission to go to India, on showing that he is able to pay for his passage, and has the means of living there. Instead of its being a favor to allow an Englishman of education and character to go to India, his doing so should be regarded and encouraged as an advantage to the country. The utmost liberality, on the part of any government, will not entirely remove the objection to the restrictions existing, although it may very greatly diminish them. In Bengal, Englishmen should be allowed to settle indiscriminately. Some might go, unhappily for themselves, and perish; but the length and expense of the voyage would prevent many from doing so, and it is no part of the duty of a government to keep men from running such a risk, if they think it is for their benefit. In other parts of India there may be particular reasons for a contrary course: the new conquests on the Bombay side, for instance, stand in a different position; the Mahrattas are a conquered people, and are still comparatively strange to us. There are many chiefs whose characters have been formed under preceding governments. In Bengal we did not conquer the people; we merely set aside a government as strange as ourselves. The Bengalese have been under our dominion for nearly 70 years, and every body having been bred up under our government, the people are comparatively familiar with our ways. There, generally speaking, there is no risk of preponderating evil; but before Parliament opens the whole of India, or of any presidency or province, it would be wise to ascertain from the local governments whether there are not particular tracts in which the settlement of Europeans should be restricted or prevented on political grounds. It would probably be exceedingly
D° 116. difficult, by any scheme, to get a sufficient number of Europeans to settle in India; but just in proportion as it seems difficult to get them in the desired number, it appears unreasonable to oppose any restriction to their going.

D° 93. Instead of danger, there would be additional security from any number of Europeans likely to visit India. They would most probably be very useful agents of police. They would be centres of information now wanted, and would have great influence over those connected with them. They would be bound to the Government by a common feeling, except at a very distant period, if such a period ever should arrive, which is doubtful, when they would be sufficiently strong to be independent of this country.

There is no apprehension that the greater resort of Europeans would, if justice be done to all parties, lead to collision between them and natives to an extent to require increased protection on the part of the Government. Mackenzie, 192.

D° 190. There is no other establishment than the King's Courts of Justice, and the police immediately under them, arising out of the relation between European and native. The appointment of tribunals, distinct from the general judiciary establishments of the country, is not indispensable as a consequence of that relation. D° 195. Native courts might take cognizance of disputes between natives and Europeans or between two Europeans.

D° 122. The law which permits the Government to deport a man from the country is an obstacle in England to persons proceeding to India; but in India, most Europeans have practically learnt that it is not a very serious obstacle. Upon those who have not had the experience of the general feeling of Government against enforcing the law, it may operate powerfully.

Appendix, (B.)

Appendix (B.)

(1.)—A TABLE, exhibiting an Analysis of the PROPRIETORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, qualified to Vote at the General Election on the 23d of December 1831.

(1.) Analysis of East India Proprietors.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPRIETORS.	—	NUMBER.	
		Votes.	Votes.
Minors and Infants - - - - -	- - - - - - -	1	
Aliens and Denizens - - - - -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
Widows and Spinsters - - - - -	- - - - - - -	343	
Directors of the East India Company, including those out by rotation - - -	- - - - - - -	50	
Retired Civil, Military, Naval and Marine Officers of the East India Company's service -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
All other persons holding office, place or pension under the East India Company - -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
East India Agents - - - - - -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
Tea Merchants, Tea Brokers and other Brokers employed by the East India Company -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
Owners or part owners of ships chartered by the East India Company, Ships' Husbands, Ship Chandlers, &c. - - - - -	Cannot be correctly stated.		
Proprietors of East India Stock, having a fixed domicile in London - - - - -	Such as are, in the Company's Ledgers, described as residing within four miles of the General Post-office -	- -	1,519
All other Proprietors not above specified -	- - - - - - -	- -	1,084
TOTAL, in which are included the Widows, Spinsters and Directors, which appear in the first column - - - - - - - - - - -			2,603

Explanation.—The designations of East India Proprietors appear only in the Company's Stock Ledger, and from that no satisfactory or correct information can be returned with reference to many of the above questions.

Transfer Office, East India House,
23 February 1832.

J. H. Kennedy,
Transfer Acct.

(2.)—A TABLE, exhibiting the Number of GENERAL and SPECIAL COURTS of PROPRIETORS, held from the 10th day of April 1814, specifying the Questions on which a Division took place, the Majority and Minority in each Division by Show of Hands, Division by Tellers or Ballot.

YEAR.	COURTS.	DIVISIONS.																																
		SHOW OF HANDS.											TELLERS.											BALLOT.(e)										
		Election of Directors.		Declaration of Dividends.		Return of Civil Officers.		Votes of Thanks.		All other Questions.		Total of Divisions by Show of Hands.	Election of Directors.		Declaration of Dividends.		Return of Civil Officers.		Votes of Thanks.		All other Questions.		Total of Divisions by Tellers.	Election of Directors.		Declaration of Dividends.		Return of Civil Officers.		Votes of Thanks.		All other Questions.		Total of Divisions by Ballot.
		Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.		Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.		Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	Majority.	Minority.	
1814-15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	280	
1815-16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	6	-	-	-	-	-	146	5	-	-	461	321	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	4	-	-	415	101	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	4	-	-	295	191	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79		
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75		
1816-17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	31	-	-	-	-	-	369	12	—				
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	21	—											
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	40	—											
1817-18	10	—																																
1818-19	11	—																																
1819-20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	156	3	-	-	482	269	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	191	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	50	—											
1820-21	9	—																																
1821-22	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6	-	-	-	-	-	125	4	-	-	358	86	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	4	—				
1822-23	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	189	
1823-24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	272	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	29	—											
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	32	—											
1824-25	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	60	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	306	
1825-26	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	152	1	-	-	129	1	
—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	157	
1826-27	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50		
1827-28	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	12	—											
1828-29	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	40	
1829-30	8	—																																
1830-31	7	—																																
		(a)		(b)		(a)		(b)		(c)			(d)		(d)		(d)		(d)					(f)		(d)				(d)				

(a) The questions specified in the first and third of these Columns, viz. Election of Directors, and Return of Civil Officers, must invariably under Act of Parliament be decided by *Ballot*.

(b) The Resolutions on the subjects noticed under the second and fourth Heads, viz. Declaration of Dividends, and Votes of Thanks, have, in every instance with one exception since 1813, been *unanimous*.

(c) There are no means of furnishing any Return under the fifth Head, viz. All other Questions, no Record being preserved of the strength of Majorities or Minorities on Questions put by Show of Hands, except in cases where Tellers have been appointed.

(d) The Notes under the Head of Show of Hands, marked thus (a) (b) equally apply to the four Columns under the Head of Tellers, viz. Election of Directors, Declaration of Dividends, Return of Civil Officers, and Votes of Thanks, and to the second and fourth Columns under the Head of Ballot.

(e) The Figures under the Head of Ballot denote not the Number of Proprietors voting, but the amount of their Votes, 1,000 *l.* stock entitling the Proprietor to one Vote by Ballot, 3,000 *l.* to two Votes, 6,000 *l.* to three, and 10,000 *l.* to four Votes.

(f) The mode of conducting Elections does not admit of the Return of a Majority or Minority according to the form prescribed in the first Column, viz. Election of Directors. Nineteen contested Elections of Directors have taken place since the 10th April 1814, for the particulars of which see Paper annexed, p. 325.

P. Auber, Sec.

(2) Number of Courts of Proprietors.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

DATE.	Number of Vacancies	Number of Candidates.	Number of Votes for each Candidate.
11 April - 1814	6	9	1,444 1,419 1,356 1,350 1,336 1,313 1,229 1,226 597
12 April - 1815	6	7	1,579 1,563 1,557 1,551 1,521 1,203 681
16 August - 1815	1	2	712 282
29 January - 1817	1	3	890 585 139
26 March - —	1	2	996 620
23 July - —	1	3	793 352 297
30 December 1818	1	3	627 554 524
9 June - 1820	1	3	935 880 119
16 August - —	1	2	1,059 320
11 April - 1821	6	9	1,709 1,667 1,646 1,639 1,486 1,121 618 587 386
26 March - 1823	1	2	1,151 459
23 February 1824	1	3	752 684 398
8 March - 1826	1	3	893 463 401
12 April - —	6	9	1,736 1,646 1,442 1,379 1,306 1,075 1,054 697 618
25 April - 1827	1	2	794 698
21 March - 1829	1	2	1,020 681
6 April - 1830	1	2	1,009 554
7 April - —	1	2	1,056 408
14 April - —	6	9	1,375 1,358 1,262 1,236 1,234 886 637 550 426

(3.)—ANALYSIS of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as it stood on 31 December 1831, including Directors out by Rotation.

DIRECTORS.

	DESCRIPTION.	Number.
Profession -	London Merchants or Bankers - - - - - - - - -	8
	Retired Civil and Law Officers of the Company - - - - - -	9
	Retired Military Officers - - - ditto - - - - - -	4
	Retired Commanders of East Indiamen - - - - - - -	5
	Other Persons - - - - - - - - - - - -	4
Service -	Under 10 Years standing as Directors from first Election - - -	15
	From 10 to 20 - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	11
	— 20 to 30 - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	2
	— 30 upwards - - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	2
	Members of the House of Commons - - - - - - -	7

P. Auber, Sec.

(4.)—STATEMENT, showing the Number of APPOINTMENTS to *India*, made on Nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the average of the Five Years, ending with 1830–31; with the Value of the same as far as can be estimated.

				PATRONAGE.			
				VALUE. (a)			
	Average Number per Annum.	VALUE (a)		Chair and Deputy Chair	Board of Commissioners.	East India Directors other than the Chairs.	Court of Directors.
DESCRIPTION:		*Each*	*Total.*	*Each.*		*Each.*	
Writers for China	1.	-	-	- -	- -	Appointed by Directors, they relinquishing all other nominations of the year.	
Ditto for India	39 2	-	-	2.8	2.8	1.4	
Ditto for Prince of Wales Island.	.6						
Cadetships, Engineers and Artillery (Seminary).	67.2	-	-	4 8	4.8	2.4	
Ditto - - Cavalry - -	15 2	-	-	1.6	1.6	.47	
Ditto - - Infantry -	124.8	-	-	8.4	8 4	4 52	
Assistant Surgeons - -	56.	-	-	4.	4.	2.	
Chaplains - - -	5.8	-	-	Chair 2 8 Deputy 3.			
Indian Navy - - -	12.	-	-	2.	- -	1.25 to each of 8 Directors,	
Pilot Service - -	4.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	4.
Free Merchants - -	24.	-	-	1.	- -	1.	
Free Mariners - - -	15.	-	-	2.5	- -	1. to each of 8 Directors.	
Law Officers - - -	1.2	-	-	- -	- -	- -	1.2
Master Attendants, and other Marine Appointments.	1.2	-	-	- -	- -	- -	1.2
Military and Marine Surveyors General.	1. in 5 years.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	1. in 5 years.
Members of Council - -	2.2	-	-	- -	- -	- -	2.2
Surgeon to China - -	1. in 5 years.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	1. in 5 years.
Chaplain to China - -	1.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	1.
Inspectors of Teas to China	2.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	2.

(a) The Sale of all offices in the Company's service being prohibited by law, (49 Geo. 3, c. 126.), no estimate can be formed of the value of them.

(Errors excepted)

East India House,
23 February 1832.

James C. Melvill,
Audr India Accots.

Appendix, (C.)

Botanical Gardens.

(1.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Civil Finance Committee, to the Governor-general in Council, dated 1 October 1829.

(1.) Letter from Civil Finance Committee, 1 October 1829.

Para. 26. In considering the establishment of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, we have had to regret the absence of the superintendant, who could doubtless have afforded us much information not to be found on the public records or otherwise procured; we have, however, examined the nursery-man attached to the institution, and have endeavoured to ascertain from other sources the advantages which have practically resulted from it.

27. The labors of Dr. Wallich and his predecessors appear to have been eminently successful in extending botanical knowledge; and although the institution has not, as far as we can learn, tended in any great degree to the general introduction of the culture of rare and valuable articles of produce, or otherwise materially promoted the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, the circumstance is rather attributable to the condition of society and the state of the country, than to any inherent defect or inefficiency.

28. The expense, however, which has been incurred, seems to us to exceed what the object will justify. The wages of the establishment, exclusive of the salary of the superintendant, (1,500 rupees,) amount to Rs 1,623 per mensem; and the monthly contingent charges during the past year, amounted to Rs 205, making the annual aggregate charge on account of the institution, Rs 39,936.

Salary of the Superintendant -	1,500
Expense of Establishment -	1,623
Contingencies -	205
Total per mensem	3,328
or	
per annum -	39,936

29. Detached from the main body of the garden, plantations of teak have been formed, extending along the bank of the river. These, whether from the soil being unsuitable or other cause, have entirely failed, and it is useless to continue them; it seems advisable that they should be abandoned. The laborers specially employed for the purpose of clearing and keeping this part in order, may then be dispensed with; and we would suggest that the ground thus occupied, which from its situation is probably valuable, be either let or sold as may be found to be the most advantageous arrangement. The experimental farm, occupying the eastern portion of the garden, is also stated not to have succeeded in such a manner as to render it desirable that it should be persevered in, and we think it likewise should be given up. The limits of the garden may thus be considerably reduced, and yet sufficient space be left for all necessary purposes; and by confining it to its legitimate objects, the utility of the institution will not at all be impaired, while a smaller number of hands will be competent to keep it in order.

30. We cannot undertake to enter upon minute details, which will be best adjusted by those who have the daily opportunity of seeing the application of the labor of the different classes employed, but we beg permission generally to state our opinion, that if the limits of the garden be reduced as above suggested, an establishment, not exceeding in expense that which was attached to it in the year 1813, will be found sufficient; and we recommend that the expense be restricted to that standard, viz. Rs 1,100 per mensem. In remodelling the establishment, care will of course be taken to adopt it to the present state of the garden. The contingent charges, we think, should be limited to the sum of Rs 150 a month. We observe that these charges, which have sometimes been very heavy, are in part incidental to supplying collections of plants to individuals; it appears to us that the liberality of Government is sufficiently displayed by permitting the plants to be furnished free from charge, and that all expenses attending the packing and removal of them should be defrayed by the individuals to whom they are furnished. Indeed we are disposed to think it would be expedient, that a small sum should be demanded for all plants, &c. supplied to private individuals; such a moderate price might be fixed as would tend to prevent frivolous applications by persons who are not likely to pay much attention to the plants after they have received them, and at the same time would not be more than would willingly be paid by those who are desirous of obtaining them for useful purposes; the funds thus derivable might with propriety be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the institution; but the charge should be so regulated as not to operate as a check to the diffusion of its benefits.

31. The salary assigned to the superintendant, is, in our opinion, far more liberal than is necessary or desirable. The duties he has to perform are by no means irksome or laborious; nay, affording as the appointment does, the means of prosecuting a favourite pursuit, it will generally be regarded by the individual selected to fill the situation of superintendant, as particularly attractive and agreeable. With the advantage of a good house, we are of opinion that the salary might unobjectionably be reduced to Rs 500 per mensem, and the situation might conveniently be held by a medical or other officer filling some other situation at the Presidency.

32. By the adoption of the above suggestions, the monthly expense of the garden would be reduced to Rs 1,750, yielding a saving of Rs 18,936 per annum.

33. We observe that pensions have been granted in several instances to the families of individuals formerly employed in the garden. The services performed by persons attached to this institution, however long and meritorious they may be, not being of such a nature as to merit being thus especially distinguished, we recommend that the practice of granting pensions in such cases be discontinued.

	Per Mensem.
Salary of Superintendant -	500
Expense of Establishment -	1,100
Contingencies -	150
Total - -	1,750
Present Annual Charge - -	39,936
Proposed do -	21,000
Saving - -	18,936

(2.) Resolution of *Bengal* Government, 22 Dec. 1829.

(2.)—RESOLUTION of the *Bengàl* Government, December 22d, 1829.

THAT the salary of the superintendant of the botanical garden be reduced to S^a R^s 500 per mensem, whenever the present incumbent shall vacate the situation.

That the limits of the botanical garden be reduced to the extent suggested in the 29th paragraph of the Committee's Report, and that instructions be issued to the officer in charge of the garden, to secure the boundary of the garden on the side on which it is to be reduced, and, that being effected, to deliver over possession of the land to be excluded from the garden, to the revenue officers of the district, to whom the necessary instructions for its disposal will be issued.

That so soon as the garden may be reduced within the prescribed limits, a careful revision of the establishment attached to it be entered upon, and the amount thereof reduced, so as not to exceed R^s 1,100 per mensem.

That the contingent charges for the garden be limited to R^s 150 per mensem; that the expenses attendant on supplying collections of plants, seeds, &c. to individuals be excluded from such charges, and be defrayed by the persons to whom they are supplied.

That the practice of assigning pensions to the families of individuals employed in the botanical garden be discontinued.

(3.)—Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

(3.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council, dated September 29th, 1830.

1. WE shall now reply to your letter, dated 23d February 1830.

2. In this letter, you bring to our notice certain reductions which you have effected on the recommendation of the Civil Finance Committee, viz.

Saving by immediately diminishing the establishment of the botanic garden, R^s 6,936; to which, at a future period, will be added by the reduction of the salary of the superintendant of the garden, a saving of R^s 12,000.

6. With respect to the botanical garden, the Committee endeavoured to ascertain the advantage which had practically resulted from the establishment of that institution. They are of opinion that "the labors of Dr. Wallich and his predecessors have been eminently successful in extending botanical knowledge, and if they have not tended in a great degree to the general introduction of the culture of rare and valuable articles of produce, or otherwise materially promoted the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, the circumstance is rather attributable to the condition of society and to the state of the country, than to any inherent defect or inefficiency."

7. We are induced to think that the chief cause of the ill success of the institution in the points last noticed, is, that Europe has nothing to give to India in the form of a new article of culture, which is at once suited to its climate and worthy of its reception. We wish you would direct your attention to this question, and inform us what have been the actual practical benefits of this institution.

(4.)—Letter from the *Madras* Government, 8 February 1828.

(4.)—EXTRACT of PUBLIC LETTER from *Madras*, dated February 8th, 1828.

8. CONCURRING, as we entirely do, in the view taken by the Committee of Reform, in their letter of the 23d of January, that the office of botanist and naturalist should either be abolished or put upon a more efficient scale, we feel that we have no choice at this moment, but to do it altogether away, and have therefore resolved that all expenses on this account shall cease at the end of the present month. By this means we are able to effect a saving of R^s 15,000, which we doubt not will be highly satisfactory to your honourable Court.

(5.)—Letter to the *Madras* Government, 17 December 1828.

(5.)—EXTRACT of PUBLIC LETTER to *Madras*, dated 17th December 1828.

53. WE have no doubt that in the present state of the Company's finances, you acted properly in abolishing the office of botanist and naturalist, with the expenses attendant upon it.

(6.)—Letter from the *Bombay* Government, 13 August 1828.

(6.)—EXTRACT of PUBLIC LETTER from *Bombay*, dated August 13, 1828, with Enclosures.

1	Extract of Minute by Sir John Malcolm, 19 January 1828	p. 329
2.	Minute by Mr. Warden	ibid.
3.	——— Mr. Goodwin	ibid.
4.	——— Sir J Malcolm	ibid.
5.	——— Sir J. Malcolm	p. 330
6.	Extract of a Letter from Mr. Williamson, to Sir J. Malcolm, January 14, 1828	ibid.
7.	Extract of Minute by Mr. Warden	p. 330
8.	Minute by Sir John Malcolm	ibid.
9.	Extract of a Letter from Dr. Wallich to Sir J. Malcolm	p. 331
10.	Minute by Mr. Warden	p. 332
11.	——— Mr. Goodwin, Feb. 19, 1828	ibid.
12.	——— Sir J. Malcolm	p. 333

12th March. N° 21 & 26.

27. THE honourable the Governor submitted a report of Assistant Surgeon Williamson, whom he had entrusted with the superintendence of the botanical garden at Dapooree, of what had been done towards its formation, and an estimate of the expense of keeping it upon a moderate

a moderate scale till honoured with your honourable Court's pleasure, and recommended at the same time the grant of a salary to Assistant Surgeon Williamson of rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per month in addition to his medical pay and allowances.

28. This measure was strongly objected to by Mr. Warden and Mr. Goodwin on the ground of expense, who urged that it should not be incurred previously to obtaining your honourable Court's sanction.

12 March.
N° 27, 28.

29. The honourable the Governor submitted a further letter from Assistant Surgeon Williamson, stating the expense actually incurred on account of the garden, and that required up to the 1st of March last, and recommended that the future expense of the garden might be limited to (300) three hundred rupees per month, in addition to the salary proposed to Mr. Williamson, till favoured with your honourable Court's sentiments on the subject.

12 March.
N° 29 & 34.

30. Mr. Warden and Mr. Goodwin continued of their former opinion, but his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having concurred with the honourable the Governor, the measure was carried into effect according to the sense of the majority, and in reporting our proceedings on the subject, we beg to be favoured with your honourable Court's sentiments with regard to the footing upon which you would desire that this useful and much required establishment should be continued, and to refer to the opinion expressed by the honourable the Governor that no extension of this establishment should be recommended to your honourable Court beyond sending from England a scientific gardener, granting a small increase of salary to the superintendant, and building houses for him and the gardener at a cost not exceeding three or four thousand rupees.

12 March.
N° 35, 36.
12 March.
N° 37 & 38.
12 March. No. 29.

31. We are concerned to report the death of Dr. Williamson, who had charge of the botanical garden. The zeal and talent of this excellent and scientific man are fully shewn in what he has done during the short period he had charge of the garden.

32. We have appointed Assistant Surgeon Lush to succeed Dr. Williamson in the charge of the botanical garden, and beg to refer your honourable Court to the documents recorded in our consultations quoted in the margin, which will prove perfectly satisfactory as to his competency for this charge.

General Consultations. 1828.
30 July.
N° 15 & 20.
N° 2.

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1. EXTRACT of MINUTE by Sir *John Malcolm*, 19th January 1828.

1. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

THERE are altogether seventy acres of ground belonging to the Dapooree estate; a large and beautiful garden well stocked, not only with common Indian and English fruit trees, flowers and vegetable productions of all kinds, but many rare plants. This garden is excellent soil and amply supplied with water by aqueducts, which, at very little cost, can be put in complete repair. As any quantity of the adjoining ground can be added to this garden and watered with equal facility, I have no doubt the Board will concur with me in the expediency of forming a botanical garden at this place, subject to the approbation of the Court of Directors. This garden I propose to be on a limited scale, and though put and kept in order, it is my desire to incur as little expense as possible until the Court's pleasure is known.

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2. MINUTE by Mr. *Warden.*

2. Minute by Mr. *Warden.*

I AM of opinion that no expense should be incurred on account of the botanical garden without the previous and express sanction of the honourable Court, and that an estimate of what that expense is likely to be should be framed and submitted to their consideration. Very little inconvenience can arise from the delay in a case by no means of an urgent character, which would alone justify an incurrence of the expense without that previous sanction.

(signed) *F. Warden.*

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3. MINUTE by Mr. *Goodwin.*

3. Minute by Mr. *Goodwin.*

I COINCIDE in opinion with Mr. Warden.

(signed) *R. T. Goodwin.*

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4. MINUTE by Sir *John Malcolm.*

4. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

I SHALL defer any further remarks until I can give in the papers connected with this proposition; but I must think that my colleagues, when they see the moderate plan I propose, will agree in my opinion that it is better to sanction a small monthly disbursement than to lose time and incur hereafter a heavier disbursement in an establishment to which I must confidently anticipate the honourable Court's sanction.

(signed) *J. Malcolm.*

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5. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

5. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

I before stated that I had purchased the house, garden and grounds of the late Lieutenant Colonel Forde at Dapooree; I now submit a letter from Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Williamson, which will show what has already been done in conformity with my directions, and what will be necessary to do to the garden and grounds to put them in that state of order which is indispensable, if they are only meant to be kept up as connected with the residence of the Governor in the Deccan.

The monthly expense of the garden after it is put in order, will be nearly 150 rupees. Mr. Williamson estimates the monthly expense, if converted into a botanical garden, at 500, which is only a difference of 350 rupees per mensem. If this trifling expense is incurred, I should propose that this gentleman be directed to continue his superintendence of the establishment, on a salary of 250 rupees per mensem in addition to his medical pay and allowances. This temporary arrangement would be an expense of 600 rupees per mensem, which could only continue till the pleasure of the Court of Directors was known with regard to the footing upon which they desire that this useful and much required establishment should be continued, and I cannot have a hesitation in stating my conviction that the measure upon the limited scale it is proposed to recommend, will receive their unequivocal approbation.

In anticipation of the consent of my colleagues to the keeping of the garden and grounds at Dapooree in a state of preparation for a botanical garden, till the pleasure of the Court of Directors was known, I instructed Mr. Williamson to correspond with Dr. Wallich at Calcutta, as well as with the superintendants of the gardens at Madras and at Ceylon, and I should recommend that, independently of introducing any plants they may send, he may be authorized to make experiments upon the cultivation of coffee and other plants, with the strictest attention, however, in point of expense, which must upon no account (until the orders of the Court of Directors are received) exceed the estimates he has made, as I quite concur in the necessity of guarding against the growth of every extra expenditure; but a too rigid attention to that principle must not altogether arrest our progress in objects of obvious and useful improvement.

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6. Letter from *J. Williamson*, Esq. to Sir *J. Malcolm.*

6. Extract of a Letter from *James Williamson*, Esq. to Sir *John Malcolm*, dated 14th January 1828.

You will perceive that the whole property at Dapooree contains 71½ acres, of which 11½ are not arable, but are to be formed into the lawn and approach, and the present buildings and garden occupy 12½ acres, so that 48 acres of good land, all under irrigation, are left to be formed into a botanical garden.

The probable first expense of converting this into a botanical garden, will be about 2,000 rupees, and keeping it up 500 rupees per month, exclusive of the allowance and establishment for the superintendant; but this can only be considered an approximation to the truth. As it appears to me from the experience I have had in the culture of coffee, that it might be introduced into the Deccan with every probability of success, I mean, with your approval, to appropriate about two acres for the purpose of experiment on some of the more valuable medicinal plants, which have not yet been cultivated in India; and in the estimates for February and March two additional gardeners are introduced for the purpose; on a calculation of the returns from grain in this part of the Deccan, and the price of the necessary labour, I find that coffee, on a very moderate computation, will pay six fold after three years.

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7. Minute by Mr. *Warden.*

7. Extract of Minute by Mr. *Warden.*

The principle on which I found my opinion is this, that at the time when we have been called upon in most impressive terms to arrest the Company's affairs from a state of bankruptcy, mainly arising out of the great excess of the charges of this Presidency beyond its receipts, "objects of obvious and useful improvement," as the formation of a botanical garden, should be suspended, and not commenced upon, without the honourable Court's previous sanction. I have no doubt of the reasonableness of the estimated charge, but that is no argument with me, as I have had too many proofs of the fallacy of all such statements. It is very easy to obtain from Madras and Bengal information of the annual charge of the botanical gardens at those Presidencies, which can alone be a safe guide for us. Rupees 2,000 a month as a permanent charge will be nearer the mark.

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8. Minute by Sir *J. Malcolm.*

8. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

In consequence of the observations made upon the proposed limited botanical establishment at Dapooree a letter was addressed to Mr. Williamson, calling upon him to state the expenditure he had made or was compelled to make from having commenced repairs up to the end of February, and to transmit a more specific estimate than he had before done, of the current expenses for succeeding months at the lowest scale at which the garden could be kept.

His answer is circulated; all expenses to the 1st of March, including charges, ordinary and extraordinary, for three months, amount to Rs 1,324. 3. 80. Mr. Williamson calculates the future monthly expenditure, including every expense, at 300 rupees per mensem. This is exclusive of his salary, which I propose to be 250 rupees per mensem, making a total of 550 rupees, which, deducting what I have before stated, would be necessary to keep up the grounds and garden, if there is no botanical establishment; there would not be an increase

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8. Minute by Sir *John Malcolm.*

on that account of more than 400 rupees per mensem; lower by 200 rupees than I before estimated.

I quite admit the general truth of what Mr. Warden's experience has led him to remark on the usual increase of such charges above the estimate; but I do most specially pledge myself that this shall not be the case in the present instance, and that the expenditure shall be limited to the amount at which it is estimated, until the opinion of the Court of Directors is known, who will not only decide the question with reference to experience in India, but of the value that this object has from its connection with the promotion of the science of botany in England. This they will do with every information, as it will be seen from the enclosed extract of a letter from Dr. Wallich, that he is proceeding to England.

It is my opinion that no extension of this establishment should be recommended to the honourable the Court of Directors, beyond sending from England a scientific gardener, granting a small increase of salary to the superintendant, and building houses for him and the gardener, at a cost not exceeding 3,000 or 4,000 rupees. I am quite satisfied that every useful purpose of this establishment (and my object is utility alone) would be answered by having this garden on the moderate scale proposed.

I should propose that Mr. Williamson, until the final decision of the Court of Directors was known, should continue to draw the pay and allowances of his rank in the same manner as if stationed at Poonah. This is necessary as he has not only to provide himself with a tent or bungalow, but occasionally to travel and to visit the Presidency.

Enclosed is a short memorandum of the fruit trees now in the garden; much of the fruit and the roses which were in great abundance, have for several years past been sold to advantage, and considering that the scarcity of water in the cantonment at Poonah, renders it difficult to rear vegetables, I agree with Mr. Williamson that they may be reared at Dapooree and sold with the fruit, as at the Calcutta botanical garden, to profit, and with advantage to the health of the European corps at Poonah.

Independent of the solicitude expressed by Dr. Wallich, with regard to this establishment, I am possessed of the sentiments of Mr. Henry Colebrook, who combines a knowledge of the relative value which the pursuits of such objects in India have to the general interests of science in England; and he has expressed his confidence, grounded on full experience, that such an institution as I have proposed, is important, and will meet with the approbation of the Court of Directors: but there is another view in which this establishment interests me more than any I have yet stated.

Many of the natives of the Deccan, and particularly the Hindoos, are remarkably fond of gardening, and this appears a very favourite pursuit with some of the principal Mahratta chiefs. Several of these have lately visited the garden at Dapooree, and requested seeds and plants. I was pleased to find in my communication with persons of this class, during my last visit to Poonah, that the culture of potatoes was becoming general, though those were from want of good seed or correct understanding of the requisite soil, rather small. They were, however, much prized, and Chintamur Ran, (Chief of Sangle,) speaking to me of his success in rearing them and other European plants, said with truth, "A new vegetable is a trifle to you Europeans compared to what it is to us Brahmins."

I state these facts to explain the motives that have induced me to propose, and it may be thought to persist in, a proposition to which some of my colleagues are disinclined. I have, and regret it, no knowledge of horticulture, nor do I take that enjoyment which many do in a garden, but I am anxious for the promotion of liberal science, and I am much alive to the expediency and policy of every measure (however trifling it may seem) that can, without unjustifiable expenditure, benefit the country and add to the peaceable occupation and enjoyment of its inhabitants, of whose habits and character I have sufficient knowledge to be convinced that not only example but every stimulus we can apply, is necessary to rouse them to exertion in the pursuit of objects, which are obviously for their own advantage; and I believe the establishment I have proposed, to be quite essential to accelerate their advance in that branch of useful improvement to which it belongs.

If, after what I have stated, my civil colleagues continue to entertain the sentiments which they before expressed, I can have no objection to refer the whole of our proceedings upon this subject to Bengal, from whence an answer will be received in little more than a month; and if the Governor-general in Council disapproves of the measure proposed, every expense can be discontinued till an answer is received from England; but under all the circumstances I must propose that Mr. Williamson should have the allowance I have stated from the date he took charge. That gentleman, of whose industry and service I entertain the highest opinion, has been indefatigable in his labours to carry the instructions I gave him (in full anticipation of the assent of my colleagues) into execution, and has not only restored the former garden to order, but has, within two months, introduced many new plants and seeds, and prepared the ground for the reception of more that are daily expected.

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9. EXTRACT of a LETTER from Dr. *Wallich* to Sir *J. Malcolm,* dated January 21, 1828.

9. Letter from Dr. *Wallich* to Sir *J. Malcolm.*

IT would be very superfluous in me to enter, in this letter, into any detail of the objects which a botanic garden is intended to realize, and the public good which such an establishment may become the means of producing. It is astonishing what public benefit may arise from such an institution. I ~~venture to appeal to~~ all those who have known the labors of the late Colonel Kyd and Doctor Roxburgh, the founders and the greatest and best benefactors of this institution, if it has not been productive of the most solid and substantial public good; within my own recollection there was a time, when a cabbage or a cocoa nut or betel garden was almost the whole extent of European (not to say native) horticulture in this country: how widely and delightfully different are matters now! There is an erroneous notion among people that the art of gardening cannot be successfully pursued in India, because there exists no work treating professedly on that subject. But if people would only go strait forward, consulting their five senses, and not troubling themselves about engrafting English modes of cultivation on the plain methods that are dictated to us by the tropical climate, they would succeed much better than they do in general. I am very happy to learn that you propose sending for an experienced gardener from home; such a man, if he has a good stock of common sense, a gift of nature not always bestowed upon gardeners and botanists, provided he is otherwise of steady and sober habits, will be an invaluable aid to the superintendant placed over the establishment. I am on my way to England; should you be of opinion that my services could be of the smallest use in the selection of the sort of person you require as a gardener, I shall feel proud and happy to exert myself in the best manner I can in recommending one. I am taking home two of my country-born young men; one of them an apprentice at the garden, the other has served his time as an apprentice, and is attached to the garden as plant collector, in which capacity he has been with me in the Burmese dominions. My chief object in obtaining leave of Government to take them along with me is, that they may have an opportunity of becoming acquanted with English practical gardening, and thus become of service to the institution on their return with me in 1830, provided my life is spared.

10. MINUTE by Mr. *Warden*.

10. Minute by Mr. *Warden*.

THE honourable the Governor cannot attach more value than I do to an encouragement of the formation of establishments in India, having for object the widest extension of liberal science in all its branches. But when we are told in impressive terms that national bankruptcy awaits us, unless we *economize*, and that our credit in the Supreme Government shall be limited to a sum which falls short of our charges by half a crore of rupees, I strongly feel the necessity of not opening new sources of expenditure, especially in a case where a delay of a few months cannot be attended with the slightest inconvenience.

I beg to assure the Governor, that even under these impressions, had I been commencing instead of terminating my responsibility as a member of this government, I should not, after a perusal of his Minute of the 16th instant, so pertinaciously adhere to the opinions I originally offered on this subject, but would cordially have yielded to a wish so strongly and anxiously reiterated.

The fondness for gardening entertained by the Hindoos, the principal Mahratta chiefs in the Deccan, we have the readiest measure of most effectually gratifying, and thus enlarging the cultivation of horticultural products, by directing our agents in Turkish Arabia, Persia, and at the Cape, to send on the public account to Bombay annually, whence they are procurable in the first perfection, supplies of vegetable seeds, to be distributed among the natives; we have only to compare the supplies of fruits and vegetables which the Bombay market now affords, as drawn from the gardens in this and the adjacent island of Salsette, and from the Deccan, with the extent and nature of the supply a few years back, to be satisfied that the natives are most anxious and equally competent individually to promote what the honourable the Governor is desirous of attaining by a public establishment, which, do what we may, must ever prove comparatively most costly, for the one, like the gentleman-farmer in the Spectator, must have silver pitchforks with which to scatter about the manure, whilst the others are satisfied with ruder and less expensive intruments of labor.

11. MINUTE by Mr. *Goodwin*, dated February 19, 1828.

11. Minute by Mr. *Goodwin*.

I LOOK upon a botanical garden as precisely such an establishment as we are prohibited, by the honourable Court's orders, from forming according to views entertained here, and upon our own responsibility. In the present lamentable condition of the Indian finances, there is no superfluous charge, the relinquishment of which, however trifling, we can reasonably take upon ourselves to say will not accord with the sentiments of the honourable Court. On all such questions if the Court look not to the disbursements of this Presidency, alone, but to those of the empire at large, they may still see cause to prefer delay; and that any disadvantage can proceed from a suspension of operations during twelve or eighteen months, I am far from thinking. In the event of the honourable Court's disapproving of the project at this time, and directing it to be abandoned *after* it shall have been commenced upon, the intermediate outlay will hardly have been ncurred to any good end. It will have the bad effect of furnishing, perhaps, a motive for a further suspension pending a renewed effort to obtain the sanction of the home authorities. Upon a deliberate view of the matter, in connection even with the considerations now adverted to, I am therefore still of opinion, that the scheme should go before the honourable Court in the most unembarrassing shape, that they may be free to act as to them may seem fit.

(signed) *R. T. Goodwin.*

12. Further Minute by Sir J. Malcolm.

12. Further MINUTE by Sir *John Malcolm*, subscribed to by the Board.

I CAN offer no further observation upon the measure, which will be decided according to the majority.

(signed) *J. Malcolm.*

(7.) Letter from the *Bombay* Government, 18 October 1828.

(7.) EXTRACT of PUBLIC LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 18 October 1828.

2. WITH reference to our letter of the 13th August last, bringing to the notice of your honourable Court, the formation of a botanical garden at Dapooree, in the Deccan, we have now the honour of forwarding to your honourable Court a Report from the officer superintending the garden, with a sketch of its objects and future prospects, and to express to your honourable Court our entire approbation of Dr. Lush's excellent and satisfactory Reports.

(8.) REPORT from Dr. *Lush* to *T. G. Gardiner*, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, dated *Dapooree*, October 1, 1828.

(8.) Report of Dr. *Lush*, 1 October 1828.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH the season of the year and the shortness of the period of my charge will not permit me to make a full and satisfactory report of the new botanic garden at Dapooree, yet I feel it my duty to lay before Government a few observations respecting the original and present state of the establishment, together with a short sketch of its objects and its future prospects.

It would not become me perhaps to offer any general remarks on the advantages of establishing a botanic garden under the Bombay government, or to urge that such an institution has long been expected from our part of India by men of science in Europe. The spot is chosen, and the foundation is laid; permit me, therefore, to state briefly the capabilities of Dapooree for the purposes assigned.

The general qualities of the climate of the Deccan are too well known to need description here. To its variability, however, the range of temperature, and the moderate monsoons, we may ascribe the great extent of vegetable productions of other countries, tropical and temperate, which have succeeded at various times and places wherever the least attention has been paid to horticultural pursuits.

The principal local peculiarities of Dapooree may be considered to be a command of soil and a never failing supply of water, circumstances not always met with in the Deccan. The depth of the soil in most parts is considerable, a great portion of it being the common black soil of the country, which in several places is freely mixed with river sand. This depth of soil is particularly adapted for the growth of large trees, while the immediate vicinity of beds of grey limestone in the trap rocks around, the fine red earth formed from the decomposition of the trap rock itself, together with the fine and coarse sand in the rivers which partly surround the garden, leave nothing to be wished for the correction and improvement of that part of the land, which is formed of the poorer black earth.

The land including the portion on which the bungalows are built, is in extent about 70 English acres, of which about one-third is now under irrigation. In addition to this a large portion will be brought under cultivation during the cold weather, besides a field which is let for the season. Whether the whole land can be brought under irrigation with the present allowance from Government, will remain to be proved; but at any rate, the quantity now under cultivation of various descriptions is as much as can conveniently be controlled in this early stage of the establishment.

I should be unwilling to give an opinion how far it will be advisable hereafter to extend or circumscribe the pecuniary means now allowed by Government; but I cannot avoid remarking that the expenses of an institution of this kind in this country may be, and indeed ought to be, comparatively very moderate. To those who are acquainted with the amount of capital per acre laid out on the most ordinary garden ground in England, the very idea of a botanic garden of 70 acres may appear frightful; but a moment's consideration of the difference between guarding against the effects of a scorching and a freezing climate will cause all apprehension of that sort to vanish. Here will be, for instance, no hot-houses, no hand-glasses, no frames, no steamed walls, or other beautiful modern improvements. A common thatch, tent-walls, and a few kuskus mats irrigated will be the very acme of luxury desired in those few instances where vegetable productions may require any shelter from the peculiar inconveniences of the climate.

As it appears that a portion of the produce of the botanical garden at Calcutta is sold to aid in paying the expenses, the same plan is proposed to be adopted here, inasmuch as it does not seem reasonable that so much land should render no return.

It is not recommended to lay out this garden at first according to any general picturesque or costly plan, for several reasons besides those of a pecuniary nature. The soil, although so well adapted for large trees, will require a considerable alteration of its surface before it is brought into a proper state for botanical purposes. This must be effected both by mixture and by manuring, at the same time that the country weed must be thoroughly eradicated; now during this necessary process, a number of crops of useful vegetables may be raised, particularly those of European origin, which are admirably adapted for clearing the land. This plan is also recommended as a measure of economy, in accordance with the modern but unanswerable doctrine of the succession of crops.

Appendix (C.)

Botanical Gardens.

When my late lamented predecessor commenced his labors, although the garden was to appearance a neglected jungle, yet it contained a number of useful, ornamental, and curious trees. The orchard is by no means deficient in peaches, guavas of several varieties, loquats, mangoes, apples, quinces and apricots. There are also the remains of a vineyard once celebrated, which will very easily be restored. While specimens occur of the Eugenia jambos, the laurus Persica or alligator pear, the terminalia or Indian almond, and several varieties of the genus citrus.

There is a considerable quantity of timber in different parts of the estate, which contributes to shelter the land from the hot winds. The trees, shrubs and plants originally in the garden, and interesting as botanical specimens, I shall have better opportunities hereafter of reporting and describing; suffice it to say, that they form a capital ground-work, and will alone provide much employment in the botanical department, while seeds of many of them will be acceptable for distribution at home. A number of most useful seeds, as well as a few trees, have been received from the honourable Company's botanic garden at Calcutta; most of them promise well, but it is too early yet to say much on that subject. Some excellent supplies of seed have also been received from the Cape of Good Hope, particularly a large packet from Constantia. I have to acknowledge the kindness of several friends at the Presidency, &c., who have taken an interest in the garden, and have supplied me with seeds from various countries. Means have been taken to insure a good supply of materials from England as well as from China, the Isle of France, Persia, &c.

A correspondence was commenced by the late Mr. Williamson with Dr. Wallich, the learned superintendant of the botanic garden at Calcutta, also with the Horticultural Society of London, through the Secretary, Mr. Sabine.

I intend shortly to recommence botanical correspondence with my friend Dr. Graham, professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh; communications will also be made in due time to the Literary Society of Bombay, to the Linnean Society of London, the Royal Asiatic Society, &c.

The experiments which have hitherto been tried in this part of the Deccan, in the cultivation of European vegetables, and more especially at Sircar by Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, are extremely satisfactory. I believe at this present time it may be said that we can raise every thing which the colonists of Australasia have been able to produce, although perhaps not in the same perfection. Now it is scarcely to be expected, considering how easily the defects of soil and climate may be counteracted in the Deccan, and how little has hitherto been done for that purpose, that we may not be able to make considerable advances in this department. A detail of these matters I hope to include in a future Report.

The introduction, in a public establishment, of a modified system of European gardening, adapted to the circumstances of this country, cannot fail to prove of great importance to the native cultivators. A wish has already been expressed by a much respected native chief, to receive some instructions as to the English mode of cultivating the potatoe, and accordingly a mode of procuring large tubers having succeeded in the Dapooree garden, a description of it has been translated into the Mahratta language, by desire of the honourable the Governor, who is kind enough to circulate it, with an invitation to the native gentlemen to send gardeners to Dapooree, for the purpose of learning our method of cultivation in general. This will be succeeded by other directions of the same nature, as soon as the arrangements and experiments are completed.

Although botany and horticulture come more closely to our immediate objects, yet the extent of land will enable us at the same time to pay some attention to agricultural pursuits. The great success which has attended the introduction of lucerne into this country, gives promise that much may be done in improvement of the vegetable food of man and beast. It may be hinted at the same time that a more general introduction of irrigated crops, (lucerne for instance), where the cultivation can be proved to compensate for the outlay of additional capital, and the increased rate of taxation, may materially increase the land revenue of the country. Having witnessed the success that has attended the experiment of introducing the growth of silk at the Poonah jail, I have already commenced planting mulberry trees, and breeding silk-worms, and I confess I feel considerable confidence in the result as far as I can judge from the inquiries I have been able to make. In this idea I am confirmed by the opinion of Major Sykes, statistical reporter, who is a warm advocate for the introduction of silk. I believe it will be found that there are several distinct species of mulberry in this country, and it has been alleged that the Bengal silk-worm is not fed upon the best species, and that for that reason the silk of India is inferior to that of Italy. This question I hope to determine by experiment.

One of the principal objects of this establishment will be the introduction of various kinds of timber into the Deccan. For this purpose I have already obtained some contributions from Major Sykes. The teak, the saul, and other valuable trees will be planted as soon as possible on the banks of our rivers, and other eligible spots. This subject is of great interest, and in addition to its practical utility, I shall be enabled, by following up inquiries, to reply to some of the queries lately circulated by the Royal Asiatic Society.

Attention will be paid to the cultivation of medicinal plants, both native and foreign, and measures are in progress for making preparations of such as may succeed in the garden. It having been stated on good authority that our soil and climate are well adapted for the growth of coffee, no time will be lost in procuring plants from various quarters. Experiments on the different plants cultivated for oil, and also for cattle fodder, (the grasses, &c.) in this and other countries will come within the scope of our means, and any suggestions on this and other points will be most thankfully received.

Perhaps

Appendix (C.)

(8.) Report of Dr. *Lush*, 1 October 1828.

Perhaps I may be excused going more fully into details at present for the reasons above stated; however in the mean time I trust I shall receive and enjoy the support and confidence of Government in bringing to maturity this infant institution.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed) *Charles Lush*, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon and Superintendant of the
Honourable Company's Botanic Garden.

(9.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 19 August 1829.

(9.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated August 19, 1829.

20. WE disapprove your having formed a botanical garden at Dapooree without our sanction. Some of the objects proposed in the intelligent and interesting Report of Dr. Lush, who seems well qualified for the office of superintendant, certainly deserve encouragement, and the great attention to economy which that report indicates, is also so far satisfactory. We authorize the continuance of this establishment as an experiment, and shall give our final decision on further experience of its comparative expense and utility. We desire, however, that the experiment may be carried on without any increase of the actual charge.

Appendix, (D.)

Appendix (D.)

EMPLOYMENT of SURPLUS REVENUE in measures of Public Improvement, &c.

(1) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 24 February 1824.

(1.)—Territorial Finance DESPATCH to *Bengal*, dated 24th February 1824.

Para. 1. OUR last letter to you in this department was dated the 4th instant.

2. We lately received your despatch in this department, dated the 19th June last, communicating your observations on the results of a sketch estimate of the revenues and charges of India in the year 1823–24.

3. Although the period has not arrived at which, in the ordinary course of correspondence, we should reply to that despatch, yet it contains intimations of so extraordinary a character that we cannot permit any avoidable delay to occur in conveying to you our sentiments and directions.

4. We observe, that having been encouraged to expect that in the year 1823–24 there will be a surplus revenue of considerable amount in India after defraying all charges payable there, your propose to sanction arrangements in the revenue and judicial branches of our affairs in particular, and generally in all other departments of the service, from which, under other circumstances, you would be restrained by considerations of economy which no longer (in your opinion) apply with the same force. You doubted not that we should cordially feel the obligation which the very possession of a large surplus appears to you to imply, of employing a part of our resources in measures calculated to raise the moral condition of the people, to add to the comforts of the community, to enlarge the sources of wealth, to facilitate commercial intercourse, and to correct the physical disadvantages of the country; and you add that it will be your highest pleasure to follow up the design (suggested by the humane provisions of the legislature and in full accordance with what you consider to be our benevolent purposes) of devoting a portion of the revenue to the amelioration of the condition of the people, to the extension of useful knowledge, and to the general improvement of the country.

5. You have not stated distinctly whether it be in your contemplation that either of these objects should be attained by the appropriation of surplus revenue properly so called. It ought not to be necessary for us to remind you that the existence of a surplus can only be ascertained in England by a combination of the foreign and home accounts, and that when so ascertained, the mode of its application is by law vested in the authorities in this country.

6. Referring, however, to the 12th paragraph of your despatch, in which you state that a certain prospective increase of charge may be expected, and to the 39th paragraph of your Accountant-general's report, in which several instances of expected increase of charge are specified, we presume that you mean to pursue without delay the objects which you have in view, by augmenting the current expenses of India, and thus to diminish as much as possible, if not absorb, the fund which, by the 13th paragraph of your letter, you appear to consider applicable to purposes which we may deem conducive to the public interests.

7. We are indeed at a loss to reconcile this construction of your intentions with the declaration that your design has been "suggested by the humane provisions of the legislature, and in full accordance with our benevolent purposes."

8. It would have been satisfactory to us if you had explained the meaning of these expressions. Knowledge of the intentions of the legislature can only be derived from recorded acts. From that source we learn that, excepting the promotion of literary objects provided for in the Act of the 53d George 3, cap. 155, sect. 43, the only purpose specifically named by Parliament for the appropriation of surplus means, is the liquidation of debt. To the provisions of the law it is our duty to pay strict obedience, and we are not yet convinced that the reduction of debt is not calculated to advance the permanent interests of the territory under our rule.

9. It would appear from your despatch that you entertain a different opinion, and that you think that the first objects to which surplus means should be applied, are the augmentation of existing establishments and works of public utility.

10. These objects, we are ready to admit, may be fit subjects for discussion with us at a proper season, but we cannot withhold from you the expression of our surprise at your intimation of an intention to act upon your own opinions without awaiting the result of a reference to us.

11. From the tenor of your recent despatches, it would seem as if you had reversed the order of things, and considered as a general rule a course of government independent of our authority, subject to very few exceptions; but it surely cannot be necessary to remind you that the government of India must be administered under our immediate orders and directions, and that the adoption of any measures of importance, without our previous sanction, is an exception from a general rule, and can only be justified in cases where the public interests would not admit of the lapse of time which a reference to England would occasion.

12. Judging from the intentions you express of carrying into effect augmentations of expenditure in every department, and from the measures of which you have advised us for the increase of the Bengal army, as well as those to which we have alluded in a former paragraph, we are apprehensive that some of the plans, at least, which you had in contemplation at the date of your despatch, are already in operation. We observe, indeed, with concern, that the civil charges of your Presidency, after excluding interest on debt, and the charge on account of Malwah opium, are estimated for 1823-24 at more than 23 lacs of rupees beyond their amount in 1821-22, and if to this is added the amount of the town duties of Calcutta, which you state to be applied to purposes of local improvement, viz. 5 or 6 lacs, or say S^a R^s 5,50,000, the increase will amount to the large sum of nearly 29 lacs of rupees, or 336,000 *l.* in comparison with the last actual accounts that we have received.

13. We now give you our positive instructions to suspend the execution of all the plans to which we have referred as soon as this despatch shall have reached you, and to abstain from carrying into effect, without our previous concurrence, except under circumstances of clear and urgent necessity, any important measures tending either to diminish our resources or to augment our expenditure, and we must also add, that any failure in future of compliance with our reiterated injunctions of previous reference to us will call forth our severe displeasure.

14. We are far from being prepared to agree with you in opinion that our financial prospects are such as you represented them to be.

15. Our estimate of the surplus, after defraying all charges in England as well as in India, is very materially different from yours. But we purposely abstain from entering, in this despatch, into any details upon this subject, and from making the observations which are suggested by the perusal of your letter, and of the Accountant-general's report, both of which exhibit many instances of misconception. We thus abstain, because we are anxious that you should understand that the serious displeasure with which we have read your despatches is quite independent of any question of account. Whatever may be the amount of the surplus revenue, it is no part of your duty to appropriate it; indeed, it is not possible that you should be aware of its existence. You cannot be informed, by anticipation, of the measures which may have been adopted by us, under the sanction required by law (which sanction, by a premature expenditure in India, is absolutely evaded), for the disposal of any surplus which may arise. In illustration of this remark we remind you, that long before this letter reaches you, you will have received instructions for remitting two crores of rupees to England, and we now inform you that the demand upon our Indian revenues for the repayment of territorial charges, which have been or will be defrayed by us during this current year, is estimated at 1,950,000 *l.*

(2.)—EXTRACT Territorial Finance LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 19th October 1826.

(Answer to Letter, dated 24th February 1824.)

(2) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 19 Oct. 1826.

18. PREVIOUSLY to the receipt of the letter now referred to, we had (as explained in our despatch of the 31st December 1824) caused all public works likely to occasion any considerable disbursement, and which were not of indispensable necessity, or such as that the discontinuance of them would be seriously detrimental, to be suspended, in consequence of the probability of prolonged hostilities and the great expense of the war; and having no immediate prospect of a surplus revenue, the discussion of the subject would have had reference rather to the state of things to which we might return at a future period, than to arrangements actually in progress or immediately contemplated.

19. It appeared consequently to be unnecessary to trouble your honourable Court with any immediate reply, and the pressure of the actual exigency left your Government little leisure for speculative reasonings of distant application. Under existing circumstances, however, it seems to be proper to submit to your honourable Court, such remarks as have occurred to us, and to solicit for our future guidance a communication of your directions on the points which still appear to be doubtful. But first, we beg leave to explain the course of proceeding adopted by the Government on the receipt of your honourable Court's letter.

20. The Governor-general in Council understood it to be the intention of your honourable Court, by the instructions contained in the despatch now under acknowledgment, to require only that the further prosecution of the plans contemplated by the late Government should be suspended, not that what had been done should be undone, nor that works in progress should be discontinued, and he consequently resolved, in regard to all arrangements of the latter description, to await the receipt of the orders which your honourable Court might see fit to

communicate

(2.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 19 Oct. 1826.

communicate in each case, on a consideration of the proceedings, as submitted to you from the proper department.

21. Reflecting how little has been done for this country in the way of public works, how sure the advantage, even in an immediate pecuniary view, of applying a portion of the public resources to the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse by means of roads, canals and the like; how necessary to the health of our cities and consequently to the increase of their population and wealth, the various improvements are, to which your late Government had destined the town duties; and thoroughly convinced as we have always been, that until the habits and sentiments of the whole population are completely changed, it would be vain to expect the community to undertake such works, or to look to individual enterprize for their completion, it was not without much pain that the Governor-general in Council came to the resolution of curtailing this branch of expenditure.

22. And we still indulge a confident persuasion that at no distant period your honourable Court will see reason to direct (in the event of a surplus revenue being realized) the prosecution of those plans, which the late Governor-general in Council contemplated for the more extended application of the public funds to public works, with such modifications and subject to such restrictions as in your wisdom may seem to be expedient.

23. As to the increase of the army, any discussion here would be out of place; and in regard to the establishment of new officers in the judical and revenue lines, we shall remark only, that the measures which were adopted of that nature, were adopted on distinct grounds of expediency. These would have been equally strong, though no surplus revenue had existed. Indeed the increase of European officers employed in the collections is perhaps one of the surest means of insuring an increase of revenue without oppression to the people. And in the judicial department the fundamental question of course was, whether the proposed officers were requisite for the due administration of affairs. The existence of a surplus revenue operated merely to remove the financial objection against what was otherwise most desirable; but the matter discussed was not, as your honourable Court would appear to have inferred, the disposal of a surplus under the provisions of the Act.

24. In all the cases, indeed, we should properly consider the expenditure to come under the head of civil establishments, and though your Government would of course justly incur censure if it entertained any establishments, the advantage of having which may not decidedly preponderate over any disposal of the money necessary to maintain them, in the shape of surplus revenue; yet in applying any part of the public resources to the support of establishments, it cannot, we should conceive, be justly charged with a violation of the enactment contained in the 55th section of the 53d of the late King, cap. 155.

25. The question whether revenue shall be levied, or establishments, civil or military, maintained, appears to be quite distinct from that which touches the disposal of a surplus revenue, though of course, if your Government should causelessly abandon any source of income, should wastefully maintain useless establishments, or improvidently neglect to entertain what are requisite for the security and good government of the country, they would speedily cause the surplus revenue of India to disappear, and otherwise incur the gravest responsibility.

26. We have on more than one occasion had reason to solicit your particular consideration of the legislative provision above quoted, and your present despatch makes us more than ever anxious to have the doubts that occur to us on the subject settled.

27. Had it been possible absolutely to fix your Indian establishments as they stood at the time the Act was passed, and had it been the intention of the legislature to prevent your Indian Governments from making any addition to them, and to regard as surplus revenue all that remained, after providing for the objects specified in the rule above quoted, and for the repayment of the home advances (the scale of establishments being so fixed), we can scarcely doubt that the principle would have been declared; and then, undoubtedly, the arrangements to which we now refer would have fallen within the scope of the rule relative to the appropriation of a surplus: But the case not being so, we should have conceived ourselves to be quite unshackled by any legislative provision in deciding on the matters under discussion; though bound, of course, to satisfy you that any measures tending either to diminish the resources or to augment the expenditure of your government were of clear expediency, and to justify by special and urgent considerations any departure from the line of conduct your honourable Court might have prescribed.

28. Under the orders conveyed in your honourable Court's present despatch, we shall of course, even though the return of peace should again restore the Indian surplus, carefully avoid commencing, without your previous sanction, any public work involving considerable expense, or authorizing, except under circumstances of necessity, any large addition to the public establishments, or the remission of any permanent duties or taxes.

29. So far your injunctions being precise, it remains only for us to carry them into effect, however much we may regret that in practice they must debar your governments from adopting many measures of clear expediency, and compel them to suggest arrangements, under the conviction that, if executed at all, their execution will generally belong to others.

30. In the 11th paragraph of your honourable Court's letter, you remark as follows:—

"From the tenor of your recent despatches, it would seem as if you had reversed the order of things, and considered as a general rule, a course of government independent of our authority, subject to very few exceptions; but it surely cannot be necessary to remind you, that the government of India must be administered under our immediate orders and directions, and that the adoption of any measures of importance, without our previous sanction, is an exception from the general rule, and can only be justified in cases where the public interests would not admit of the lapse of time which a reference to England would occasion."

31. We are not immediately aware of the despatches to which your honourable Court refer in

Appendix (D.)

Employment of Surplus Revenue.

in these observations; and as at all events they must have been addressed to you by a former Government, it might be sufficient for us respectfully to disclaim every notion of pursuing a course of government independent of your authority. It is not indeed a mere submission to the rules constituted for our guidance, when we express our persuasion that the well being of India essentially depends on an enlightened, vigorous, and (we would almost venture to add) jealous supervision on the part of your honourable Court.

32. But we confess that our conception of the constitution of your government had led us to conclusions scarcely consistent with the principle that the adoption of any measure of importance, without your previous sanction, is an exception from the general rule, whether we refer to the past proceedings of the government in all departments, proceedings frequently honoured with your approbation, or to the enactments of the legislature, which, by specially defining the matters requiring a previous reference to England, must, by implication, be understood to regard other acts as legitimately belonging to the Indian government, we must infer that, in all the ordinary though important functions of civil government, the Governor-general in Council was expected and required to adopt, under the solemn responsibility which attaches to the possession of extensive powers, and subject to the control and direction of your honourable Court, such measures as might appear to be required for the public good.

33. In regard to arrangements involving any large augmentation of expense or diminution of revenue, we have already explained our sentiments. But as to other measures, we beg respectfully to solicit your honourable Court to reconsider the application of the rule conveyed in the above paragraph, and to favour us with a distinct communication of your views and wishes, with reference to the several departments of the government, that we may be free from the risk of misapprehending the sentiments and purposes of your honourable Court in regard to the principles on which the administration of this country is to be conducted.

34. It may be proper to observe, that notwithstanding the pressure on the finances consequent upon the late war, the allowances assigned by the late Governor-general in Council for purposes of public education were not discontinued. The detail of the appropriation of that fund has been fully submitted to you from the proper department; and we trust your honourable Court will see reason to approve the resolution of Government still to continue our support to the institutions in question. The cessation of it would indeed essentially interrupt the progress of arrangements from which we anticipate many and important advantages. And when we reflect how seriously the public service suffers from the defective education of the people, we can scarcely conceive any appropriation of the public revenues more urgently called for than that which is destined to remedy so great an evil. To this point your late Government would appear chiefly to have adverted, in speaking of the humane provisions of the legislature, though at the same time reference might perhaps be had to the solemn declaration contained in the 33d section of the Act; since nothing could probably tend more to promote the interests and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, or be better calculated to introduce among them useful knowledge in an unexceptionable shape, than works and institutions such as were contemplated.

35. The utmost expense likely to attend the construction of roads, canals and other public works of utility (if indeed an increased income had not been insured) would not have gone to such an extent as materially to reduce the amount of surplus revenue. The fund appropriated for the purposes of education was distinctly defined. The application of the town duties could readily be recalled, on the receipt of instructions from your honourable Court to that effect. In like manner, the new offices constituted, if found unproductive of commensurate advantage, could at once be discontinued; and all would, on the calculations then made, have left a large disposable surplus to be appropriated as you might direct.

36. The increase of military charges was sanctioned as a measure of necessity, to which, therefore, the general objection of your honourable Court would not apply. And it is with no ordinary feelings of regret that, in consequence of the amount of those charges, we have hitherto been called upon to discuss, not how a surplus revenue ought to be appropriated, but how the indispensable exigencies of the public service are to be met.

(3.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Financial Department,) dated 24th September 1828.

(3.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 24 Sept. 1828.

PREVIOUSLY to the review of your accounts, we will reply to that part of your letter in this department, dated 19th October 1826, in which you request to be furnished with a distinct communication of our sentiments and directions regarding the principles upon which the local administration of India is to be conducted.

This request arises out of our despatch to you of the 24th February 1824, in which, whilst animadverting upon your having carried into effect several important and expensive arrangements without reference to us, we reminded you, "that the government of India must be administered under our immediate orders and directions, and that the adoption of any measure of importance without our previous sanction, is an exception from the general rule, and can only be justified in cases where the public interests would not admit of the lapse of time which a reference to England would occasion."

The principle which we thus asserted appears to us to be so strictly in accordance with the provisions of the legislature, and so obviously expedient in itself, that we are surprised at your having deemed it necessary to solicit a further exposition of our views upon the subject.

Those views we proceed to explain, and we shall do so in terms not to be misunderstood, being

Appendix (D.)

(3.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 24 Sept. 1828.

being solicitous upon a point of such vital consequence to the efficiency of our superintendence and to the character of your government as subordinate to us, that the bare possibility of mistake or misconception should be avoided.

You seem to consider, that because the legislature has in certain cases prescribed a reference to the home authorities, it must be presumed to have committed all other cases to the local governments.

Our opinion is precisely the converse of that with which you appear to be impressed. The whole superintendence of the administration of India is by law vested in the Court of Directors, subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and, excepting the few instances in which the power is specifically given to you, you have no authority to originate any measures, but that which you derive under our orders, and from the discretion which must necessarily vest in you to act according to the pressure of circumstances.

The difference between the measures to which you refer as requiring a reference to England, agreeably to law, and other measures, is simply this, that the avoidance of such a reference would in the one case be a breach of an Act of Parliament, and in the other case, a violation of our orders, which you are bound by law to obey.

We are perfectly aware of the extent of the discretion with which you are invested, to act without previous communication with us. The length of time occupied in the passage from and to India, and in the preparation in this country of replies to your despatches, is so great as obviously to require that the discretionary power to act upon your own authority should be wide and liberal; and we have not the slightest disposition or intention to interfere with a judicious exercise of it.

But, on the other hand, we can never admit that you are justified in using such a discretion in cases like those which called for the animadversions in our despatch, dated the 24th February 1824.

Large augmentations of the revenue and judicial establishments, and of the army during peace, undertakings of public works of magnitude and alterations of vast extent in the nature and constitution of the registered debt, were obviously all measures, which, as they did not press for immediate adoption, ought not to have been commenced without our previous consent; the more especially as most of such measures, those we mean for increasing the establishments, could not be rendered practically efficient without the supply from us of the required number of additional functionaries.

We now explicitly inform you, that reference to England upon all matters of importance involving change of principle or increase of establishment and expense of large amount, is to be the general rule by which you are to be guided, and from which you are not to depart, except in cases in which the public service obviously and urgently calls for greater promptitude of action than would consist with the delay of such a reference. This is the criterion by which your responsibility will be judged of by us, and by which alone you would be justified in acting without our previous sanction.

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.)

Extracts from Sir *J. Malcolm's* Minute of Nov. 30, 1830.

EXTRACTS from Sir *John Malcolm's* General Minute of November 30, 1830, on his administration of the *Bombay* Government.

Buildings and Public Roads.

253. No measures tend more to promote the prosperity of a government, and often to further the ends of true economy than public works if judiciously made. None had received more attention at Bombay; and I found that settlement more forward in these improvements than any in India. Among the many buildings that had been erected, the Town Hall and Mint, which were in a progress of completion, are alike conspicuous for the elegance and convenience of their construction. Admirable roads had been formed throughout the island of Bombay; the street of the native town widened; and a communication by a causeway with Salsette, much increased in breadth, which it required. A great military road with several bridges had been constructed from Panwell to Poona, a distance of seventy miles over a high range of mountains, and another surmounting the same range was in progress from opposite Tannah to Nassick; and along those roads as in the other parts of the country, bungalows were erected and placed upon a footing that gave excellent accommodation for travellers.

254. These were the principal works that had been made before my arrival, and notwithstanding the pressure and the reduction to be effected of finance, I have not hesitated to recommend such further improvements as were in my opinion calculated to be productive of real use to the country, as well as a benefit to Government.

255. In Bombay an excellent road has been made to Malabar point; the temporary bungalows at which (that formerly cost considerable sums in repairs and annual erection) have been made permanent, so as to afford excellent accommodation for the Governor. By this arrangement he has been able to make over the large and valuable house in the fort, appropriated, but not used for many years, as his residence, to the purposes of an office for the secretary's department, for which it has proved to be remarkably well adapted, and it serves also, till the Town Hall is finished, for the council room. Almost all the military officers are in the house formerly occupied by the secretaries; and the allotment of the lower rooms of the Town Hall to the remaining public officers, will, besides the great convenience arising from

Appendix (E.)

Public Improvements.

from these being concentrated, be attended with a very great saving to government, the amount of which cannot be estimated at less than rupees, while the Governor is actually better accommodated than he was before, at a cost of little more than the rent for one year of the permanent annual saving this arrangement has enabled him to make.

256. The roads on Salsette have been improved within the last three years, and that leading from Colsett to the top of the Tull Ghaut, has been finished, and the Ghaut which carries on the road to Malligaum and Dhoolia, made quite practicable for wheeled carriages. The great military road to Poona, was at the same season almost impracticable from a morass that extended six miles between Karlee and Wargam; this has been made sound, and the other parts of the road kept in complete repair. But the obstacles to loaded wheel carriages proceeding by the road, still remained, while the Bhore Ghaut continued impracticable for them. A full consideration of the subject, and personal examination of the levels which had been taken some years ago by an engineer officer, and the opinion of Captain Hughes, who had been much employed on this road, satisfied me, that this work might be effected at one-half the expense at which it was estimated; and I was further convinced it would prove not only a saving, but a source of revenue to government; my colleagues coinciding in the view I took of this work, a contract was given to Captain Hughes, who engaged to complete the Ghaut for one lac of rupees. I cannot better illustrate what has been done, than by quoting my last minute on this subject.

23 Nov. 1830.

257. On the 10th November, I opened the Bhore Ghaut,[*] which though not quite completed, was sufficiently advanced to enable us to drive down with a party of gentlemen in several carriages. It is impossible for me to give a correct idea of this splendid work, which may be said to break down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan. It will give facility to commerce, be the greatest conveniences to troops and travellers, and lessen the expense of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan. This Ghaut will positively prove a creation of revenue, for I am satisfied from a decrease of Hanvallage, and the offers already made to farm the duties, that the first year will produce twenty thousand rupees, and that the ordinary revenue will hereafter rise to more than thirty thousand; while on any military operation occuring in a quarter which required the troops in the Deccan to move, the outlay would be paid by the cheap transmission of stores, in a twelvemonth.

Postage.

258. A very excellent bridge has been built over the river at Poona, which is a great convenience to the inhabitants and to the troops; to complete, however, this great line of military and commercial communication, another bridge over the river at Daporee is required, and a road from Panwell to Malwa, a distance of between five and six miles. This being over a swamp would be attended with some cost,[†] but none that would not soon be repaid by light duties on it. There would be none of those delays for tides, which as long as the Panwell River is used, must take place; and there being ten feet water at ebb tide at Malwa, would render it practicable for a steamer of light draft at all times; and the passage from the continent to Bombay, which during four months of the year often takes twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours, would be made in two or three. This is of more consequence, as it delays the post. The attention of my successor, will, I trust, be early called to this improvement, as well as to that of deepening the channel near Tannah, or forming a short canal to enable country craft from the northward to make passages quicker and safer to Bombay. This work which would be of the greatest benefit to Bombay, would I am quite satisfied richly repay any outlay. It was with me an object to have induced the wealthier among the inhabitants of Bombay to engage in them, and it would be politic in Government to give them the most liberal encouragement.

259. In consequence of the Bhore Ghaut being rendered practicable, a contract has been made by an enterprizing East Indian, to convey the dawk by a light wheeled carriage to Poona, which will make several hours difference in its arrival; and this is of more consequence, as Poona is the station through which the line of post runs from Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. Adverting to this centrical position in the Deccan, I desired to establish a communication by a semaphore telegraph to this city. This was disapproved by the Governor-general in Council, who, probably alarmed at the expense of the telegraph that had been established at Bengal, concluded it would be attended with considerable outlay at Bombay; but the fact was exactly the reverse. From the favorable stations, the original expense of telegraphs and post would not have been three thousand rupees, and the monthly expense within three hundred: and had private communication been admitted, that would have been reduced to little or nothing. I state these facts, because I wish them to meet the attention of the Court of Directors, who will see on the perusal of my minutes on this subject, the many important advantages as well as saving of expenditure that might have resulted from the adoption of this measure of conveying rapid intelligence in a country so favorably situated for it as Bombay. Telegraphs are used on the island of Bombay, and for communication with vessels in the harbour. They save money and labor, and are attended with no expense whatever, for from their simple construction and the excellent dictionary which an officer[‡] of the establishment has written, the invalids and Lascars of the signal post, the boatmen of the harbour, and the peons of the government house, and the officers are capable of working them, and doing so interferes but little with their other duties.

260. The Deccan is particularly favourable for roads, and the collector of Poona has made them in many directions at a cost not exceeding 300 rupees per mile. When a bridge is to

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[*] The height of the mountain is nearly 2,000 feet; the length of the road is three miles and three quarters, and its breadth in no place less than twenty feet.

[†] Captain Hughes gave an estimate and offered to contract for its completion for 44,000 rupees.

[‡] Captain Jacob of the Artillery.

be built or a morass passed, he as well as the principal collector at Ahmednugger will be aided by the engineer corps stationed at Seroor, a great proportion of which, under scientific direction, will by recent arrangements be constantly employed during peace on useful public works.

Extracts from Sir *J. Malcolm's* Minute of Nov. 30, 1830.

261. In the Southern Mahratta country, the communication with the sea has been greatly facilitated by the military road made from Vingorla to Belgaum; another between the latter place and Darwar will be finished in two months. I have dwelt much in a letter to the Governor-general, under date the 27th November 1830, upon the importance of gradually making roads along our principal lines of military stations throughout India. It tends more than all other measures to establish and preserve public peace. It civilizes and wins to order predatory classes of men. The power of rapidly combining our military resources adds in an incalculable manner to our strength. The value of the produce of the land is increased when the means of conveying it to distant markets are provided, and commerce in all its branches improved.

262. I have not proposed to the Governor-general any immediate outlay unsuited to the actual condition of our finances, but that when the lines are fixed, the roads between our stations should be gradually made. This plan, in fact, is now in progress in the Deccan, and its advantages will every day become more apparent.

263. An excellent ghaut was made seven years ago, from the Southern Concan to the territories of the Southern Mahratta chiefs and the Rajah of Sattara. This line of communication has proved most beneficial to the commerce of both countries, but is seldom used for military purposes.

264. The Rajah of Sattara has made many excellent roads; the principal is that to the mountain of Mahabuleshwar, by which a direct communication is established with Mahar, a small commercial town on the river Savitree, which is navigable from it to the town of Bancote for boats of considerable size.

265. Since my arrival at Bombay the Rajah has been induced to carry this road over the table land of the Mahabuleshwar, and down the first range of mountains, making what is termed the Rotinda Ghaut. The still more difficult pass of Par, which descends to the Concan, has been made by Government, and the road carried to Mahar, from which to Nagota (a distance of 40 miles) a road is now constructing which will in many respects be of the greatest use, and in none more than in facilitating at all seasons the communications with Malcolm Peyt, the convalescent station recently formed on the Mahabuleshwar hills. This station has more than realized every expectation. Elevated above 4,700 feet above the level of the sea (from which it is distant 40 miles) it possesses a climate whose mean annual temperature is 65½, with an average daily range of only 8, and is further recommended by its great accessibility and its proximity to Bombay; the journey may be accomplished in 30 hours, and from Poona in twelve.

Convalescent station at Malcolm Peyt.

266. In my minutes quoted in the margin I have fully entered upon this subject. The extraordinary salubrity of Malcolm Peyt, and the beneficial effects in the preservation and restoration of health have been fully attested by an experience of two years, and should a permanent military station be formed at this place, or in its immediate vicinity, where the monsoon is less severe, I feel confident that it will be the means of saving the health and lives of hundreds of Europeans.

267. Government, in forming this station, built a number of houses, all of which have been rented for more than twelve per cent. of the outlay. Now that the place is fully established they are sold to individuals, and when disposed of, there will not be public property beyond the value of 4 or 5,000 rupees. A medical officer with a subaltern officer, in charge of a detachment of sepoys, is all the establishment that has been found necessary for the station, which is every day becoming a place of more resort.

Improvement on Salsette.

180. Among the measures which I have adopted, there are none to which I have looked with more interest, nor are there any which give better prospects of success than those recently adopted regarding lands on Salsette. There had been before some grants to Europeans and opulent natives which had partial success, but there is now a spirit of improvement in that island, which cannot fail of rendering it very early the resort of the most wealthy inhabitants of Bombay who will be gradually tempted to agricultural pursuits; acting upon this principle, when the Povey estate* was to be leased, it became an object to induce a man of character and enterprize to embark capital in its improvement, and a preference was on these grounds given to the offer of Framjee Cawasjee, one of the principal and most wealthy of the Parsee merchants, who had on several occasions evinced great public spirit, and was a leading man in his tribe; a grant was given him of this fine estate in perpetuity, at a moderate quit rent, on an understanding that certain improvements were to be made. My minute of the 30th November 1830 fully explains how far that good and able man has realized these expectations. I shall, therefore, quote it as the best illustration of the consequences that have already resulted from the measures adopted to promote the prosperity of Salsette.

181. " I lately paid a visit to the estate of Framjee Cawasjee at Povey and never was more gratified; this highly respectable native has laid out much money in a variety of useful improvements; he has sunk a number of wells, has built houses, made an excellent road, planted a great quantity of sugar-cane, indigo, and mulberries for silk-worms; he has erected an excellent sugar-mill which I saw at work, and all the necessary buildings of an indigo manufacture; but what I was most delighted with was the passionate fondness Framjee appeared to have for his estates. His projected improvements of a tank, a garden full of fruit-trees of every country, the erection of a bungalow for English travellers, and a lerac and stables at the spot, where the road to his estate leaves the Tannah great road, will be most useful to the public as it is exactly half way between Bombay and Tannah, and marks the liberal spirit in which he

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* This was formerly the estate of Dr. Helinus Scott.

has determined to fulfil the obligations of his lease. He evidently thinks less of profits than of being the first native improver of the soil, on a scale that will match the science and enterprize of an European settler. His ambition is directed by the possession of this fine estate to the object of being a country gentleman, and whatever be the pecuniary result to him of this speculation, he will gain much in health, reputation and enjoyment; while Government will eventually have a return of a hundred fold for any petty, immediate or prospective sacrifices it may have made in the mere value of the land or of its produce.

182. I was so gratified by what Framjee showed me of his actual improvements and the plan he had in contemplation, that I regretted not having provided myself with an appropriate token of my marked approbation of his public spirit and of the benefits that might be derived from his example. To remedy this forgetfulness, I presented him on the spot with my own valuable watch and chain, expressing at the same time, before the gentlemen who accompanied me and a crowd of natives employed or settled on his estate, my delight with what I had witnessed, and the gratification I should have in conveying to the Board, and to my superiors in England, information of all I had seen, and of the value of such improvements as he had made and projected, both to the government and to the country. Framjee Cawasjee was delighted with the approbation I gave him. He would persevere, he said, whatever discouragement he might at first meet with in his plans. My watch, he added, should be preserved in his family; and he deemed the gift, bestowed on the spot and in the manner it was, rendering stronger than ever the pledge he had given to government to improve in every way the lands they had granted him."

183. I have stated in the same Minute, that there are several considerations of a very forcible nature, which dispose me to grant every possible encouragement to the respectable and opulent natives of Bombay settling on Salsette.

184. The change of our system of administration has dissolved many of those ties of mutual interest and dependence which formerly existed between the Government of Bombay and the principal inhabitants of that island. They are no longer employed, or have that influence they once possessed. Their concerns being commercial, their disputes relating to them are settled by the Supreme Court, to which they naturally look more than to the civil government. The consequences of this are evil in many ways, but in none more than as they daily weaken, and may ultimately destroy, that zeal and attachment to the Government by which this class of its subjects have been for a century distinguished. Besides this, there is no body of natives in India so remarkable for their intelligence and enterprize as the Parsees. Bombay has owed its advancement in a great degree to this class, and in the actual condition of this presidency it appears to me a political consideration of much importance to restore and strengthen their attachment to the civil government by new ties, which are of a nature calculated to combine the promotion of their interests with those of the state.

185. Salsette is recommended to them by its vicinity to Bombay, its excellent roads and its security. It may not yield the profit they anticipate, but they will render it a garden, and free us from trouble and expense in its management, and above all, it will give to wealthy and public-spirited men that interest in the soil, and that knowledge of the benefits of works like roads, canals and bridges, which may be of the greatest use, both as it disposes them to embark in works that will advance the interests of government, and the general prosperity of this presidency. The feelings which will be inspired, and the knowledge attained by men of this class being landholders in Salsette will gradually lead them to the Concan and Deccan, where such persons are much required to promote plans of improvement, without which those countries will never pay the expenses of their occupation and management.

Colony of East Indians at Phoolshair.

The last Minute on this subject is dated 14 Jan. 1830.

186. There is another establishment to which I look with great hope for much eventual improvement in the Provinces; viz. that formed at Phoolshair: the minutes noted in the margin, fully state the progress of this colony of East Indians; they are happily planted, and they will by blending the frugal habits of natives with the minds of Englishmen, early take a place in the community, which will tend to the elevation of their class upon solid grounds, and while they promote improvements, they will hereafter become most useful aids to Government in the branches of its revenue, and magisterial administration.

187. When the East Indians of Bombay formed themselves into an association for the purpose of aiding respectable persons of their class in agricultural and other pursuits, a grant was made to them of a palace built by Badgerow, at Phoolshair, on the banks of the Beemer, with forty-two acres of land, including a large and productive fruit garden. This place was recommended by its salubrity, and by its vicinity to Poona, and to the great road from Bombay to Ahmednuggur. The colony now settled there, consists of a head person who has the power of a village magistrate, a school-master, a school-mistress, a doctor, and ten or twelve apprentices. The settlement has not been made above a twelvemonth, but much has already been done, and much more is in progress. The palace through means of the association, and a small donation from Government, has been put into excellent order; many new trees have been introduced into the garden, and the fruits which meet a ready sale at the Poonah and other markets, are improved by grafting. Some of the fields are allotted to Virginia* tobacco; in the remainder, a new species of cotton and other plants are raised. More ground will be easily obtained by the association, when required; but what they possess furnishes enough at present for the occupation and instruction of the youth in horticulture and agriculture.

188. This establishment has a small library of useful works, including an Encyclopedia; it has also a turning machine, and a lithographic press. The boys are well clothed and fed; their expense is not above eight rupees each, they rise at day-light, and work in the garden till half past seven, when they return to breakfast, before which, a short prayer is read by the senior boys. After breakfast, they attend school till dinner-time, and learn reading, writing

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* This appears to thrive remarkably well.

Appendix (E.)

Extracts from Sir *J. Malcolm's* Minute of Nov. 30, 1830.

and arithmetic; after dinner, some of the best instructed aid at the lithographic press, whilst others turn articles of furniture, which they learn to make up. In this and other occupations they pass the week-days. Sunday is carefully observed, the schoolmaster reading the service. Great attention is paid to the morals of their youth. Through the arrangements of the collector, under whose supervision the establishment is placed, no liquor is sold within several miles of the place, and drunkenness is consequently unknown.

189. There is no part of the arrangements regarding this colony, by which its success has been more promoted than by making some rooms of the palace the office of the Deputy Surveyor General, whose draughtsmen are East Indians of much respectability, and have in consequence of this measure settled at that place, where they have brought their families, and repaired houses, for which they pay a ground-rent to the association. Maps and papers are copied and lithographed, under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Surveyor General, which tends to advance the general improvement of this important settlement; while the expenditure of the salaries and pensions of those belonging to the survey and the colony, render it of the greatest benefit to the village of Phoolshair, which is daily increasing in inhabitants, and I was pleased to see some of their children benefiting by the instruction which the institution gives freely to all who desire to receive it.

190. Much of that rapid advance which this colony has made is owing to the extraordinary ingenuity and utility of Mr. Sundt, who is its head, and to the aid he receives from others, particularly Mr. Webb, the principal draughtsman of the Deputy Surveyor General's office, who is himself remarkable for virtue and talent, as well as for long and faithful services as a surveyor throughout India and Persia. The association at Bombay, sensible of the value of those persons, shews a respect for their opinions, and a confidence in their character, which, if continued, will tend greatly to the future welfare of this colony, which has derived and will derive further advantages from the published reports of the Annual Committee of East Indians of high consideration in their class, by whom it is united.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

(1.)—LETTER in the General Department from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated the 30th June 1830.

No. 24, of 1830.

Public Department, 30th June 1830.

Our Governor-general in Council at *Fort William* in *Bengal*.

(1.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 30 June 1830.

Para. 1. PETITIONS have recently been presented to both Houses of Parliament from certain persons styling themselves East Indians, and stating that they are descended in most instances, on the father's side, from the European subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and on the mother's side, from natives of India, and that in other instances they are the children of intermarriages between the offsprings of such connections.

2. We inclose a copy of these petitions, and it is our desire that you will take them into consideration, and afford us the benefit of any suggestions which may occur to you on the subject.

3. In considering the various disabilities of which the petitioners complain, you will understand it to be our wish to alleviate, as far as is not forbidden by higher duties, the misfortunes inseparable from the circumstances of their birth, and to place them in possession of all such rights as are consistent with the interests of the native population; but if we were to treat those interests as secondary to the interests of Europeans, or of the descendants of Europeans, we should forget the first duty of a government, and prove ourselves unworthy to retain the possession of power.

4. The principal complaints of the petitioners are these: 1st, That it is not clear by what civil law their rights are determined, unless they reside within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and in particular that the legality of their marriages, their power of bequeathing by will, and the rule of succession to their property, in cases of intestacy, are not fixed by specific laws. 2dly. That they are amenable, when in the interior, to the Mahomedan criminal law. 3dly. That they are excluded from the covenanted service of the East India Company, from holding commissions in the Indian army, and from all sworn offices in the Company's marine. 4thly. That they are excluded from numerous subordinate offices to which natives of pure descent are eligible.

5. With respect to the first point, although we are inclined to believe that no practical grievance has been experienced by the petitioners, and that under Regulation III. of 1793, the law has been accommodated to their circumstances, it would be more satisfactory if all uncertainty were removed by a specific enactment.

6. The general principle which should be kept in view, with respect to this class of persons, is broad and obvious. Except where special reasons exist for a different rule, they should be on exactly the same footing, both in respect of rights and obligations, as the other natives of India: in so far as the general law of the country is inapplicable to them on account of their religious creed, they should be on the footing of other native Christians.

7. The

Appendix (F.)

Complaints of the East Indians.

7. The only point of importance which occurs to us on which it may be desirable that a distinction should be observed between the petitioners and other natives, is the power of testamentary disposition. This power is refused altogether by the Hindoo law, when strictly interpreted, and exists only to a limited extent under the Mahomedan law. As these restraints on the power of bequest are maintained, not because they are desirable in themselves, but because they are sanctioned by long usage, and accord with the inclinations of the people, there appears no reason for extending them to a class who have not hitherto been subject to them, and who do not desire them.

8. In case of intestacy, however, the equal division of property, either amongst all the children, or amongst all the sons of deceased, is the general law of India, and we see no reason for introducing amongst the petitioners and their descendants, destined for the most part to reside in India, those rights of primogeniture which are adapted to the constitution of England, and to the prejudice of the English people.

9. In the territories under your presidency, persons in the situation of the petitioners are at liberty to hold land on the same terms with other natives; but under the presidency of Madras they are disqualified from holding lands, by the operation of Regulation XXVI. of 1802, sec. 19, which declares that it shall not be competent for Europeans, nor for the descendants of Europeans, to purchase lands on their own account at public sale. There appears to be no ground for the distinction which is thus made in the legal situation of the same class in different parts of India; and we desire that you will consider, in conjunction with the Madras government, the propriety of assimilating on this point the law prevailing at Madras to that of your presidency.

10. With respect to the second complaint of the petitioners, that they are amenable to the Mahomedan criminal law, we must observe that it has been greatly modified by the Regulations; that the petitioners, when residing within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, are amenable to the English law; and that if they were subject when in the interior to a different law from other natives of India, they would be erected into a separate and privileged order, and enjoy an exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction of the local courts, which would render it extremely difficult for any native who might be injured by them to obtain redress.

11. The exclusion of the petitioners from the covenanted service of the Company is common to them with the natives of India, and while it is recognized as a fundamental principle of the government of India to exclude natives of the pure blood from the higher offices, the petitioners cannot justly complain that they participate in the common exclusion.

12. With respect to those subordinate offices to which natives of pure birth are eligible, and from some of which the petitioners are, either by the Regulations or in practice, excluded, it is undoubtedly desirable, wherever strong reasons do not exist to the contrary, that the power of Government and of its officers to select the fittest person, should not be limited by any exclusions or disabilities; we therefore direct your particular attention to this part of the prayer of the petitioners, in the wish that it may be maturely considered to which, if to any, among the civil or military offices open to natives, from which the petitioners are at present excluded, they might be admitted consistently with the security of the British Government and with the interests of the pure native population of India.

We are your affectionate friends,

(signed)

W. Astell.
R. Campbell.
J. Morris.
C. E. Prescott.
J. Baillie.
J. Masterman.
G. Lyall.

W. Young.
J. Thornhill.
J. D. Alexander.
J. L. Lushington.
N. B. Edmonstone.
J. P. Muspratt.

London, 30th June 1830.

(2.)—LETTER in the General Department from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated the 2d February 1831.

Public Department, 2d February 1831.

Our Governor-general in Council at *Fort William* in *Bengal.*

(2.) Disabilities of Native Christians.

1. OUR attention has recently been drawn to the disabilities which native Christians at present lie under, in the greater part of our possessions in the East; and we now communicate to you the result of our consideration of the subject.

2. At your Presidency the following are the offices to which native Christians appear to be ineligible:

The office of moonsiff, by Art. 8 of Reg. XXIII. of 1814, which directs that moonsiffs shall be either of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion.

The office of vakeel, by Art. 3 of Reg. XXVII. of 1814, which contains a similar provision.

The situation of law officer to a court of justice.

3. The disabilities of native Christians under the Madras government are still more extensive; besides the offices above enumerated, they are excluded from that of sudder ameen, which, although a more important office than that of moonsiff, is not interdicted to them by the Regulations of your government.

4. They are moreover at Madras, in common with all other persons of certain low castes, excluded from the cavalry, and from promotion in the infantry, except in cases of extraordinary personal merit.

5. At

Appendix (F.)

(2.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 2 February 1831.

5. At Bombay no disabilities are created by Regulation on account of religious belief, and native Christians are consequently eligible by law to fill any office, civil or military, which is open to natives of other persuasions.

6. It is almost unnecessary to say that no abatement has taken place in our conviction of the inexpediency of making the powers of government instrumental, either directly or indirectly, in the conversion of the natives' of India to the Christian religion; but the neutrality which we think it our duty to observe on this subject, does not require that converts to Christianity should be placed by law in a less advantageous situation than other persons. It would certainly be more consonant to the principles on which we have always professed to act, that of perfect religious equality, that no disabilities should exist by Regulation on account of religious belief; and we are confirmed in our wish by the fact that none such exist at Bombay, and that no inconvenience, so far as we are informed, has been the result.

7. From the situation of Hindoo or Mahomedan law officer to the courts of justice, native Christians will continue *de facto* excluded by the very nature of those offices, which must of course be always held, the former by Hindoos, the latter by Mahomedans; but there seems no reason why a native Christian, if otherwise qualified, should not be a moonsiff or a vakeel, and the matter may at least be left to the discretion of the functionaries in whom the nomination to those offices is vested.

8. With respect to military rank, we are sensible that there are strong reasons against raising any person to command over native troops, whom natives would feel degradation in obeying. To what degree this may constitute an objection to the employment of Christians as native non-commissioned officers, we are less able to judge than yourselves. But as they can only be promoted by the act of their commanding officer, the ordinary securities against the appointment of improper persons might, we should conceive, suffice without any legal exclusion.

9. You will therefore direct your attention to the subject; and if, on consideration, the disabilities should appear to you unnecessary, you will, without further reference to us, abrogate such articles of the Regulations as operate to the exclusion of native Christians from offices, civil or military, to which other natives are admissible. You will also communicate this despatch to the Madras government, who are to consider these instructions as equally addressed to them. We refrain from sending a copy directly to that presidency, in order that you may have an opportunity of communicating your own observations to the Madras government along with our's.

10. We place full reliance in your judgment, and that of our other Governments, for not appointing native Christians to any office from which there may be good reason for practically excluding them. But to whatever extent this may be the case, it constitutes a further motive for admitting them the more freely to such offices as they can with propriety be permitted, to hold, in order that their situation on the whole may not be inferior to that of other natives, as the principle of perfect religious equality requires.

11. We have not the means of accurately knowing to what extent converts to Christianity are practically exposed to the loss of any civil rights, in consequence of their 'change of religion.

12. Sir Edward Hyde East, in a paper which he recently submitted to the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the present state of the Affairs of the East India Company, made the following suggestion:—"To make provision that no native of India shall forfeit any rights of property or personal benefit on account of his profession of any particular faith or doctrine which he would be entitled to, and claimed by any law of title, grant, inheritance or succession established in India, which was binding on the person or persons last seised or possessed, or on those from or through whom they claimed; and recognizing the marriages of all descriptions of persons in the several forms acknowledged and practised according to each faith, and giving probate of the wills and administration of the effects of all Christians within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

13. Knowing, as we do, that what relates to marriages and successions is the most sacred part, both of the law and the religion of the natives, and that there are none of their customs and institutions to which they are so much attached, we feel that it is impossible for us to prescribe to you the adoption of Sir E. Hyde East's suggestion, or of any other which has the same object in view, without being more completely informed than we are at present, how far it is necessary or would be advisable. But we desire that you will inquire and report to us in what manner and to what extent conversion to Christianity exposes the convert or his descendants to the loss of property or other civil rights, and what means, in your opinion, can be taken with propriety to relieve them from such disadvantage.

14. There is one more point to which we must draw your attention. We are not aware that native Christians within our territory are subject in any case to compulsory attendance on the religious ceremonies of the natives; but if that obligation in any case exists, you will see the propriety of relieving them from it.

We are your affectionate friends,

(signed) *W. Astell.* *G. Raikes.*
R. Campbell. *J. S. Lushington.*
W. S. Clarke. *N. B. Edmonstone.*
C. E. Prescott. *J. Baillie.*
G. Lyall. *W. Young.*
J. P. Muspratt. *J. R. Carnac.*
J. Masterman.

London, 2d February 1831.

(3.)—COPY of a LETTER in the Judicial Department, from the Vice-President in Council to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d of January 1832; with Draft of proposed REGULATION therein referred to.

(3.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 3 January 1832.

Fort William, 3d January 1832.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies.*
Judicial Department, Lower Provinces.

Honourable Sirs,

YOUR despatches (No. 24, of 1830), dated June 30th, 1830, and (No. 8, of 1831), dated February 2d, 1831, in the General Department, have been transferred to the Judicial Department for consideration, in connection with other arrangements then contemplated in that branch of the administration. We proceed to lay before you the proceedings which have consequently been adopted.

Civil Consultations, 27 December 1831, No. 1 to 14.

2. In our separate minutes, dated July 27th and August 8th last, we have recorded our opinions on the several points noticed in those despatches. The sentiments of the right honourable the Governor-general have been communicated in a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Macnaghten, under date October 25th last; and the draft of a Regulation has been prepared for remedying some of the hardships complained of.

Civil Consultations, 27 December 1831, No. 6 to 9.
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3. The former of the above despatches relates to a petition presented to Parliament by East Indians resident at this Presidency.

4. Their first complaint is, that "it is not clear by what civil law their rights are determined, unless they reside within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and in particular, that the legality of their marriages, their power of bequeathing by will, and the rule of succession to their property, in cases of intestacy, are not fixed by specific laws."

5. We are not aware that, practically, the East Indians have hitherto suffered any injury from the defects described; but if they exist, we think that they ought undoubtedly to be remedied.

6. The first 43 sections of the proposed Regulation are calculated to meet the evil. With regard to marriages, the Governor-general was not aware that doubts of their legality ever existed; and on that point the enactment is silent. The provisions of the existing code did not appear to render it necessary that testamentary dispositions by East Indians should be legalised by any express enactment. To remove all doubts, however, it was considered expedient to introduce clauses to that effect, and they will accordingly be found in the draft. The principle prescribed for observance in the cases of the property of intestates is the English Statute of Distributions, which, for obvious reasons, was preferred to either the Hindoo or the Mahomedan system.

7. Their second ground of complaint is, "that they are amenable when in the interior to the Mahomedan criminal law." The Vice-President considers this complaint to be just, and the state of the law in this respect to be a grievance which ought to be removed. The Governor-general concurs with Mr. Blunt in thinking the ground of complaint more specious than real, but is fully prepared to admit with the Vice-President that respectable individuals of the class alluded to would be disgusted at and consider a hardship the being subjected to the verdict of a Mahomedan law officer. For the removal of the hardship, sections 44 to 46 of the proposed Regulation prescribe that in criminal trials of East Indians or European foreigners the Mahomedan law should not regulate the sentences; and declare that the provisions of Regulation I. 1810, are especially applicable to such trials.

8. They complain, thirdly, "that they are excluded, from the covenanted service of the East India Company, from holding commissions in the Indian army, and from all sworn offices in the Company's marine." The Vice-President observes, that these exclusions are now only applicable to such of the East Indians as are the children of a parent wholly native, and that others are eligible equally with Europeans. He would be glad to see all distinctions, disabilities and exclusions as far as possible abolished; but although these may for the present be unavoidable as to natives, he views as impolitic the system which avowedly would separate the descendants of Europeans from their connection with Europeans, and alienate them, by fixing on them the disabilities which it may not be practicable at once to remove from natives. He is accordingly for abrogating the remaining disabilities that affect the East Indians. The Governor-general has expressed his opinion in concurrence with Mr. Blunt, that it would not be advisable at present to abolish the existing distinctions.

9. The fourth grievance is, "that they are excluded from numerous subordinate offices to which natives of pure descent are eligible." This appears to be well founded as regards the state of things in this presidency, and his Lordship fully concurs with us in thinking that all subordinate civil offices should be declared open to natives of India, whatever may be their religious persuasions, excepting the appointments of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers. The only offices of this nature which were closed to them by express enactment, were those of moonsiff and vakeel, and you will observe that these have been thrown open by sections 3 and 30, Regulation V. 1831.

10. The Madras government have already proposed an enactment for enabling East Indians to hold lands on the same terms with other natives. The draft is at present under the consideration of the Governor-general.

11. We proceed now to notice the subjects adverted to in your despatch of February 2d.

12. We have already observed that the exclusion of native Christians from civil offices has been abrogated by provisions introduced into Regulation V. 1831.

13. With

Appendix (F.)

(3.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 3 January 1832.

13. With regard to the employment of native Christians in subordinate commands over native troops, as a native soldier can only be promoted by the act of his commanding officer, his Lordship is of opinion that there is little reason to apprehend the exercise of partiality on the score of religious faith, and that the ordinary securities against the appointment of improper persons are sufficient, without any legal exclusion.

14. The remaining question is the important one, as to what extent converts to Christianity are practically exposed to the loss of any civil rights in consequence of their change of religion.

15. His Lordship is not aware that any practical injury has been sustained by native converts in consequence of the existing laws. He is of opinion, however, that the possibility of such an occurrence should be guarded against by an express enactment.

16. Sections 47 and 48 of the proposed Regulation are framed with a view to the promotion of this object.

17. We are not aware that native Christians are subject in any case to compulsory attendance on the religious ceremonies of other natives.

18. In conformity with the instructions contained in the 9th paragraph of your despatch of February 2d, 1831, we have forwarded a copy of it to the Madras Government, with the view to concert measures for the abolition of the disabilities which may be found to exist there, in opposition to the usage of this and the Bombay presidency.

19. We have forwarded a copy of the proposed Regulation to the Advocate-general, in order that he may communicate to us any observations which the consideration of its several clauses may suggest.

20. It remains to notice the two concluding sections of the Regulation proposed by the Governor-general, the 49th and 50th.

21. You will observe that the provisions in question were introduced by his Lordship after communication with the Bombay Government, and that they are verbatim the same as those which are numbered section 24, Regulation IV. and section 38, Regulation VIII. of the Bombay Code of 1827.

22. The subject is one which has for some time engaged our attention. The opinions of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, will be found in the documents noted in the margin. At their instance a reference was made to the Bombay Government, to know how far resort had been had to the provisions of that code. The reply to this reference did not show that it had been very extensively used, but exhibited no discouraging circumstances to deter from the experiment at this presidency.

Crim. Cons.	17 Jan. 1828,	No. 9 & 10
— —	24 Nov. 1829.	40 to 43.
— —	8 Jan. 1830,	1 & 2.
— —	14 Dec. 1830,	1 & 2.
— —	29 Mar. 1831,	1 & 2.
Civil Cons.	27 Dec. 1831,	15 to 18.

23. Mr. Blunt, in a separate Minute, dated December 10th last, objects to the introduction of the two concluding sections in the proposed enactment, which, as they involve an important change of system in the administration of justice, and are not connected with the subject matter of the preceding sections of the Regulation, he is of opinion ought to be separately discussed; he considers that the proposed rules, as they now stand, are materially defective, and that if it be expedient to introduce experimentally the trial by jury, the provisions necessary for that purpose ought to form a distinct enactment, which he is of opinion, previously to being passed into a law, should be referred to the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for their consideration and opinion as regards the details of the enactment. The Vice-President concurs in the expediency of the propositions proposed by the Governor-general; and as their object is distinct from that of the other clauses of the Regulation, he thinks that they might be taken separately into consideration, and disposed of without the delay which must necessarily attend the deliberations on other parts of the enactment.

Civil Consultations, 27 December 1831. No. 11.

We have the honour to be, honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful humble servants,
(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*
W. Blunt.

Fort William, 3d January 1832.

A.D. 1831. REGULATION.

A Regulation for prescribing Rules of Succession in cases of Intestacy to Property left by individuals belonging to the class ordinarily termed East Indians. For declaring the validity of Wills and Testamentary Dispositions executed by such persons, and defining the rules of conduct and forms to be observed by Executors and Administrators. For the adjustment of civil controversies between persons of this class, and for the trial of offences with which they, or European foreigners, may be charged. For the modification of the rules which prescribed the observance of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws in certain cases, and for facilitating the trial of civil and criminal suits by the aid of a Punchayet or Jury. Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the

Preamble. It is well known that almost from the first period of the acquisition of this country by the British Government, there has existed in various parts of the territories a class of persons not professing either the Hindoo or Mahomedan religions. These persons have been designated *Dounslee,* in the native language, and in the English language they have been distinguished by the term East Indian, Anglo-Indian, or by different appellations, signifying that they do not belong to the pure European or native classes of the community. The class referred to are either immediately descended from European fathers and native mothers, or they are the offspring by intermarriages of such descendants. Hitherto no rules have been promulgated by which the descent of property left by such persons in cases of intestacy may be regulated; and it is obvious that the laws of inheritance which prevail among Hindoos and Mahomedans are not applicable to persons who profess the Christian faith. But the class referred to have now become an important part of the population of this country, and it has been deemed necessary, therefore, to prescribe distinct rules of inheritance to be applied to property left by any individual of such class who may have died intestate. It is further requisite to declare the validity of wills or testamentary dispositions executed by those persons, and to prescribe the rules of conduct and forms to be observed by the executors named in their wills in taking out probate, and in the performance of other duties, or by administrators, to whom the collection and distribution of property belonging to deceased persons of this class may be entrusted. It is further deemed requisite to lay down distinct rules for the adjustment of civil controversies regarding other matters which may arise between two or more individuals of this class, and for the trial of offences with which they or European foreigners may be charged. There appears also reason to believe, that the rules prescribing the observance of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws in certain cases require modification. It further seems desirable, with a view to facilitate the trial of civil and criminal suits, that the aid of a punchayet or jury should occasionally be resorted to. The following rules have been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. In all cases of an individual belonging to the class termed East Indian, who may be subject to the jurisdiction of the zillah and city courts, having at his death left a will and appointed an executor or executors to carry the same into effect, and in which the heir to the deceased may not be a disqualified landholder, subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards under Regulation X. of 1793, or any other Regulation relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or in which that court may not deem it necessary or proper to exercise such jurisdiction, the executor or executors so appointed are to take charge of the estate of the deceased (provided the judge sees no sufficient reason to object to the appointment), and to proceed to the execution of the trust in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. Whenever any individual belonging to the class above referred to shall die without a will, and leaving property movable or immovable as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the judge within whose district the property may be situated to depute the nearest and most lawful friend of the deceased, that is to say, the next of blood, who is under no legal disabilities, to administer to his property, or he may, at his discretion, commit the administration either to the widow or the next of kin, or to both of them.

IV. In the event of the deceased having left no widow or near relative, or in the event of such persons refusing to accept the administration, it shall be competent to the judge to appoint any discreet person whom he may approve of, to collect the goods and chattels of the deceased, and to keep them in his safe custody, the preference being in such cases given to a creditor of the deceased. This rule shall not, however, be construed to extend to the appointment by the judge of an administrator to take charge of lands paying revenue to Government.

V. It shall likewise be the duty of the judge to appoint an administrator (with the restriction contained in the preceding section) when any individual of this class not born in lawful wedlock shall die intestate, leaving neither wife nor child.

VI. First, Whenever an East Indian shall die intestate, the surplusage of the intestate's estates (excepting that of a married woman, which, unless otherwise by deed specially provided, shall go to the husband) shall, after the expiration of one year from the death of the intestate, be distributed in the following manner, subject however to the provisions contained in the 24th and following sections of this Regulation, the due observance of which must precede any distribution of the estate; namely, one-third shall go to the widow of the intestate, and the residue in equal proportions to his children, or if dead, to their representatives, that is, their lineal descendants. If there are no children, or other legal representatives subsisting, then a moiety shall go to the widow and a moiety to the next of kindred in equal degree, and their representatives. If no widow, the whole shall go to the children. If neither widow nor children, the whole shall be distributed among the next of kin in equal degree and their representatives.

Second. It is to be understood, however, that no representatives shall be admitted among collaterals further than the children of the intestate's brother and sister.

Third. If the father be dead and any of the children die intestate without wife or issue in the life-time of the mother, she and each of the remaining children and their representatives shall divide the property in equal portions.

Fourth. If an East Indian die, leaving a wife and a mother and brother and sisters, the wife shall have only a moiety, the remainder going to his mother, brothers and sisters equally.

Fifth. Provided, however, that no child of the intestate on whom he settled in his lifetime any estate in land or pecuniary portion equal to the distributive share of the other children, shall have any part of the surplusage with their brothers and sisters; but if the estate so given to them by way of advancement be not quite equivalent to the other shares, the children so advanced shall have so much only as will make them equal.

Draft Regulation referred to in Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 3 January 1832

VII. All persons will be deemed capable of being executors that are capable of making wills; but if any person should be appointed executor who is under the age of twenty-one years, or absent at a great distance, it shall be competent to the judge to appoint an administrator to act during the minority or absence of such executor.

VIII. In the event of a testator making an incomplete will, without naming any executors, or if he names incapable persons, or if the executors named refuse to act, in any of these cases it shall be competent to the judge to grant written authority to administer to some other person, annexing a copy of the will to such authority; but in this case, as well as in that contemplated in the preceding section, and in sections 4 and 5, the selection of an administrator, as regards landed property paying revenue to Government, shall be left to the collector of the district, as provided for by section 37 of this Regulation.

IX. The testator may appoint two or more persons to be joint executors, and they shall be accounted but as one person.

X. The interest vested in the executor by the will of the deceased may be continued and kept alive by the will of the same executor, so that the executor of the deceased's executor may be to all intents and purposes the executor of the deceased himself.

XI. The executor or administrator must bury the deceased in a manner suitable to the estate which he leaves behind him, the necessary funeral expenses being allowed previously to all other debts and charges.

XII. The executor (or administrator, where one is appointed by the judge, owing to the absence or minority of the executors) must prove the will of the deceased. When the will is so proved, the original must be deposited in the office of the judge, and a copy thereof, on stamped paper, must be made out under the seal of the judge, and delivered to the executor or administrator, together with a certificate of its having been proved before him.

XIII. An executor must take out probate within six months from the date of the death of the testator, on penalty of fine proportioned to the value of the estate, not however in any case exceeding 500 rupees.

XIV. The copies to be furnished according to section 12 of this Regulation shall be drawn out on paper bearing a duty proportioned to the value of the estate, calculated according to the rates laid down in Regulation X, 1829, Schedule (A.) No. 7.

XV. If an executor, having proved the will, is out of the district, and cannot after the prescribed notice for the attendance of absentees be found, so that a creditor cannot proceed against him for a debt due from the testator, a special administration may be granted to some one for the purpose of his being made a defendant to a suit for the recovery of the debt; and if the claim be proved, the judge shall cause payment to be made out of the property of the deceased, not being land paying revenue to Government, in like manner as if the decree had been given against the original executors.

XVI. If there are many executors of a will, and one of them only proves the will and takes upon him the executorship, it is sufficient for all of them; but the rest, unless they have refused, may afterwards join with him; but if they shall all refuse the executorship, none of them will ever afterwards be permitted to prove the will; and it shall in this case be the duty of the judge to grant administration, annexing a copy of the will to the written authority so granted, to such discreet persons he may think proper, with the restriction contained in section 4 of this Regulation.

XVII. It shall be competent to the judge to summon any person who may have been named as executor to a will; and if the person so summoned shall attend and refuse the executorship, or if he shall not appear on the summons, or after the usual proclamation prescribed for the attendance of parties and witnesses in the civil courts, the judge may grant administration to any other person, subject to the restriction contained in section 4 of this Regulation, and the authority so granted shall be good in law till such executor may prove the will.

XVIII. In the event of the judge declining to confirm as executor any person who may have been named as such in the will of the testator, it shall be competent to such person to prefer a summary appeal to the provincial court of the division against the rejection of his appointment; and the judges of that court will be at liberty, should they consider the objections of the judge to be unfounded, to direct him to grant probate of the will and admit the executor.

XIX. In defect of any will, the person entitled to be administrator must also take out an authority to administer, under the seal of the court, in order to enable him to collect, administer and dispose of the goods of the deceased. The authority so granted shall be written on stamped paper, of a value calculated according to the amount of property left, as prescribed for the copies of wills to be granted under section 12 of this Regulation.

XX. The executors or administrators who may be appointed under this Regulation shall enter into a bond, with sureties, to such amount as may be required by the judge, for the faithful execution of their trusts.

XXI. If all the property of the deceased lie within the same jurisdiction, a probate before the judge of the zillah or city, or an authority to administer granted by him, shall be considered sufficient; but if the deceased had property in two distinct jurisdictions, then the will must be proved, or administration taken out before the provincial court of the division; or if the deceased had property in two distinct divisions, then before the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and those courts shall be severally bound, in granting probates or appointing executors or administrators, by the rules which have been laid down in this Regulation for the guidance of judges in the performance of those duties.

XXII. The executor or administrator who may be appointed under this Regulation shall be required to make an inventory of the property, movable or immovable, whether in possession or action of the deceased, which he is to deliver in to the judge, upon oath if required; but no administrator shall be cited into court to render an account of the estate of his intestate, otherwise than by an inventory thereof, unless at the instance of some person in behalf of a minor, or having a demand out of such estate as a creditor or next of kin.

XXIII. If property belonging to a person deceased be kept from the executor or administrator, he may sue for them in the civil court; and whatever property may come to his hands he may convert into ready money to answer the demands that may be made upon him, save and except in the case of lands assessed with the Government revenue, in which case no sale shall take place except by order of the judge in execution of a decree passed in favour of a creditor, or unless the sale shall be ordered for the purpose specified in the 29th section of this Regulation.

XXIV. The executor or administrator shall pay the debts of the deceased, and in payment of the debts he shall observe the rules of priority; first, paying all funeral charges, and the expenses of proving the will, and the like; secondly, debts due to Government; thirdly, debts due in satisfaction of decrees of courts; fourthly, debts due on special contracts, as for rents, or upon bonds, covenants, and the like, under seal; and lastly, debts on simple contracts, as servants' wages, and upon notes unsealed, and verbal promises.

XXV. If a person being executor shall be desirous to pay the assets as far as they will go, and that his payments may not be afterwards questioned, he shall be at liberty to make an application to that effect, in which case the testator's creditors shall be summoned, in order that they may, if they be so inclined, summarily contest each other's debts, with the view of establishing their respective claims to preference in the order of payment. A similar course of proceeding shall be open to an administrator appointed by the court.

XXVI. In all cases, except where otherwise specially ordered by the testator, the personal estate of a person deceased shall be in the first instance liable for the payment of debts and legacies, and if the executor be himself a creditor of the testator he may pay himself first.

XXVII. When the debts are all paid, the legacies shall next be discharged, which are to be paid by the executor or administrator, so far as the assets will extend; but he shall not give himself the preference herein as in the case of debts.

XXVIII. When all the debts and particular legacies shall have been discharged, the surplus or residuum shall be paid to the residuary legatee, if any be appointed by the will, and if there be none, and if there be nothing in the will to imply the intention of the testator that the executor should take the residue, such residue shall be taken by the executor in trust for the next of kin, to be distributed as prescribed in a case of complete intestacy, and the wife being the executrix shall make no difference.

XXIX. In the event of a person dying intestate, and leaving landed property paying revenue to Government as an entire undivided estate, the profits of which are to be distributed among several individuals, agreeably to the rules prescribed by this Regulation, in that case, as well as in the case of a testator bequeathing portions of such property to different individuals, then if these several successors or legatees shall not agree to the appointment of a common manager, or shall not consent to continue in joint-tenancy, subject to a common obligation, it shall be competent to any one of them to apply for a division in the manner prescribed by Regulation XIX. of 1814: provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as exempting the whole or any part of such property for sale, in satisfaction of arrears of Government revenue, at any time prior to the division.

XXX. Provided, however, that in the event of any European being constituted executor, who is disabled from interfering with the collections in the provinces by section 4, Regulation XXXVIII. of 1793, extended to Benares by section 4, Regulation XLVIII. of 1795, and to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces by section 4, Regulation XIX. of 1803, it shall be competent to the judge to cause to be associated with such executor, and with his consent, some individual who may not be disqualified to act as administrator for the management of any lands which may have been left by the testator, such individual to be appointed in the mode prescribed by section 37 of this Regulation.

XXXI. Executors may bring actions for trespass done to their testator, as for property carried away in his life-time, and shall recover damages in like manner as he might have done, and the executors of executors shall have actions of debt, account, and of goods taken away of the first testator, and shall answer to others so far as they may recover property of the first testator as the first executors.

XXXII. An executor shall be held subject to every person's claim and action which he had against the testator, except as to personal wrongs done by the testator to the person or goods of another, in which case the executor shall not be considered as representing him.

XXXIII. Against an administrator next of kin and his executor, and for him, an action shall lie as for and against an executor and his executor, and he shall be charged to the value of the property and no further, unless it be by his own false plea, or by wasting the goods of the intestate. But neither an executor nor an administrator shall ever be required to make good any claim against the deceased out of his own property, except where he may have committed some wrong, nor shall costs be given against him personally, except in the case last mentioned.

XXXIV. An executor or administrator next of kin, having once accepted his trust, shall not be considered at liberty to relinquish such trust without the special permission of the court.

XXXV. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to supersede the rules contained in Regulation V. of 1799, or other enactments in force relative to the wills of Hindoos or Mussulmans, or which confer jurisdiction on the Court of Wards; and those rules, so far as they affect the two great classes of the community above specified, and the estates of minors, who under the existing Regulations are subject to the Court of Wards, shall be held to be in full force, any thing in this Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXVI. Whenever and so often as the judges on whom it may devolve to execute the provisions of this Regulation shall think fit, they shall be at liberty to make a reference through the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for the opinion of the Advocate-general in any instance in which they may entertain a doubt as to who should be considered the next of kin, either to administer to or to inherit the property of a person deceased, or on any other point connected with the rules contained in this enactment.

XXXVII. Provided moreover, that whenever an individual of the class referred to in this Regulation may die intestate, leaving landed property paying revenue to Government, and the judge in whose jurisdiction the property may be situated shall, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by this Regulation, deem it proper to intrust the administration of such landed property to some person not being of kin to the deceased, he shall issue a precept to the collector of land revenue of the district wherein the estate may be situated, directing him to appoint a person for the due care and management of the estate, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust, in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof: provided, however, that if any person holding an interest in the estate shall be dissatisfied with the selection made by the collector, of the individual to perform the duty in question, or with his conduct at any time after his appointment, it shall be competent to such person to represent his objections to the Board of Revenue, and the Board will either confirm the administrator chosen, or order the collector to appoint another person, as on consideration of the circumstances of the case may appear reasonable and proper.

XXXVIII. The Courts of Wards are vested with a discretion generally by section 4, Regulation VI. 1822, to refrain from interfering with the estates of minors or other disqualified proprietors in cases wherein they may deem their interposition unnecessary or inexpedient. It is further provided that no estate, the sole property of a minor, and descended to him by the regular course of inheritance, shall during his minority be sold for arrears of revenue accruing subsequently to his accession to the same, but that the revenue authorities shall on an arrear so accruing, be authorized to farm the estate for a period not exceeding ten years, and that it shall be competent to the Court of Wards to assume charge of such estates at any time during the minority of the proprietors, notwithstanding they may have originally refrained from interfering. The whole of these rules shall be held applicable to landed property paying revenue to Government, and which may have devolved on a minor under this Regulation, whether the same shall have been placed under the management of an executor or executors appointed by the testator, or under that of an administrator of kin to the intestate appointed by the judge, or under that of an administrator not being of kin, and selected for the charge by the collector of the district.

XXXIX. Provided moreover, that it shall in all instances be competent to the judge of the district whenever a person of the class referred to in this Regulation may die, whether with or without a will, leaving property movable or immovable, and a child or children in a state of minority, to adopt such measures for the security of the interests of such child or children, either by requiring fresh security from time to time or otherwise, whether the property be under charge of an executor or administrator, whenever he may deem his interference necessary, either in consequence of a representation from some person interested in the welfare of the minor or minors, or for any other reason; this rule, however, shall not be deemed applicable to the case of an administrator appointed by the collector, or to property when under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

XL. Minority with respect to individuals of the class referred to in this Regulation is limited to the expiration of the twenty-first year.

XLI. In the event of any individual of the class referred to in this Regulation dying intestate and leaving property movable or immovable to which there may be no claimant, the judge shall conform with the rules prescribed in section 7, Regulation V. 1799.

XLII. In all suits and complaints preferred by an individual or individuals of the class referred to in this Regulation against one or more individuals of the same class, respecting the succession or right to real or personal property, land, rents, revenues, debts, accounts, contracts, partnerships, marriage, claims to damages for injuries, and generally all suits and complaints of a civil nature in which a specific course of proceeding may not have been directed by any Regulations that are now or may be enacted in the form prescribed by Regulation XLI. 1793, and the corresponding enactment, the principles and rules of the English law shall govern the decision.

XLIII. Provided, however, that should any point arise regarding which the judge having cognizance of the suit may entertain doubts, either from its not having been definitively settled, or from his inability to ascertain the decision from the best authorities available to him at the time, he shall be at liberty either to refer such point for the opinion of the Advocate-general, by which, in such case, his judgment shall be guided, or at once to pass judgment to the best of his ability according to justice, equity and good conscience, subject to correction on appeal by a superior court.

XLIV. In modification of the rules contained in Regulation IX. 1793, or other corresponding enactments, which provide for the delivery of futwas before the Courts of Circuit and the Nizamut Adawlut, and which prescribe that the sentences of those courts shall be regulated by the Mahomedan law, it is hereby declared that whenever an individual or individuals of the class referred to in this Regulation, or an European foreigner, shall be brought to trial for any offence cognizable under the general Regulations, the law officer or officers who may preside at the trial shall merely be required to state whether the offence with which the prisoner or prisoners may have been charged is proved or not, without specifying either the nature or the extent of the punishment to which such prisoner or prisoners may be liable, which shall in each case be awarded by the judge or judges who may have conducted the trial to the extent prescribed by the existing Regulations.

XLV. Provided, however, that in any case where an individual of the class referred to may, in the opinion of the judge of circuit, have been guilty of an offence to which no specific punishment may be attached by the existing Regulations, the judge of circuit shall not pass sentence, but the proceedings on the trial, when completed, shall be transmitted, with the opinion of the judge on the evidence and facts established, for the sentence of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.

XLVI. It has been provided by section 2, Regulation I. 1810, that whenever there may appear to be sufficient cause for dispensing with the attendance and futwa of the law officers of the Court of Circuit upon a criminal trial or trials to be held before any of those courts, it shall be competent to the Governor-general in Council or the executive government for the time being to order the same. That provision is hereby extended to trials held before the Nizamut Adawlut; and in explanation of what shall be deemed sufficient cause for such dispensation, it is hereby declared that whenever any individual of the class referred to in this Regulation, any European foreigner or generally any other person subject to the jurispiction of the mofussil courts, may be brought to trial, who may be of such respectability or rank in life as to render it proper, in the opinion of the judge or judges having cognizance of the case, to exempt him from the operation of the futwa of a Mahomedan law officer, those authorities are authorized and required to represent their opinion to that effect for the consideration of the Governor-general in Council; and an official communication of an order complying therewith by the secretary to Government in the judicial department shall be deemed sufficient authority for the trial or trials referred to being held before the Court of Circuit or Nizamut Adawlut without the attendance or futwa of the law officers.

XLVII. Such part of clause 2, section 3, Regulation VIII. 1793, enacted for the province of Benares, which declares that "in cases in which the plaintiff shall be of a different religious persuasion from the defendant the decision is to be regulated by the law of the religion of the latter, excepting where Europeans or other persons, not being either Mahomedans or Hindoos, shall be defendants, in which case the law of the plaintiff is to be made the rule of decision in all plaints or actions of a civil nature," is hereby rescinded, and the rule contained in section 15, Regulation IV. 1793, and corresponding enactment contained in clause 1, section 16, Regulation III. 1803, shall be the rule of guidance in all suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage and caste, and all religious usages and institutions that may arise between persons professing the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions respectively.

XLVIII. It is hereby declared, however, that the above rules are intended, and shall be held to apply to such persons only as should be *bonâ fide* professors of those religons at the time of the application of the law to the case, and were designed for the protection of the right of such persons, not for the deprivation of the rights of others. Whenever, therefore, in any civil suit, the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo and the other of the Mahomedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasion, the laws of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which but for the operation of such laws they would have been entitled. In all such cases the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience; it being clearly understood, however, that this provision shall not be considered as justifying the introduction of the English or any foreign law, or the application to such cases of any rules not sanctioned by those principles.

XLIX. *First.* In the trial of suits, it shall be competent to every court in which an European authority presides to avail itself of the assistance of respectable natives in either of the three following ways. First, by referring the suit, or any point or points in the same, to a punchayet of such persons, who will carry on their inquiries apart from the court, and report to it the result; the reference to the punchayet, and its answer, shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the suit.

Second. Or second, by constituting two or more such persons assessors or members of the court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses: the opinion of each assessor shall be given separately and discussed; and if any of the assessors, or the authority presiding in the court, should desire it, the opinions of the assessors shall be recorded in writing in the suit.

Third. Or third, by employing them more nearly as a jury: they will then attend during the trial of the suit; will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of inquiry as occur to them, the court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information; and after consultation will deliver in their opinion.

Draft Regulation referred to in Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 3 January 1832.

Fourth. It is clearly to be understood that under all the modes of procedure described in the three preceding clauses, the decision is vested exclusively in the authority presiding in the court.

L. The provisions of the above section for enabling courts of civil justice in which Europeans preside, to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable natives in the trial of suits, by employing them as members of a punchayet, or as assessors, or more nearly as a jury, the decision, however, being in all cases vested in the authority presiding in the court, are applicable to courts of criminal justice.

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(4).—A. D. 1832. REGULATION IV. FORT ST. GEORGE.

(4.) *Madras* Regulation IV. 1832.

A Regulation for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff and Vakeel, as well as to the several subordinate offices in the judicial, revenue and police departments; and for rescinding those provisions of the existing Regulations which prevent the descendants of Europeans by Native Mothers from purchasing lands at public sale, and from farming lands, or becoming security for proprietors or renters of land, or farmers of the public revenue.—Passed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 16th March 1832; corresponding with 5th of Pungoonee of the year Carah, 1754th year of Salliwahn; and with the 12th of Shaval, 1247 Hijere.

Preamble.

Whereas it has been deemed just and proper to rescind those provisions of the existing Regulations which restrict the selection of persons to be appointed to the office of sudder ameen, district moonsiff and vakeel, to individuals of the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions; and to declare that no natives of India shall be ineligible to those offices on account of their religious belief or persuasion; and also to rescind those provisions of the existing Regulations which prevent the descendants of Europeans by native mothers from purchasing lands at public sale, and from farming lands, or becoming security for renters, farmers or landholders: the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact the following Regulation, to be in force from the date of its promulgation.

Clause first, sect. 7. Regulation I. 1827, and Clause first, section 5, Regulation VII. 1827, modified. No Native of India ineligible to the office of Sudder Ameen on account of religion.

II. So much of clause first, section 7, Regulation I. 1827, and clause first, section 5, Regulation VII. 1827, as restricts the selection of persons to be appointed to the office of sudder ameen in the Auxiliary Courts and in the Courts of the Native Judges, to individuals of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, is hereby rescinded; and no native of India shall be considered ineligible to that office on account of his religious belief or persuasion.

Office of District Moonsiff open to all natives of India.

III. So much of section 6, Regulation VI. 1816, as restricts the judges of the several courts in the nomination of persons for the office of district moonsiff, to individuals of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, is hereby rescinded; and that office shall in future be open to all natives of India, whatever may be their religious belief or persuasion.

Office of Vakeel open to all natives of India.

IV. So much of section 3, Regulation XIV. 1816, as restricts the several courts in the nomination and appointment of persons to the office of vakeel, to individuals of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, is hereby rescinded; and that office shall in future be open to all natives of India, whatever may be their religious belief or persuasion.

Descendants of Europeans by native mothers not to be excluded from any subordinate offices in the several departments.

V. It is hereby further declared, that the descendants of Europeans by native mothers shall not be excluded from holding any subordinate office in the judicial, revenue and police departments of this Government; but shall be regarded as eligible thereto according to their qualifications and services.

Rules preventing descendants of Europeans by native mothers from purchasing land at public sale, rescinded.

VI. So much of section 19, Regulation XXVI. 1802, or of any other rule in force, as prevents, or can be construed to prevent, the descendants of Europeans by native mothers from purchasing lands at public sale, is hereby rescinded.

Rules preventing them from farming land and becoming security for proprietors and farmers, rescinded.

VII. So much of section 41, Regulation I. 1803, and of section 62, Regulation II. 1803, and of any other rule in force, as prevents, has prevented, or can be construed to prevent, the descendants of Europeans by native mothers from farming lands, or from becoming security for proprietors or renters of land, or farmers of the public revenue, is hereby rescinded.

Appendix (G.)

Abolition of Suttee, &c.

Appendix, (G.)

Extract from Sir *J. Malcolm's* Minute, 16 Nov. 1830.

EXTRACT from Sir *J. Malcolm's* General Minute of November 16, 1830, as to his administration of the Government of *Bombay*.

247. THE abolition of suttee, through gradual means, and with the aid of influential natives, occupied my attention from the day of my arrival at Bombay; and I had, as recorded in my minute referred to in the margin, made some progress towards effecting this object in the manner I deemed best calculated to accomplish this end without hazard or alarming the feelings of any attack on the superstitious usages of our native subjects.

248. On a Regulation being published for the abolition of this horrid practice at Bengal, which was followed by a similar measure at Madras, I recommended (and my recommendation was adopted) to put an end to suttee within the territories of Bombay, not by any enactment which might I thought attract notice and cause bad feeling, but by repealing a short clause of the Regulations which declared "assistance at the rites of self immolation not to subject any one to the penalty of murder." I doubted, and expressed my doubts on this occasion, of the policy of suppressing suttee by an act of Legislature, and added, "I earnestly pray I may be in error in the opinion I have formed on this subject, but it is one that has engaged my attention." Wherever I had influence and authority, I laboured to effect the decrease and ultimate abolition of this horrid rite. A very decided measure, from which I confess I have always shrunk, has been adopted by the Governor-general in Council, and many able and experienced persons do not participate in the fears I have entertained. I shall therefore hope these have been exaggerated, and at all events, my utmost efforts shall be given, during my short stay in India, to support the course of proceeding which has been adopted. The obstacles which may present themselves must be overcome. These are not likely, as far as I can judge, to appear in popular tumult, or any violent act of resistance, to our power; but dangerous impressions regarding the mode in which we mean to exercise that power may sink deep into the minds of our Hindoo subjects. These it must be our future care to prevent or remove, and while we defend the measure we have adopted, on the ground of our abhorrence of suttee, its abolition must ever be represented as an extreme act, upon which, independent of such feelings, those of the people of England expressed in numerous petitions to Parliament, have forced the rulers of India.

249. This measure must be quoted to our native subjects as an exception to that rigid rule we had prescribed to ourselves, and meant scrupulously to maintain as a general principle, of not interfering on any point connected with their religious usages. Such sentiments, promulgated through the local officers, and proved by acts, may restore confidence where it is impaired or lost; but we must, if we wish to avoid the dangerous agitation of men's minds, refrain more cautiously than ever from every proceeding that superstitious or seditious men could interpret in a manner that may induce them to believe, or make others believe, that our designs are further; and this caution is more necessary, as the zeal and want of knowledge of many may lead them to think there is no danger in further strides to improvement in matters where the prejudices and usages of natives are opposed to our progress, from there being no opposition to the present measure; such persons may not understand what those entrusted with the administration of India must never forget, that our power is so constructed that its very foundation may be sapped and destroyed before the superficial observer can detect the appearance of danger.

Appendix, (H.)

CORRESPONDENCE between the Indian Governments and the Court of Directors, relative to the Employment of the Natives in the Civil Departments of the Service, from 1821 to 1832.

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1. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, 23 April 1821 - 355
2. Ditto - - - ditto, 11 January 1822 - 356
3. Ditto - - - ditto, 8 February 1822 - ibid.
4. Ditto - - - ditto, 10 April 1823 - ibid.
5. Extract Judicial Letter to Bengal, 28 April 1824 - ibid.
6. Ditto - - - ditto, 23 July 1824 - 357
7. Ditto - - - ditto, 11 April 1826 - 358
8. Extract Letter in the Revenue Department, Lower Provinces, from the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors - 29 June 1826 - ibid.
9. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal 5 October 1826 - 359
10. Ditto - - - ditto, 7 December 1826 360
11. Extract Judicial Letter to Bengal, 3 January 1827 - 361
12. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, 22 February 1827 ibid.
13. Ditto - - - ditto, 12 July 1827 - 373
14. Ditto - - - ditto, 30 August 1827 - ibid.
15. Ditto - - - ditto, 17 April 1828 - ibid.
16. Extract Judicial Letter to Bengal, 23 July 1828 - ibid.
17. Extract Letter in the Revenue Department, Lower Provinces, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal, 10 September 1828 374
18. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, 23 October 1828 - ibid.
19. Extract Public Letter to Bengal, 18 February 1829 ibid.
20. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, 28 April 1829 - 375
21. Ditto - - - ditto, 18 August 1829 - ibid.
22. Ditto - - - ditto, 9 March 1830 - ibid.
23. Ditto - - - ditto, 15 June 1830 - 376
24. Extract Public Letter to Bengal, 30 June 1830 - 377
25. Ditto - - - ditto, 29 September 1830 ibid.
26. Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, 5 October 1830 - 378
27. Ditto - - - ditto, 9 November 1830 ibid.
28. Extract Judicial Letter to Bengal, 23 February 1831 ibid.
29. Extract Letter in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, from the Governor General of India, Lord W. C. Bentinck, to the Court of Directors, dated Simla, 15 September 1831 ibid.
30. Extract Judicial Letter to Bengal, 11 January 1832 - 379
31. Ditto - - - ditto, 1 February 1832 ibid.
32. Extract Judicial Letter from Fort St. George - - 19 January 1821 - 381

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33. Extract Judicial Letter to Fort St. George, 11 April 1826 - ibid.
34. Extract Judicial Letter from Fort St. George - - 29 December 1826 382
35. Extract Judicial Letter to Fort St. George, 21 March 1827 - ibid.
36. Extract Judicial Letter from Fort St. George - - 27 April 1827 - 383
37. Extract Public Letter to Fort St. George, 16 April 1828 - ibid.
38. Extract Judicial Letter from Fort St. George - - 4 July 1828 - 384
39. Extract Judicial Letter to Fort St. George, 6 May 1829 - 385
40. Ditto - - - ditto, 8 April 1829 - ibid.
41. Extract Judicial Letter from Fort St. George - - 26 January 1830 - ibid.
42. Ditto - - - ditto, 25 June 1830 - ibid.
43. Extract Public Letter to Fort St. George, 29 September 1830 ibid.
44. Extract Judicial Letter to Fort St. George, 12 October 1831 - 386
45. Ditto - - - ditto, 21 December 1831 ibid.
46. Ditto - - - ditto, 1 February 1832 387

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47. Extract Judicial Letter from Bombay, 15 January 1822 - ibid.
48. Ditto - - - ditto, 14 January 1824 - ibid.
49. Ditto - - - ditto, 29 November 1824 388
50. Ditto - - - ditto, 4 May 1825 - 389
51. Extract Judicial Letter to Bombay, 12 April 1826 - ibid.
52. Extract Judicial Letter from Bombay, 31 May 1826 - ibid.
53. Extract Judicial Letter to Bombay, 31 January 1827 - ibid.
54. Extract Judicial Letter from Bombay, 31 August 1827 - 392
55. Extract Public Letter to Bombay, 5 September 1827 ibid.
56. Extract Public Letter from Bombay, 13 August 1828 ibid.
57. Extract Public Letter to Bombay, 18 February 1829 ibid.
58. Extract Judicial Letter to Bombay, 29 July 1829 - 393
59. Extract Political Letter to Bombay, 26 May 1830 - ibid.
60. Extract Public Letter to Bombay, 29 September 1830 ibid.
61. Extract Judicial Letter from Bombay, 27 July 1831 - 394
62. Extract Judicial Letter to Bombay, 15 February 1832 ibid.
63. Extract General Letter from Bombay, 28 December 1831 ibid.

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1. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 23d April 1821.

1. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 23 April 1821.

26. We now proceed to advert to Regulations II. III. and IV. of 1821, which have been just promulgated, and of which 20 copies accompany this despatch.

27. The grounds on which those Regulations were framed, and the principal objects to which they are directed, are explained in the chief secretary's memorandum, which forms a separate number in the packet.

28. Referring your honourable Court to that document, and to the Regulations themselves, for more full information, we may observe generally, that they provide for the employment of duly qualified natives in the administration of criminal justice, that they greatly enlarge the powers and jurisdiction of moonsiffs and sudder ameens, that they enable the judges and magistrates to avail themselves more usefully and effectually than hitherto of the services of their registers and assistants, that they furnish considerable facilities to the joint magistrates

stationed at places not being the sudder stations of the district, in the discharge of their civil duties, and that they provide for the occasional exercise of the powers of a magistrate or joint magistrate by collectors of land revenue, and by other officers employed in the management or superintendence of any branch of the territorial revenue.

29. The provisions in question will, we trust, be found in principle to correspond with the views and wishes of your honourable Court. Independently of considerations of the general expediency of the measure, the abolition of the office of register of the Provincial Courts, and the more extensive employment of native agency, in the administration of civil and criminal justice, had, in fact, become indispensably necessary from the insufficient numbers of European officers employed in the judicial branch of the service.

2. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 11th January 1822.

2. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 11 Jan. 1822.

Hon Court's Letter, par. 155 et seq.

Commissioners' Report, par. 79

15. Referring to the impression which your honourable Court would appear to entertain of the abuses and exactions of the police, and other native officers of Cuttack, and to the disastrous consequences of such mal-practices, we feel pleasure in drawing the attention of your honourable Court to the sentiments expressed on that subject by Mr. Blunt. He states, that though he had personally visited many of the police divisions, and though Mr. Forrester had also made a tour of the district, yet neither to that gentleman or to himself, had a single complaint been preferred against any of the public native officers; and that he is of opinion, that as few abuses prevail in Cuttack, as can be expected under any system of administration, in which the instrumentality of natives is employed.

Commissioners' Report, par. 151 et seq

35. The information contained in the Commissioners' Report, and its accompanying documents, relative to the employment of native Ooreahs in the several departments of local administrations, and to the distinction between that class and the neutralized Ooreahs or descendants of foreign settlers, is more full and explicit than had before been received by us, and seems to show that Mr. Ewer rather overrated the extent to which office was enjoyed by native Ooreahs under former governments. Your honourable Court will find that the local authorities are impressed with a just sense of the propriety of selecting Ooreeahs for appointment in all cases where they may be found tolerably qualified for the performance of public duties, and that considerable improvement has taken place of late in regard to the class of natives generally employed in the public establishments in Cuttack

3. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 8th February 1822.

3. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 8 Feb 1822.

20. The Surdars and Lushkars will take cognizance of all disputes of a civil nature, and also of petty criminal offences occurring within their villages, or the limits of their local divisions; and, with the aid of a punchayet, will settle such disputes, or in criminal cases will adjudge such damages as may have been customary to the injured party.

21 Police darogahs will be appointed at convenient stations in the lowlands with the general powers they already exercise, but restricted to the cognizance of the more heinous classes of crimes that may be committed in the hills, and they will be directed also to observe the general principle of procuring the apprehension of all garrows, suspected of having perpetrated such offences, through the Surdars and Lushkars.

4. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 10th April 1823.

4. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 10 April 1823.

80. In the department of civil justice, the system is very much assimilated with that of the provinces subject to the Regulations, with this difference, that native agency is more largely employed, the jurisdiction of sudder ameens being extended to cases of 1,000 rupees.

5. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 28th April 1824.

5. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 28 April 1824.

55 In holding criminal trials, you directed the commissioner to be aided by his Mahomedan law officer. This provision appears to us defective, inasmuch as it makes no provision for the attendance of a Hindoo law officer during the trial of natives of that persuasion. The attendance of native law officers in court is undoubtedly for several purposes a wise provision, their better acquaintance with the habits and characters of individuals of their own faith qualifies them to be of essential assistance in the suggestion of questions, in the elucidation of circumstances in evidence, and in the deduction frequently of important consequences from the appearance and manners of the prisoners. In the interpretation of the niceties of language, on the right understanding of which much very often depends, and which is very seldom, if ever, attained by our European officers, their services are also most important. But the advantage to be derived from the presence or advice of a Mufti, on the trial of Hindoo prisoners is not very easily discernible. It appears to us highly desirable that the Commissioner be directed to require the attendance of a Hindoo law officer on all trials of prisoners of that persuasion.

6. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 23d July 1824.

6 Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal* 23 July 1824.

9. But whatever may be the urgency for increasing your European civil establishment, and to whatever extent it may be found necessary to carry that increase, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without again inculcating that which we have endeavoured to impress upon you, on various occasions, in the course of the last ten years, namely, the advantage and necessity of a more extensive employment of native agency in the judicial department of the service. The Regulations passed by you with this object in the beginning of 1821, have our cordial approbation; and we were greatly pleased with the valuable memorandum* which was then submitted to you by your chief secretary, Mr. Bayley, explanatory of the policy which had influenced the framing of those Regulations. But though, under the provisions then made, the powers of moonsiffs and sudder ameens were increased, and their number may be increased indefinitely, we apprehend, from the large arrear of undecided causes stated in Mr Adam's* minute to be depending in some of the Zillah Courts, that both the number and powers of those functionaries are still inadequate.

* *See* General Appendix, IV.

10. We are satisfied that, to secure a prompt administration of justice to the natives of India in civil cases, native functionaries must be multiplied, so as to enable them to dispose, in the first instance, of all suits of that description, and, as appears to us, without regard to the amount at stake, their decisions being of course liable to revision under appeal, where this check may be deemed indispensable, and, what perhaps is of no less importance, their general conduct being subject to a constant and vigilant supervision on the part of the European functionaries in the districts where they are stationed. It should be the duty of the latter, not only to hear appeals, but to inquire into, and to report to Government periodically on the efficiency of the native agents employed more immediately under their eye, and the degree of estimation in which they are held by the community, whilst it should equally be the care of Government to reward the deserving, and to testify in the most marked manner its displeasure against persons of an opposite character.

11. The policy of restricting, as is done by the existing Regulations, the powers of the native judicial functionaries, to hear and decide on causes where the interest at stake is of a limited value, appears to us to be questionable, for this reason, that a suit of 500 rupees may be more difficult to decide, and, with reference to the circumstances of the litigant parties, of more importance, than a suit involving ten times the amount. We are doubtful too whether corruption is not more likely to occur in small causes than in those which, from their magnitude, attract more general attention, and the progress and issue of which are more narrowly watched.

12 The adjudication of appealed civil suits, the general supervision of the native judicial agents, the superintendence of the police, and the administration of the higher departments of criminal justice, with the settlement and collection of the revenue, will afford ample occupation to those of our covenanted European servants, who devote themselves to the internal administration of the country. By aiming at more than we can accomplish, we endanger the attainment of that which is within our reach, and it is justly observed in the memorandum of Mr Bayley already alluded to, that, in consequence of "minute details, and the most laborious and even inferior duties being imposed on our European judicial servants, there is a want of active control over the conduct of the native officers, without which the latter cannot be safely trusted in matters of importance. Hence also that accumulation of arrears, and those embarrassments of other descriptions which have counteracted the unceasing endeavours of the most able men to infuse into the executive branch of the judicial administration, an adequate degree of general and permanent efficiency."

13. It has frequently been objected to the employment of the natives of India in judicial offices, that they cannot be safely trusted with the administration of justice To this objection it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say that they are already so trusted. But our principal reason for noticing the objection is, that we may impart to you our decided conviction that, when we place the natives of India in situations of trust and confidence, we are bound, under every consideration of justice and policy, to grant them adequate allowances. We have no right to calculate on their resisting temptations to which the generality of mankind in the same circumstances would yield, but, if we show a disposition to confide in them, and liberally to reward meritorious service, and to hold out promotion to such as may distinguish themselves by integrity and ability, we do not despair of improving their characters both morally and intellectually, and of rendering them the instruments of much good It will be gaining a most important point if we can substitute a well-regulated and responsible agency for that unauthorized and pernicious influence which there is reason to fear that the native officers of the Adawluts are in the habit now of too frequently exercising over the proceedings of those Courts.

14. The sentiments above expressed are in perfect conformity with the views which were communicated to you in our despatch from this department of the 9th November 1814, and which had been in like manner imparted to the Madras Government in a despatch dated the 29th of April preceding. On some of the suggestions contained in those despatches, there were, as might have been expected, differences of opinion among our servants in India. The experiment, however, of employing native agency in the administration of justice, has been tried with success on a large scale in the Madras provinces, where it has greatly relieved the Zillah Courts from a pressure of business, to the expeditious despatch of which they had been found unequal, besides having, as we believe, been attended with other important benefits; and we have derived much satisfaction from observing a spreading conviction of its utility. Mr. Secretary Bayley, in the memorandum already quoted, describes this employment of natives subject to vigilant examination and control, as one of the "best adapted to their

character and circumstances." "The propriety," he adds, "of augmenting the efficiency of the native judicial officers is supported by numerous authorities, both here and at home. The measure has been tried at Madras with acknowledged benefit, and the Governor-general, Mr. Dowdeswell, and Mr. Stuart, in their several minutes, dated the 2d October 1815, the 22d September 1819, and the 21st August 1820, have recorded sentiments favourable to its extension in the provinces under this Presidency. It has been attempted with success in the Delhi territories, as both Mr Metcalfe and Mr. Fortescue have fully attested in their respective reports. It has been recommended by the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in their detailed reports on the points stated in the letter from the honourable Court of Directors, dated the 9th November 1814, and the views and reasonings contained in that letter itself are entirely consistent with such a measure." You have not, however, made any distinct reply to our letter of 9th November 1814, an omission on your part which we now desire may be supplied We required you to recur to the practices of native governments, and to make use of the ancient institutions of the country, in the manner we pointed out. It was to the extensive employment of punchayets, heads of villages, and heads of caste, and to the transfer to the collectors of an important portion of the functions, both civil and criminal, hitherto exercised by the judges and magistrates, that we chiefly looked for a substantial improvement in the administration of justice under your presidency.

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7. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 11th April 1826.

7. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 11 April 1826.

23 We think it desirable to call your attention to the sentiments expressed in our judicial despatches, dated 9th November 1814, and 23d July 1824, in favour of the restoration of the ancient village establishments, the efficiency of which would evidently conduce in an important degree to the operation and success of the measures above directed. The efficacy of such a course of proceeding has been strikingly manifested under the administration of the commissioners in Cuttack.

57 We have derived much satisfaction from observing the desire manifested, both by you and the commissioners in Cuttack, to effect an adjustment of the rights of individuals to renovate the village police establishments, and to encourage respectable natives of Cuttack to qualify themselves for public employments, and we trust that your exertions will not be relaxed until these objects are accomplished.

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8. EXTRACT LETTER in the Revenue Department, Lower Provinces, from the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, to the Court of Directors, dated 29th June 1826.

8. Extract Letter in the Revenue Department from *Bengal*, 29 June 1826.

Para 71. On the whole, however, we see reason to regret that the office of dewan to collectors of revenue was abolished, since it was one which natives of respectability were ambitious of filling, and the paucity of such offices under our government is to be lamented. It appears likely, too, that the means of filling it well, will be greatly facilitated by the improved and extended education which the people of this country, but more especially those of Bengal Proper, have of late years enjoyed, and which is every day enlarging its scope, both with respect to the numbers of those who seek for information, and the extent to which they pursue it And it must never be forgotten that such improvement in the people, to be productive of much or unmixed good, must be met with corresponding disposition on the part of Government in all departments, to open new prospects of liberal employment.

72. It must otherwise, probably, be a source of disquiet and intrigue among the community, for unless Government shall open some door for the employment of the talents, which their own liberality has, in many instances elicited, and to a certain extent fostered by making natives of education and respectability of character eligible to higher grades of the public service than are at present open to their fair and honourable ambition, the gift of superior knowledge, with whatever other advantages attended, can scarcely fail to aggravate the discontent of the educated classes. Since, excepting the public service, the means of reputable employment for men of education and respectable family are comparatively confined, and in the service, as now constituted, though situations of responsibility held by natives are numerous, it cannot be denied that the emoluments attached to them are altogether disproportionate.

73. On the other hand, the advantages to be derived from a system which shall ensure the natives of superior education and knowledge a preferential claim to employment in the public service with adequate emoluments, are doubtless very great, such a system being indeed apparently indispensable to any decided improvement in the efficiency and economy of the civil administration of the country.

74. But these are considerations too important and comprehensive to be discussed in this place, though they must of course be kept in mind when we are called upon to decide on any proposition such as that now question.

75. We should be happy to receive a communication of the sentiments entertained by your honourable Court in regard to the extent to which you may consider it proper to carry the principle of employing the agency of natives in the territorial branch of the civil administration; supposing the Government to be satisfied as to their moral and intellectual qualifications.

9.—EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER *from Bengal*, dated 5th October 1826.

5. We are gratified to learn, that the rules passed in the beginning of 1821, for the more extensive employment of the natives in the administration of justice, have received the approbation of your honourable Court. Regulation II. of that year, has been found useful in relieving in some degree the files of the Zillah and City Registers, and in disposing of a large number of suits, which would otherwise have accumulated in their Courts; and Regulation III. by which the Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers and sudder ameens were empowered to try petty thefts, and other criminal cases of a trivial nature, has afforded considerable aid to the magistrates in the disposal of such cases, and has doubtless enabled them to devote a greater degree of attention to their more important duties; since that time, with a view to render their services more available, and with reference to the sudder ameens being now paid by a fixed salary instead of fees, we have deemed it advisable to rescind the rules which prohibited sudder ameens from trying suits admitted in *formâ pauperis*, but in other respects their powers have not been increased.

Letter to, dated 23d July 1824, paras. 9 to 13, on the more extensive employment of native agency in the Judicial Department

Vide Reports on the civil business from the Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

Total number of regular suits, original and appeal, pending on the Register's files

On the 1st Jan 1821 - 11,793
ditto, 1822 - 11,551
ditto, 1823 - 11,040
ditto, 1824 - 10,112
ditto, 1825 - 10,596

Regulation XIII. 1824.

6. In conformity to clause 2, section 2, of the Regulation above noticed, for discontinuing the mode of compensating the sudder ameens by the institution fee or stamp duty substituted for it, a fixed allowance has been granted to them on a scale calculated to ensure a faithful discharge of duty, and to afford them a liberal reward for their services.

Civil Consultations, 18 March 1824. No. 6 to 8.

7. We have weighed with that attention which they must always demand from us, the reasons recorded by your honourable Court, in favour of vesting the native functionaries with power to dispose, in the first instance, of all civil suits, without regard to the amount at stake, leaving the European servants to try appeals from their decisions, and to exercise a general supervision over their character and conduct, but we must confess we have not been able to satisfy ourselves of the expediency of carrying a measure, which involves so material a change of system, into effect, to the full extent contemplated by your honourable Court.

8. Had the system now in force been framed with a view to such an extensive employment of native agency in the Judicial Department, and had men of education and respectability been originally enlisted in the cause, a class of native judges might have grown up with our institutions, alike qualified by their education and influence in society, to have held situations of high responsibility in the administration of justice throughout the country.

9. The system, however, introduced in 1793, was ill calculated to encourage the formation of such a class; in fact, the employment of the natives in judicial functions, to the extent even to which their services are now brought into action, was probably never contemplated, nor was any apprehension then entertained that a difficulty would arise in providing a sufficient number of European agents for the administration of civil justice, excepting in petty suits and matters of inferior importance.

10. Hence native commissioners in the early introduction of the code, were restricted to trying suits for money or other personal property to the amount of 50 rupees, and it was not until the year 1803, that the office of sudder ameen was established for the trial of suits referred by the judge in which the amount or value of the property sued for should not exceed 100 rupees.

11. It cannot be supposed that the emoluments derived by the moonsiffs and sudder ameens under those limitations, which in fact afforded scarcely a bare subsistence, were likely to induce men of high character or qualifications to become candidates for those offices; although the Regulation at the time enjoined the selection of the commissioners from some of the highest classes of the native population.

12. In 1814, the whole of the rules previously enacted regarding the office of moonsiff and sudder ameen underwent a careful revision. The amount of suits which they were respectively authorized to try, was somewhat increased, and the compensation allowed them was regulated on a more liberal scale than formerly. But it was not till the beginning of 1821, as noticed by your honourable Court, that the powers of moonsiffs and sudder ameens, and consequently their emoluments, were in any material degree augmented.

13. We are of opinion that it will be expedient still further to increase their powers, and that this object can be gradually attained, provided their emoluments are increased in proportion, without subjecting them to too great temptation from the magnitude of the trust reposed in them, and thereby hazarding the purity and impartiality of their decisions; we have called upon the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to submit their sentiments on the subject, and we propose hereafter to communicate the result of our further deliberations upon it to your honourable Court.

14. We regret that we have not yet prepared a detailed reply to the multifarious questions discussed in your honourable Court's letter of the 9th November 1814; we trust, however, that the several enactments and arrangements that have been subsequently framed will have afforded ample testimony, that this Government has not been inattentive to the wishes and instructions of your honourable Court, as expressed in that despatch, although it has not been deemed practicable or expedient to conform to them in every particular.

15. We have applied to the government of Fort St. George for information on the practical operation of the rules enacted in the year 1816, and subsequently, for the employment of punchayets and heads of villages, and for the general improvement of the administration of civil and criminal justice; on the receipt of which we shall be better prepared to judge how far it may be expedient to adopt any and what parts of the judicial system, as now established at that presidency.

Paragraphs 14 to 16, requiring a reply to the honourable Court's letter of the 9th November 1814, suggesting employment of punchayets, heads of villages, and heads of castes, and the transfer to collectors of a portion of civil and criminal functions, with objections to the constitution of a separate office of magistrate.

16. We shall then also discuss the subject of employing collectors of land revenue more generally in the administration of civil and criminal justice, and shall, we trust, be able to satisfy your honourable Court, that your suggestions on that head have not been lost sight of, as well as that we have not had recourse to the appointment of a district magistrate, separate from the office of zillah judge, excepting where that measure was indispensably necessary.

76 The zillah judges have as much as possible availed themselves of the assistance of the sudder ameens and registers, in disposing of such suits as they are empowered to decide.

90. We need scarcely assure your honourable Court, that the improvement of the judicial system will at all times engage our most anxious deliberations. With regard to the native functionaries, some advance has been made of late years to raise the condition of those who now hold the office of sudder ameen and moonsiff, and we trust that circumstances may admit of its being still further improved, at the same time we entertain a confident expectation, that the measures which have been adopted, under the superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction, for improving the standard of education in the native colleges, will have a most beneficial influence on the moral and intellectual character of those who may hereafter obtain employment in the judicial establishment. We cannot, however, conclude these remarks, which have been called forth by your honourable Court's strictures on the judicial system as it now exists, without expressing our apprehension that little can be effected towards ensuring the speedy and impartial administration of civil justice under this presidency, without the aid of more European functionaries than can be supplied in the present state of the civil service.

190 Your honourable Court will observe, that we were induced by the result of the inquiries into these cases, to pass Regulation VIII. of 1825, "To make further provision for the employment of native officers in the Judicial Department; and to provide for the punishment of false and malicious charges against the European officers of government." By the first part of the Regulation, all judicial officers are prohibited, under severe penalties, from employing their private servants in the discharge of any part of their duties, and by the latter part the controlling authority, in passing final orders on a charge preferred against an European public officer under the provisions of Regulation XVII. 1823, is declared competent, when the charge may be found on investigation to be manifestly unfounded and malicious, to punish the accuser by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, with a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, commutable in default of payment to further imprisonment for six months.

191 We trust your honourable Court will approve that Regulation. The employment of persons in judicial offices under no responsibility, and not subject to the penalties for malversation, to which those regularly employed are liable, was obviously open to abuse, and although we are not without some apprehension that a strict enforcement of the rule, by the total exclusion of persons who formerly attended the offices to learn business in the hope of future employment, may eventually render necessary an increase in the number of the inferior native assistants, yet we consider the rule extremely salutary, and well calculated to check the influence and intrigues of natives in the Zillah Courts. We shall not of course allow any increase of the establishments of the courts on the plea of this Regulation, excepting where the urgent necessity of the measure may be clearly shewn.

228. With regard to the employment of the law officers and sudder ameens in the trial of criminal cases, under the provisions of section 3, Regulation III. 1821, your honourable Court will observe that the majority of the authorities consulted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut were in favour of so employing them.

229 In concluding the remarks on this subject, the court observes, "under this variety of sentiments, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut are of opinion that more experience must be had of the operation of the enactment referred to before a satisfactory judgment can be formed upon the expediency of continuing it or otherwise. In the mean time the Court are of opinion that the several local magistrates and joint magistrates should be left in the exercise of a full discretion, either to avail themselves of the power vested in them by section 3, Regulation III. 1821, or not, according to the state of the criminal business depending before them, and the sentiments they may entertain of the necessity, or ability of employing any of the law officers or sudder ameens, at their respective stations in the manner provided for by the Regulation."

230. We felt persuaded, however, that the services of the sudder ameens, in criminal as well as in civil matters, would gradually be fully appreciated; and we recorded our opinion, that it had become indispensable to the due administration of justice, that natives of respectability should be entrusted with as large a share of judicial duties as could be legally and usefully confided to them.

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10. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 7th December 1826.

10 Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 7 Dec. 1826.

40. In our despatch to your honourable Court for the Lower Provinces, under date the 5th October last, paragraph 228 to 230, we adverted to the employment of the law officers and sudder ameens attached to the several Mofussil Courts in the trial of petty criminal cases, under the provisions of section 3, Regulation III. 1821, and we then stated to your honourable Court that "we felt persuaded that the services of the sudder ameens in criminal as well as in civil matters, would gradually be fully appreciated." It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we notice to your honourable Court the considerable aid which

the magistrates in the Western Provinces appear to have derived from this class of public officers, as evidenced by the increased number of causes referred by them to their sudder ameens for decision during the years under review, of which an abstract is given in the margin.

	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.
N° of cases referred to Sudder Ameens	700	1804	3860	3571

41. As connected with the administration of criminal justice by native agency, which we are most anxious to extend where it can be done without the risk of leading to serious abuse, the proposition for stationing a limited number of ameens, (of the same class of persons as those now employed at the sudder stations) in the interior of the districts, and investing them with original jurisdiction in criminal cases of a petty nature, which was made by Mr. Ewer, in his Report for 1822, naturally attracted our serious consideration; but, although (as already stated in our despatch to your honourable Court, above adverted to,) we consider indispensable to the due administration of justice, that natives of respectability shall be entrusted with a considerable share of judicial duties; there appeared to us to be many serious objections to the immediate adoption of the measure suggested by Mr. Ewer. For a more full exposition of our sentiments on this point, as well as on the suggestion of the superintendant submitted in the same report, that the provisions of Section 7, Regulation XII. 1818, should be rescinded, we beg to refer your honourable Court to paragraphs 21 to 26, inclusive, of our Resolutions, dated 6th November 1823.

Letter to, dated 28th April 1824, paras. 53, 55; administration of justice in the territory of Delhi.

40. With reference to the observations contained in these paragraphs, the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces were required, on the date noticed in the margin,* to report whether cases of assault and other minor offences, could, with public advantage, be referred to the heads of castes for adjustment, and under what checks. And the Board were at the same time desired to state their sentiments as to the utility of engaging a Hindoo law officer to attend them in court during the trial of Hindoo criminals, for the purpose of putting questions, or declaring his sentiments generally on points connected with the trial.

*Crim. Cons. 1825. 6 Jan. N° 35.

41. Your honourable Court will observe from their reply, recorded on the date noticed in the margin, that the Board were not aware that any descriptions of persons resident in the Delhi territory can come under the denomination of heads of castes. "The principal assistants," the Board remark, "are in the habit of submitting boundary and other disputes of a similar nature to the arbitration of a certain number of persons usually named by the litigants; but it seldom happens that by such means disputes are permanently adjusted, partly from the want of confidence which one native has in the discernment and just motives of another, and partly because they place generally greater reliance on the justice of the European officers."

Crim.Con. 1825. 15 Sept. N° 6,

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11. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 3d January 1827.

11. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 3 January 1827.

13. WITHOUT a proper superintendence over the proceedings of the judicial officers, and an adequate establishment, no exact execution of the laws can reasonably be looked for. It is, therefore, incumbent on your government to be careful in the selection of properly qualified persons for the superior courts, and to supply the inferior officers by such means as are within your reach. The superintendant of police complains that there is a great want of judicial officers in the Western Provinces, the proportion of magistrates and assistants to the number of stations, he says, is not 1½ to each, instead of 3, which he thinks it ought to be; on this point we have only to add, that the difficulty of finding European assistants furnishes an additional argument for the measures recommended in the 161st para. of our letter of the 9th November 1814, the subject of which letter has been since repeatedly brought to your notice; and it is satisfactory to us to remark that in Regulation III. of 1821, the principles we have so long inculcated are adopted.

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12. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 22d February 1827.

12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

1. IN your letter of the 8th December 1824, you have enjoined us to furnish a specific reply to your honourable Court's despatch of the 9th November 1814, reviewing the judicial institutions under the presidency of Fort William, and suggesting various important modifications in the system then in force for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the management of the police.

2. The separate letters addressed to your honourable Court, under dates the 7th February 1817, and 1st of September 1820, and various incidental notices in other despatches, have apprised your honourable Court of the proceedings adopted by the Supreme Government, either in consequence of, or in immediate connection with the instructions communicated in your despatch above referred to. You have been furnished with the Reports of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut, the Boards of Revenue, the Superintendants of Police, and the subordinate officers in the judicial and revenue departments, who were required to submit their sentiments on the modifications proposed by your honourable Court; and the sentiments of the Marquis of Hastings, Mr. Dowdeswell and Mr. Stuart, on various points connected with your instructions, are recorded in their minutes dated respectively the 2d October 1815, the 22d September 1819, and the 21st October 1820.

3. The circumstances which opposed any unanimous or immediate decision upon the merits of the various measures which you had suggested, are very clearly and forcibly detailed in Mr. Stuart's Minute, and we are persuaded that in consideration of those circumstances, of the subsequent changes in the members of the Supreme Government, and of the pressing

demands

demands on the attention of the Governor-general in Council during the continuance of the war with Ava, your honourable Court will be disposed to view with indulgence the delay which has occurred in replying to your instructions.

4. The information which was furnished to us by the Government of Fort St. George in the year 1818, and more especially the tenor of the reports of the Sudder Adawlut, and Board of Revenue under that presidency, did not justify the inference that the corresponding changes which had been introduced in the year 1816, in the judicial institutions of that presidency, were likely to prove very successful, or to fulfil the expectations under which they had been enjoined and carried into effect; while the Report of the Judicial Commissioners at Madras, dated the 15th October 1818, was equally calculated to induce the Supreme Government not to introduce precipitately in these provinces a system, the real merits and advantages of which could not, in the opinion of the Commissioners themselves, be ascertained until it had been pursued steadily for a period of six or seven years.

5. We now proceed, in conformity with your repeated injunctions, to submit to your honourable Court's consideration, our views and sentiments on the various suggestions contained in your despatch of the 9th November 1814.

6. We shall advert to those suggestions, and to the grounds on which they are recommended in the order in which they are treated in that despatch. Where the modifications in our judicial institutions, which you have suggested, appear to us open to decided objection, we shall candidly state those objections for your further deliberation. We shall explain the extent to which we have already given, or propose to give effect to other parts of your instructions, or to measures directed to the same end which have appeared to our predecessors and to ourselves, calculated to promote the public interests.

7. In reviewing the administration of civil justice under the presidency of Fort William, your honourable Court have first adverted to the heavy arrears of regular civil suits depending before the several judicial tribunals (and which are supposed by your honourable Court to form only a small proportion of the cases of individuals who stand in need of judicial protection), as a proof of the insufficiency of the existing provisions for administering civil justice within the extensive and populous range of territory under this government.

Paras. 5 to 13.
D° 13 to 36.
D° 37 to 42.

8. You have referred more particularly to those injuries to which the ryots are exposed from excess of collections or undue exactions made from them by the zemindars and their under tenants, and to disputes regarding the right of possession in land, crops or water courses. You have observed that the great subdivision of zemindarree property from the sales of land, and the extended operation of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws of inheritance, are likely still further to augment litigation, and that the increasing demand for justice which must in consequence be experienced, will render the present system far more unequal to its proposed purposes than it was when your honourable Court's letter was written; and that as the wants of the system could not be adequately supplied by an augmentation of the European part of the judicial establishment, the remedy must be sought by employing natives in conducting this branch of internal regulation.

9. In the general justness of your honourable Court's remarks under the foregoing heads, we readily avow our concurrence.

10. Other causes, however, besides those which are assigned by your honourable Court, or those which can justly be attributed to the defective system or organization of our civil tribunals, may be adduced, to account for the existing mass of litigation, and for the daily increasing number of applications to our Courts for the redress of real or supposed grievances.

11. Amongst these causes may be reckoned the growing confidence of the people in the general proceedings of our tribunals, and the progressive demands arising from a rapidly increasing population, from extended cultivation, from the rise in the value of landed property, from the progress of internal trade and commerce, and from the general prosperity of the country.

12. It is needless to remark how much the proceedings of all our tribunals are delayed and embarrassed by the notorious disregard for truth so generally displayed by the natives in giving evidence, and from their want of moral principle, evils which cannot be mitigated or remedied by any direct or immediate modification of our judicial institutions; but as having a far more extensive operation than all of the foregoing causes, we are led to ascribe the alleged inadequacy of our civil tribunals in the Lower Provinces to meet the demands upon them, to the precipitation with which the permanent settlement was carried into effect, without previously defining the relative rights and interests of the zemindars and other landholders, and the various classes of the cultivating population, or without providing such means as would have enabled the courts of justice to ascertain those rights and interests by recourse to recorded documents, in those controversies which form directly or indirectly not only the most numerous but often the most embarrassing of all the questions which are brought forward for judicial adjudication.

13. The rules now in force for ascertaining, adjusting and recording those rights and interests in the districts into which a permanent settlement has not yet been introduced, will, if it is found practicable to carry them into effect, in the spirit and to the extent contemplated by Government, go far to render the future administration of civil justice in those portions of our territory simple and efficient.

14. In very few of the districts so situated are the arrears of civil suits heavy, and where they are so, (in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Goruckpore, for instance,) the cause of the arrear is clearly traceable to local defects and irregularities in the past system of revenue management.

15. Controversies regarding succession, inheritance, adoption, marriage, dower, gift, and other questions more immediately connected with Hindoo and Mahomedan law, form a comparatively

12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

paratively minute portion of the number of suits brought into our courts. Claims or disputes relative to debts, simple contracts, mercantile transactions and other dealings of ordinary occurrence, or for personal damages, though necessarily more numerous, admit generally of easy adjustment. The real pressure upon our tribunals arises from the mass of litigation connected with the rights, tenures and interests of the proprietors and occupiers of land. This pressure could not, we apprehend, be removed by any modification in the nature and description of our tribunals. It is now too late to apply an effectual remedy to an evil, which might have been guarded against when the permanent settlement was formed, but it is and will be our anxious wish to adopt such measures, both in the revenue and judicial departments, as may be feasible, with a view to define the rights and interests of the cultivators, and to secure those rights.

16. In connection with this subject, we beg to refer your honourable Court to the documents noticed in the margin, copies of which accompany this despatch as separate numbers in the packet.

Civil Cons. 19 Oct. 1826, N° 5 to 11. 8 Feb. 1827. N° 8 to 15.

17. In the present stage of the business it is sufficient briefly to notice the principal objects contemplated in the draft of the Regulation proposed by Mr. Harington, for more fully declaring and securing the rights of khood cosht ryots and other permanent tenants of lands.

18. They are as follow:

1st. To explain the intention of the existing Regulations in recognizing the hereditary and transferable rights of zemindars, independent talookdars and other proprietors of malgoozarry lands, as not meant to abrogate or abridge the prescriptive rights and privileges of dependent talookdars, hereditary or permanent ryots, or any other description of under tenants or cultivators of the soil; to provide expressly for securing the rights and privileges of under tenants possessing an hereditable and transferable property in their tenures, as well as of those entitled to a permanent right of occupancy on certain conditions; and to declare the restricted property and interest of the zemindars, independent talookdars, and other sudder malgoozars, with respect to lands occupied by permanent under tenants, such as those above mentioned. Also to declare a similar reservation of rights of property or occupancy belonging to the actual possessors or cultivators of land included in jagheers or other lakheraj grants.

2d. To explain the real and sole objects intended by parts of Regulation V. and XVIII. 1812, which are supposed to have been very generally misconstrued and misapplied, as vesting the zemindars and other superior landholders with a discretion in raising the rents of their under tenants, not before possessed by them under the ancient laws and usage of the country.

3d. To explain the rules passed for enabling sudder malgoozars to realize the rents payable to them, as not meant to limit the actual rights of any description of landholder or tenant; and to amend the existing rules relative to the pottahs and rents of khood cosht ryots, and other permanent under tenants entitled to hold their tenures at a fixed rent, or a rent determinable by the rates of the pergunnah or other known rule of adjustment, by declaring such under tenants not liable to the payment of an enhanced rent without a written engagement to pay the same; or if the justness of the demand be contested, without a judicial decision in a regular suit.

4th. To declare the intention of the existing rules of process, which have been prescribed for sudder malgoozars desirous of enhancing the rents of their under tenants, with a further enactment when the sudder malgoozar may proceed by distraint for the recovery of enhanced rent without a specific engagement, and the justness of the demand may be disputed by the under tenant. The demand of enhanced rent not to be recoverable by distraint in such cases, without proof of the claimant's title thereto in a regular suit; and no khood cosht ryot or other permanent under tenant to be ejected from his tenure on a plea of default and forfeiture, without a regular decree of Court. Dispossession by force or threats, in opposition to this rule, to be cognizable by the magistrate under Regulation XV. 1824, and to be punishable, on conviction, by a penalty equal to three times the annual rent of the land.

5th. To provide for a careful investigation and decision of the rights and interests of the parties, in all cases of disputed permanent tenures between superior landholders, farmers or managers and subordinate tenants of malgoozarry land, as well as in similar cases of dispute between holders or managers of lakheraj land, and the owners, occupants or cultivators of land in such tenures; and to make provision for the requisite accounts and information being furnished in such cases by the village putwary and pergunnah canongoe.

6th and lastly. To establish certain general rules for the guidance of the courts of judicature, collectors or other public officers, who may be authorized to adjust and determine the rents payable by ryots or other under tenants of land, as well in regular and summary suits as in all other cases whatever, in which the officers of government may be empowered by the Regulations in force, or by the special orders of the Governor-general in Council, to adjust the rents payable by the cultivators and under tenants of land, especially by such as possess a permanent right of occupancy in their tenures, subject to a fixed rent, or a rent determinable by the rate of the pergunnah, or other known rate of adjustment.

19. The detailed provisions of the proposed Regulation will demand the most mature consideration, and we shall avail ourselves of the experience of the Boards of Revenue and the suggestions of other competent officers, before finally enacting the Regulation in question; and we have brought the subject under your notice, in its present immature state, chiefly with the view of satisfying your honourable Court of our anxiety to meet the wishes you have so frequently expressed on this very difficult and important question.

20. We now proceed to advert to the specific remedies suggested by your honourable Court for the more effectual administration of civil justice.

21. In the 5th paragraph of the Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (dated the 9th March 1818) these suggestions are divided into twelve classes, but it appears to us that they may be conveniently arranged under three general heads, viz.

Paras. 43 to 62 and paras. 88 to 90 of the Court's despatch.
Included in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 12th heads of the Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

1st. Such as relate to the more extended employment, in the distribution of civil justice, of native agency, and especially in the form of punchayets, and in the persons of those who are considered to be the permanent and natural village authorities, or to possess influence as the heads of particular classes, professions and tribes of the inhabitants.

Paras. 61 to 67 of the Hon. Court's letter.
Included in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th heads, and in the 6th para. of the Report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

2d. Such as relate to the limitation of appeals, the simplification and abbreviation of the forms, proceedings and processes of our established courts, the improvement of the office of vakeel, the reduction of law expenses, and the suggested institution of a new court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Paras. 68 to 87 of the Hon. Court's letter.
Included in the 9th, 10th and 11th heads of the Report from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

3d. Such as relate to the transfer from the judicial to the revenue authorities of claims regarding land, rent, distraint, undue exactions and boundaries, and to the improvement of the existing rules on these subjects, as well as regarding the interchange of written engagements between the landholders and the ryots.

22. With regard to the plan of investing the munduls, mocuddums, gomashtas, or other heads of villages, however designated, with judicial powers, we would observe, that the number of mouzas or villages, comprized within the provinces to which our Code of Regulations extends, is assumed, according to different calculations, at from 360,000 to 400,000; and that whatever may have been the case in former times, there are not now to be found in a great majority of those villages any persons either actually possessing or supposed to possess the influence, authority, advantages or emoluments appertaining to the class of officers contemplated by your honourable Court as the natural and permanent heads of the village institution.

23. In Bengal especially, the real head of the village, or in other words the person possessing the chief influence and authority, is either the proprietor of the village, or the gomashta or agent, paid and employed by the zemindar or farmer, to manage and collect his rents, or the under renter of such zemindar or farmer. These are not the natural or permanent village authorities contemplated by your honourable Court, but the very individuals who either directly or indirectly are the oppressors of the cultivating classes, by undue exactions and other injurious acts, which it is the object of your honourable Court to remedy; and it is obvious that to confer judicial powers on such persons would be to deliver the ryots, bound hand and foot, into the power of their greatest enemies.

24. We observe, indeed, that such powers have been conferred on renters of villages in some parts of the Madras territories, but that the measure was earnestly deprecated by many of your best informed servants under that presidency; and unless the standard of the native character is much higher in that part of India than it is here, we should anticipate from its adoption results very opposite from those benevolent objects to which your honourable Court's instructions were directed.

25. Excluding, therefore, from those on whom it is proposed to confer judicial powers, as heads of the villages, the resident proprietors and farmers, the subrenters of proprietors and farmers, and their gomashtas, stewards or agents, the first difficulty which would present itself in constituting the heads of villages to be moonsiffs would be the selection of the individuals best entitled to the designation of mundul or mocuddum, and as such possessing, or supposed to possess, a natural and permanent local authority as head of the village.

26. We are satisfied that in the lower provinces individuals so qualified will very rarely be found to exist; and that where the title of mundul or mocuddum may yet be recognized, the person so designated will still more rarely be found to enjoy any defined rights, privileges or emoluments annexed to it. We may remark also, that amongst those who are from time to time designated as munduls or heads of villages, the title has been in some instances obtained, not by any greater opulence or rank, not by hereditary claims or any superiority of worth or intelligence, but by a greater turbulency and litigiousness of character, which has given them an ascendancy over their more timid and peaceable neighbours; and that in other cases, a claim to the title is asserted by different individuals, which becomes the source of feuds and animosities between parties in the same village. But supposing that it were found practicable to trace and select individuals of the description contemplated by you, there would naturally arise a general objection on their part to undertake a novel duty without receiving some pay or emolument, in compensation of their labour, responsibility and loss of time. Nor do we perceive with what justice this objection could be over-ruled, while if they voluntarily consented to undertake the duty without remuneration, we could ascribe their willingness to do so to no other motive than the expectation of deriving illicit advantages from the power they would possess. In almost every instance it would be the interest of these heads of villages to conciliate the favour and good-will of the zemindar or farmer, or their agents; and it is the concurrent opinion of all our best informed public officers, that it would be impossible to place any confidence in the justice or impartiality of such village moonsiffs, in cases in which the interests of the ryots and inferior classes of inhabitants might be opposed to those of the zemindars or farmers, or of their agents.

27. Of functionaries thus characterized there would be, on a general average, between seven and eight thousand in each district, who, under similar rules to those established under the presidency of Fort St. George, would be authorized to hear, try and determine, of their own authority and without appeal, such suits as might be preferred to them for sums of money or other personal property, not exceeding in value or amount ten rupees; to hear, try and determine, in their capacity of arbitrators similar suits to the amount of 100 rupees;

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12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

to proceed *ex parte*, if the defendant should refuse or neglect to attend; to take the oral depositions of witnesses without committing them to writing; to fine recusing witnesses as well as parties, vakeels or witnesses for disrespect, or to imprison them for twelve hours if the fine be not paid; and to cause execution of their decrees to be enforced by a sale of the defendant's property, unless charged by the zillah judge with corruption or gross partiality within thirty days from the date of the decree.

28. These powers must, under the principles of the Madras rules, be imposed in each village on some one individual who may be designated the head of the village, however reluctant he may be to exercise them, whatever may be his character or qualifications, or what appears of still more importance, his relation to the zemindar or farmer.

29. The only control which can be exercised over them is that which goes to prevent the execution of their decisions, in cases in which they may appear both to the zillah judge and provincial court to have been guilty of corruption or gross partiality; and the rule which permits either party in a case to prosecute them for damages in the zillah court for any oppressive and unwarranted act of authority. But limited and weak as this control undoubtedly is, we are satisfied that in this part of India the zillah judges and provincial courts would not be able to investigate and decide upon the complaints which would be brought before them with the dispatch necessary to render the control practically useful; while if the powers of superintendence to be exercised by the zillah judge were to be extended so as to be really efficient, the labour devolving upon him would preclude him from paying proper attention to his more important duties.

30. In concluding their review of this branch of the subject, the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have expressed their sentiments in the following terms: " We are decidedly of opinion that every encouragement should be given to the munduls, mocuddums and other heads of villages, to arbitrate and settle *as heretofore* any trivial disputes between the inhabitants of their respective villages, which may be voluntarily submitted to their adjustment and award. But on a general consideration of the objections which have been stated, we must deliberately repeat the doubt already expressed by us on the expediency of vesting them with any regular individual authority, and a defined civil jurisdiction in the numerous villages which subsist in every zillah under this Presidency."

31. Concurring as we do in the foregoing sentiments, we must add our firm conviction, that no modifications of the system adopted at Madras for the regulation of the office of village moonsiff, which would not be subversive of the principle on which that Regulation is founded, could render the class of officers indicated, generally useful in the regular administration of civil justice in this part of India, but that, on the contrary, the attempt to introduce a similar system in Bengal would be attended with nearly insurmountable difficulties; and that if it were introduced, it would be productive of results in the highest degree injurious to the interests of those very classes for whose benefit it is more particularly designed.

32. In the foregoing remarks on the office of village moonsiff, we have not adverted to that part of your honourable Court's suggestions, in which it is proposed that village punchayets should be assembled under the authority of the village moonsiff, either to aid the latter in the trial of civil claims brought before him in that capacity, or to act as arbitrators in other civil cases voluntarily submitted to the punchayet for award, and it will be convenient to consider this question in connection with the corresponding, though more extensive authority proposed to be vested in district moonsiffs in regard to the assembling of district punchayets for similar objects.

33. According to the best information which we possess, the punchayets under the Hindoo law and practice of former ages, had no jurisdiction or cognizance of causes, except such as were voluntarily submitted to them by the parties for arbitration. The punchayets are expressly declared to be constituted at the request of the parties, and the consent of the members of the punchayet to act in that capacity was to be obtained by solicitation, presents, or other means. Such assemblies are declared not to be established by the operation of the law, nor by the act of the King, though a special reference to punchayets of individual cases, depending before the King or the established judges, is also recognized; but it appears from various writers on Hindoo law, that the awards of punchayets were always open to an appeal, either to a superior assembly, or to the established courts of justice, over which the King was the tribunal of last resort. This mode of adjusting civil controversies by arbitration, differs not in principle from the system generally adopted in other countries; and it is a subject of regret to ourselves, and to our judicial officers, that the natives cannot be prevailed upon to have more frequent recourse to it.

34. Various reasons may be assigned for the reluctance so generally exhibited by the natives of this part of India, to resort to such a mode of adjusting their differences, even when most strongly urged to do so by our public officers, whether in their official or private capacity.

35. We firmly believe, that whatever may be the defects of our judicial tribunals, the natives repose more confidence in them than in the judgment of their neighbours, or of such of their fellow countrymen as could be induced to furnish their unpaid assistance in the adjustment of disputes. The latter are not willing to sacrifice their time without remuneration for the benefit of their neighbours, or for the public good. They know that their award will in all human probability make one of the parties their enemy, and they are too well aware of the character of their countrymen to doubt that the first mark of such enmity would generally be an accusation, whether just or unfounded, that they had given such award under the influence of partiality or corruption.

36. The rules of Regulation XXII. 1816, regarding the establishment of a subsidiary police in the chief cities and towns provided for the appointment of chowkeedars, and the

assessment of the inhabitants through the agency of punchayets, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants of each mohulla, the negligence of those punchayets, and the abuses practised by them even under the immediate eye of the magistrate, show how little is to be expected from the aid of native society, in conducting the details of the simplest municipal regulation.

37. It seems indeed to us as it has done to many of the civil officers now or formerly belonging to this establishment, who have entered upon a discussion of the punchayet system, that it has been seldom resorted to in any part of India, as a means of terminating civil controversies regarding property, except in times and places where the Government had failed to provide any tolerable system for the equitable administration of justice.

38. Mr. Fullerton has expressed his full persuasion that the real advantage of the punchayet mode of administering justice was, that at the time it prevailed there existed no other, and that if a man had no punchayet to settle his cause, he obtained no settlement at all.

39. Mr. Macsween, the judge and magistrate of Agra, in a Report dated the 5th June last, has described the administration of civil justice, and the operation of the punchayet system in pergunnah Goberdhun, in the following terms:

" As to civil justice, it was not uncommon for a plaintiff to pay money to a fouzdar to induce him to support a claim, which was usually done by sending armed men to enforce payment, without any inquiry; applications which were favourably received by the rajah were similarly enforced. Many questions of marriage, inheritance, caste, claims to land, &c. &c. were referred to punchayets, which here as elsewhere were corrupt and prejudiced. Questions were referred to them, because each party hoped by some corrupt means to gain the cause, not from any confidence in the honesty of the punchayet, or in the justice of the cause. Armed men were not unfrequently assembled to support each party, and the meeting occasionally terminated in a serious affray, instead of a decision of the disputed rights."

40. Your honourable Court are aware that Goberdhun is a place held in peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos. Its population is almost exclusively composed of Hindoos, and those chiefly Brahmins, Rajpoots and Jauts, and it has been for a considerable period subject to the administration of the Hindoo government of Bhurtpore.

41. The province of Bundlecund also is one in which the Hindoo usages had been less affected by foreign rule than most other parts of Hindoostan. The system of punchayet as it existed in Bundlecund is thus described by the late Mr. Wauchope:

" With respect to the system alluded to in the 45th paragraph of the honourable Court's letter, for the settlement of disputes by punchayet, under the superintendence of mocuddums or heads of the villages, I do not find that any established system of that nature ever had existence in this province. It is true that punchayet or arbitration was very generally resorted to, for the settlement of disputes of all kinds, under the former government, but when we come to examine the manner in which those settlements were conducted, and their awards executed, we shall find little to regret from the disuse of the system, or rather from its improved existence (for it still prevails) under our government."

" Under the former government of this district, the superintendence or management of punchayets was never, from the earliest times that I have been able to trace, confined to any particular individuals or body of men whatever, and the consequence was, that they were very often either futile in their results, or terminated in a murderous conflict between the parties and their adherents. The selection of the arbitrators proceeded always from the disputants themselves, and they were chosen generally from the most respectable of the tribe or profession to which the parties belonged. If the subject was rent, the head zemindars or canongoes were generally chosen, but residents of neighbouring villages were commonly preferred to their own townsmen. Boundary disputes were settled in the same way, and a large assemblage of men from all the surrounding villages were often invited by the parties to witness the settlement. This almost invariably led to violent affrays and the loss of many lives, and which again branched out into innumerable feuds, laying the foundations of continued future disorder and bloodshed. The officers of the former government seldom interfered until matters got to such extremes as to endanger the realization of their revenue, which was the primary, I may say, the only object of their care; they then interposed their influence to bring about a final adjustment of the dispute. But in proportion as the former government was more indifferent to the peace of society and to the security of individual rights, and less capable of maintaining them than the present government is, in the same proportion will the general condition of the people be found to be ameliorated by the effects of our system of management. Numerous as are the evils and inconveniences incidental to our present judicial administration, it is quite fallacious to suppose that the body of the people were happier under their own system of settling their disputes, or that their interests will ever be promoted by any system, which tends to augment the responsibility of native agents, or to separate that responsibility from European superintendence. Until a principle of public virtue, regard to truth, and liberal and enlarged notions take the place of the opposite vices, which now characterize the generality of all natives, we must in vain look for the correct discharge of any trust by native agency not under the immediate and active superintendence of European authority.

" As the disputes connected with land and its produce were generally settled by punchayets composed of zemindars or canongoes, (the putwarry was never admitted to the punch further than to record the proceedings), so were the claims and accounts of bankers settled by arbitrators, consisting of the most respectable of that profession, and the same obtained with other professions; but the habits of those classes being more peaceable than those of the zemindars, the greatest evil arising from the inefficacy of the system with respect to them lay in the frequent futility of the award, from inability to enforce it. Dhurna was the principal resource for recovering debts in the absence of any regular tribunal to try and enforce their claims."

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42. The following is an extract from a letter from the Delhi Commissioner recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin.

"The Board are not aware that any description of persons resident in the Delhi territory can come under the denomination of heads of caste. The principal assistants (the Board remark) are in the habit of submitting boundary and other disputes to the arbitration of a certain number of persons usually named by the litigants; but it seldom happens that by such means disputes are permanently adjusted, partly from the want of confidence which one native has in the discernment and just motives of another, and partly because they generally place greater reliance in the *justice of the European officers*."

43. We add in this place the following extract from a letter from the Government of Bombay, addressed to your honourable Court, dated the 31st May 1826, para. 8: "The fact represented by the collector of Poonah, that punchayets are less resorted to than formerly, deserves attention. This, which appears to be the case elsewhere, as well as the great increase of the demand for justice, we are disposed to attribute in a great measure to the improved system of administration by which it is brought near every man's home, and is of speedier operation."

44. In a letter from the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 16th December 1826, para. 44, Mr. Jenkins has remarked, "that the experience of seven years in the principal City Court has fully established the inefficiency of punchayets, when chosen by the parties themselves, as instruments for dispensing justice with either impartiality or celerity: it was found that the members of the punchayets usually considered themselves and acted as the partizans of the party by whom they were chosen: in numerous cases it was found impossible to get them to come to any decision at all, the adherents on one side positively refusing to concur in a decision adverse to the interest of the person by whom they were elected; so that there remained to the Court only the alternative of confirming the award of the other three members, two of whom had been chosen by the other party, and the other appointed by the Court, or of itself taking up the cause and trying it *de novo*. In other cases, where a direct refusal to join in the award was not offered, still the ends of public justice were greatly obstructed by the endless delays and shifts of the members chosen by the party who could not hope to obtain a decision in his own favour, who therefore only aimed at preventing one being come to at all. Much embarrassment also was constantly occasioned by frequent references to the Court on points, the determination of which involved an investigation of the whole matter in dispute, but without which the punchayet objected to going on with its proceedings. To obviate these evils many and repeated attempts were made, but they were attended with but partial and temporary success, or with utter failure."

45. The system now established at Nagpore with regard to punchayets, as described in Mr. Jenkins' Report, does not appear to us likely to succeed better than that above condemned.

46. It is, in fact, merely a compulsory reference of difficult cases to individuals who are previously summoned to attend the Court, and who are aided by the native officers of the Court.

47. In our proceedings of the 25th May last, your honourable Court will find recorded a letter from Mr. Wilder, the civil commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, forwarding reports from the several assistants in charge of districts under his authority, on the subject of the administration of civil and criminal justice, and of the police of those territories.

48. Your honourable Court are aware that our Code of Regulations has not been extended to those territories, and that it has been our object to maintain in vigour such of the native institutions as could be rendered available for the objects of good government, and more especially to encourage a resort to punchayets in all practicable cases.

49. The several assistants employed under the civil commissioner have explained the nature of the cases which they are in the habit of referring to punchayets, the mode of assembling them, and the character of their proceedings.

50. There is some difference in the practice observed in these respects by the several assistants, as well as in the opinions they entertain of the efficiency of the punchayets in facilitating the administration of justice.

51. They are generally, however, favourable to the institution; and although it does not appear to have been found safe or expedient to refer any criminal cases to the punchayet, they have been very generally employed when both parties have agreed, in the investigation of questions relating to marriage and inheritance, to local usages and customs, and of disputes involving an adjustment of intricate accounts.

52. Mr. Stirling, the assistant in charge of Saugor, observes, that petty affrays and disputes regarding boundaries are constantly referred to punchayets, but that the intrigues of both parties frequently protract the decision, and at the commencement of each season an affray may be anticipated unless some preventive measure is adopted.

53. Captain Hardy, the assistant at Hutta, observes, that "no criminal cases, however petty, which, if proved, would call for punishment, have been referred by me for examination or for decision to any of the native officers of the court or to individual referees; and for the administration of criminal justice, I have not, in any instance, had recourse to a punchayet; but in cases of complaint evidently frivolous and not requiring any serious notice, as one member of a family having been struck by another, or the same occurrence between two inhabitants of the same village, or verbal disputes with abusive language amongst the lower orders, I have been in the habit of referring without any written notice, by a verbal message,

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to the head man of the village where the parties reside, or to the head of the caste or trade to which they belong, or to the tehsildar, directing him to settle the business according to their own usage; and as such complaints are generally made in a moment of irritation, they are easily and quickly decided by him in a manner which appears to give entire satisfaction.

"The manner in which punchayets are in general appointed is for each party in my presence to name two members, and to agree in the choice of a sirpunje; and if, as sometimes happens, they cannot agree on this last point, the president is named by me; the parties execute in court a written engagement to abide by the decision of the punchayet, who again, I believe, take another similar one previously to commencing their proceedings.

"The manner in which their proceedings are conducted does not differ from that in use in the other parts of this country, and I require from them either that their decision should be unanimous, or that the grounds of dissent should be fully stated, when I form my own opinion, and either confirm the decision of the majority, or order a fresh punchayet, or take the judgment of the case into my own hands, as appears most likely to advance substantial justice."

54. In noticing the advantages and disadvantages of the system, Captain Hardy further remarks, that the disadvantages appear to be the great delay which in general takes place before the punchayets make their award, and the consequent accumulation of suits on the file, the difficulty of quickening the proceedings of courts where the members are not paid, and where the performance of the duty at all is optional with them, the inconvenient frequency of the employment of the few men able and willing to undertake the duty who live at or near the sudder station; and where the duty is for the most part performed by a limited number, the liability of individuals of this number to become subject to the calumnies and enmity of disappointed suitors, of which instances had been brought to his notice equally vexatious to respectable people and difficult to suppress. Captain Hardy proceeds as follows: "I have found the assistance of punchayets of the greatest utility, and should always wish to refer to them a great number of cases, especially those relating to caste or family, and those which require the examination of shop books or mahajunee accounts. In either of these kinds of cases, the members would be from the same class as the parties, and, besides the advantage of previous habits and knowledge, they have leisure for the examination of intricate accounts, which, from the variety of his duties, the assistant can seldom have.

"I think, however, that the employment of punchayets should not be resorted to in ordinary cases, which can be decided equally well or better by the assistant after the examination of evidence, because from their constitution they are necessarily slow; a frequent call on them for the performance of a voluntary and unpaid duty would be found inconvenient to the members, and making it too common would render the character of these courts less respected, and would produce by degrees carelessness and inefficiency."

55. Captain Lowe, the assistant in charge of Baitool, after explaining the form and nature of the proceedings of punchayets, observes, "I must, however, state, that I have not found among any description of people, that confidence in, and partiality for, punchayets, which all my previous information had led me to expect. On the contrary, there is hardly a question of any kind arising among any description of people, which the parties do not generally prefer having decided by myself. Even in cases of expulsion from caste, and breaches of contract of marriage between children in consequence of some alleged falling off from the purity of caste in their parents or relations (questions which it would naturally be supposed punchayets are best able to determine, and to which I always refer them, if the parties are willing), the people seem generally best satisfied when I decide them myself, on hearing the testimony of a few of the most respectable of their own caste.

"The questions which I am chiefly in the habit of referring to the punchayets are those in which there are disputed village and other accounts, in which it is exceedingly difficult to determine the degree of credit due to those produced by each party, and also claims of debt of long standing in which the payment of the whole, with interest, being impossible, there is a hope that some compromise may be effected; but generally all cases in which there appears any chance of my getting at the truth, I reserve for my own decision."

56. From the foregoing quotations your honourable Court will perceive that the punchayet, as it exists in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, is not a fixed local tribunal, but a system of simple arbitration agreed to by the parties and encouraged by our European officers.

57. In this form it is doubtless productive of advantage, and the disposition to agree to a reference to arbitration should be carefully cherished, though we apprehend it will not be permanent, or long available as an efficient means of adjusting civil controversies regarding real or personal property.

58. Your honourable Court will observe the reluctance generally felt by our European officers to allow any charges of a criminal nature to be referred to punchayets or heads of villages, and we think the reluctance a natural and proper one.

59. In several trials for heinous crimes perpetrated within the Saugor and Nerbudda territories which have been lately submitted for the revision of the Supreme Government we have seen instances in which heads of villages and village assemblies have pronounced sentences of death and have caused them to be carried into effect against individuals, in one case against a whole family, on the charge of witchcraft and sorcery. Village courts of the same description existed formerly in Ramghur. The principal people in the neighbourhood formed a deliberative assembly; tried, condemned to death, and enforced its sentence on those convicted of witchcraft. It is needless to say that immediate measures were in both instances adopted to repress such practices.

60. Sir Henry Strachey gives a similar instance of a case which was tried by him at Allahabad, and states that in most cases of this sort the members of the village courts

12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

united in their own persons the characters of prosecutor, magistrate, judge, jury and executioner.

61. We have adverted to these facts, and many more might be adduced as tending to show that the punchayet or village assembly, viewed as a fixed tribunal for the administration of civil and criminal justice, is the institution of rude and barbarous tribes, rather than of countries with a dense population, and in which trade, commerce, agriculture and consequent opulence, are already widely diffused and are progressively extending themselves under the protection of a regular and mild government.

62. But whatever opinions may be entertained on the utility of punchayet as a means for facilitating the satisfactory settlement of civil controversies regarding real or personal property, where the institution is found to exist, we apprehend that it was not in the contemplation of your honourable Court that it should be established in those tracts of our dominions where it had not existed, or where, though it may have existed at some distant period, it had been long disused and forgotten.

63. Such, we have no hesitation in saying, is the case throughout almost every part of the territories subject to the ordinary Regulations of this presidency.

64. We would refer your honourable Court to the answers of the respectable civil servants in England to your interrogatories circulated in 1813, who have almost without exception avowed their ignorance of the practical existence of such an institution as a court for the settlement of civil disputes regarding real and personal property. To introduce them now would be to introduce a system unknown to the inhabitants, and very ill calculated to conciliate their regard or their confidence.

65. In the foregoing remarks we have referred to the punchayet, as a court or tribunal for the settlement of claims to real or personal property. As an institution for regulating questions of caste and of religious discipline, of alleged breaches of the conventional rules or bye-laws (if they may be so termed) of trades, professions, societies or classes of people united for civil or religious purposes, we consider the punchayet to be highly useful. Such punchayets, aided by the heads of professions, &c. exercise a species of jurisdiction for which our tribunals are peculiarly ill qualified, and it is highly important that the jurisdiction should remain as long as possible in those hands in which it is placed by the voluntary acquiescence of the parties most deeply interested.

66. The instances in which this kind of jurisdiction has been objected to, or its awards brought into question before our regular courts, are very rare. The jurisdiction relates to matters which the parties would be generally averse to bring under the cognizance of our public courts; and the awards can be carried into effect by those who pass them without other aid, inasmuch as they are sanctioned by the general voice and authority of the members of the caste or brotherhood.

67. But the attempt on our part to regulate the authority and proceedings of such punchayets, or even to recognise them by any formal legislative enactment would, we fear, destroy their efficiency, and lead to their being abused and ultimately abandoned. Our judicial authorities are aware that these punchayets are the proper tribunals for the satisfactory adjudication of the class of cases which come under their ordinary cognizance, and are sensible that all interference with their awards and proceedings should be studiously avoided, except in very rare instances, where they may involve serious and extensive combinations affecting the public tranquillity.

68. It will be our object to encourage this feeling on every proper opportunity, and to repress any indication of a contrary tendency which may come to our knowledge. It is equally our wish and that of our judicial functionaries (interested as the latter are in the adoption of all proper means of reducing the arrear of business), to encourage a resort to arbitration in cases depending before them. The frequent efforts of our public officers to effect this object, not less by urgent recommendations in open cutcherry than by private advice and influence, are, we regret to state, very rarely successful. Some instances have occurred in which the attempt has been carried so far (amounting almost to compulsion) as to subject the public officer, though avowedly actuated by the most upright and honourable motives, to official animadversion; and we are persuaded that the reluctance of the natives as well to submit their cases to arbitration as to act as arbitrators themselves, will preclude us from obtaining any material relief in the administration of civil justice by the use of punchayets as a court of arbitration to be voluntarily resorted to.

69. With this impression we should view the system adopted at Madras, by which the heads of villages and district moonsiffs are empowered to enforce by fine and imprisonment the compulsory attendance of the native inhabitants of their villages or districts to act as punchayets for the decision of civil claims, as likely to excite dissatisfaction, and to be open to great abuse.

70. The punchayet, unless an entire change should be effected in the present feelings of the inhabitants of this part of India, must, if assembled at all, be generally assembled by compulsion. Bribes would be given to avoid the obnoxious duty, and the delegation of the proposed power, especially to the heads of villages, would in practice be the delegation of a power which would most undoubtedly be perverted to purposes of tyranny and extortion.

71. The measure, though adopted at Madras under circumstances infinitely more favourable, appears to have rendered no essential aid in the administration of justice; the number of controversies settled by the village and district punchayets in those territories bearing a very small proportion to the whole number decided by the judicial tribunals.

72. We are on the foregoing grounds decidedly adverse to the introduction, as a formal and legalized part of our judicial system for the administration of civil justice at this Presidency, of the village and district punchayet institutions, established in the provinces under

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Fort St. George. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, and almost without exception all the public officers who have been consulted on the subject, have expressed a similar opinion; and we would submit to your honourable Court, that the object which you propose, of facilitating the adjustment of civil disputes by punchayets will be best obtained by permitting the natives to adhere to the customary mode of assembling and conducting them, in all instances in which they may voluntarily desire to submit their cases to that mode of arbitration, and by restricting the interposition of the established courts to cases in which their aid may be applied for.

73. Although we have expressed opinions adverse to the two first measures specifically recommended by your honourable Court, viz. the employment of heads of villages and of a regularly organized system of village and district punchayets in the administration of civil justice, we are not the less sensible of the absolute necessity of the extensive employment of the agency of natives in conducting this most important branch of internal regulation.

74. Our European judicial officers are, comparatively speaking, few in number; and deprived, as our zillah judges have in too many instances been for some years past, of the aid of a register and assistant, their utmost exertions have been unequal to the despatch of the business devolving upon them under the Regulations in force.

75. The local extent of the jurisdiction vested in the zillah courts at Madras and Bombay is, we have reason to think, generally smaller than at this presidency. The population also is less numerous, and may be computed in some instances at one half the amount.

76. The extent of cultivation, of trade and general opulence, is at least in an equal proportion. We have no hesitation in saying, that the control of one man, however zealous and intelligent in the exercise of the duties expected to be discharged by the judge and magistrate of our zillahs, extensive and populous as they are, must necessarily be imperfect; and that if the state of the finances and of the civil service admitted of such a measure, the efficiency of the civil administration of the country would be vastly augmented by a large increase in the number of local jurisdictions and of the officers exercising the functions of judge and magistrate.

77. Such an arrangement appears to have been contemplated by Lord Cornwallis as highly desirable whenever the state of the finances might admit of it. The extent and population of each district was even then acknowledged to be too large; and the measure has become more essential in proportion to the increase which has since taken place in the cultivation of the country, and the number of its inhabitants. It is unnecessary that we should enter into any details to prove that this increase has been extremely great since the establishment of the permanent settlement in the Lower Provinces, and the date of the acquisition, by the British Government, of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The fact is notorious, and has long been so to those whose local information has given them the best means of judging. We have alluded to it here, because we apprehend that it has not been sufficiently adverted to by those who have drawn inferences unfavourable to the system of internal administration of these provinces, from the failure of our judicial officers to accomplish all which that system requires them to perform. In another part of this despatch we shall advert to the means which would, in our judgment, render the services of the European judicial functionaries more efficacious, without increasing the number of zillahs, or of the judicial officers which the Regulations suppose to be employed in conducting the judicial administration of each district.

78. Of the native functionaries now employed in the administration of civil justice there are two classes, the sudder ameens and moonsiffs. By Regulation XXIII. 1814, which was passed just at the period when your honourable Court's despatch was written, the several rules which had from time to time been previously enacted regarding the duties of those officers, were revised, amended and consolidated in one regulation.

79. The powers heretofore granted to the moonsiffs to act as arbitrators having been found practically useless, were discontinued. The number was increased so as to correspond with that of the police thannahs, that is, the local extent of their jurisdictions was so arranged that the most distant villages should not generally be more remote than five coss from the moonsiff's cutcherry.

80. They were vested with original jurisdiction to enable parties who were before under the necessity of filing their suits at the sudder station of the district, to institute them at a tribunal in the vicinity of their own places of residence, the judges were directed to be careful in the selection of fit persons for the office, and were enjoined to given a preference, when duly qualified, to the pergunnah cazis, the only permanent native officers in the interior of the country remaining under the institutions of the preceding government.

81. The processes and proceedings of the moonsiff's courts were carefully defined. The parties were encouraged to employ their own relatives, servants or dependants, rather than vakeels, in the conduct of their causes. The powers of the moonsiffs were extended so as to admit of their trying suits to a somewhat larger amount than before, and the judges were empowered to employ them in the discharge of various miscellaneous duties connected with the local administration of civil justice. These arrangements were calculated to augment their emoluments, to add to the efficiency and respectability of their offices, to render justice more easily accessible to the great body of the people, and to diminish the pressure of civil business before our European tribunals.

82. These principles have been since extended by Regulation II. 1821, both by increasing the value or amount of suits cognizable by the moonsiffs, from 64 to 150 rupees, and by permitting them to try suits, the cause of action in which may have arisen within three years (instead of one year) previously to their institution. It was at the same time explained that claims for arrears of rent were cognizable in the moonsiff's court, and the zillah judges were enjoined to encourage that mode of procedure. The provincial courts were by the same

12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

Regulation empowered to increase the number of moonsiffs to such extent as might appear necessary beyond the proportion of one moonsiff in each thannah jurisdiction.

83. The present constitution of the office of moonsiff is chiefly defective, because the amount of their emoluments fluctuates according to the number and nature of the suits decided by them. In some districts their allowances are now such as to form a fair and reasonable compensation for the zealous services of well qualified and respectable men; in others they are so small as to afford no adequate inducement to respectable individuals to undertake the duty, nor can it be a matter of surprise that instances of corruption and abuse should but too frequently occur in a numerous body of public officers, whose fair emoluments are so disproportionate to the responsibility and powers which are vested in them. We entirely concur in the sentiments expressed by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on this subject, and in the conclusion they have drawn, "that no reformation of the present system will be effectual without providing a remedy for this radical defect."

Paras. 44 to 49 of their Report.

84. Under this impression we have recently furnished instructions to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and on the receipt of their reply we shall be prepared, under the sanction conveyed in the 59th paragraph of your honourable Court's despatch, to determine the best mode of accomplishing the object above referred to.

85. Our present impression is, that it will be desirable to substitute a fixed salary in lieu of the fees which now constitute the compensation paid to moonsiffs; that such salary should in no case be less than 50 rupees per mensem; and that a certain proportion of the moonsiffs in each district, say one-fourth, or a fifth of the whole, should be entitled to a larger allowance as the reward for long services, and for the honest and correct discharge of their duties. The hope of attaining the higher allowance might operate as a stimulus to zeal and good conduct, which might be still further encouraged by promoting from time to time the most intelligent and respectable of the moonsiffs to the office of sudder ameen.

86. We see no reason why the powers and emoluments, as well as the number of this class of officers, should not hereafter be gradually increased, in proportion to the confidence which they may be found to merit, and to the demands for justice in each district, and we are persuaded that the established system of local moonsiffs, or native commissioners, while it possesses the chief advantages of the proposed village tribunals, is free from many of the defects necessarily inherent in the latter, is capable of being gradually extended and improved so as to meet every essential object of public utility; and as it has now become familiarized to the people, is preferable to a novel system, which, as being altogether unknown to, or long disused by the natives, would be repugnant to their feelings and habits, and would weaken their general confidence in the stability of existing institutions.

87. The principles of gradual improvement above referred to have been recently applied with great success to the establishment of sudder ameens.

88. By Regulation II. 1821, and Regulation XIII. 1824, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have been authorized to invest sudder ameens, whose character and capacity may be favourably reported upon by the zillah judges, with power to try and decide original suits not exceeding in value or amount 500 rupees. One or more sudder ameens may be appointed to hold their cutcherries at places where a register and joint magistrate may be stationed at a distance from a zillah and city court. The sudder ameens have been authorized, subject to the control of the judge, to execute their own decrees, and those of the moonsiffs. They are now paid by a fixed salary in lieu of fees. The amount of their salary, it is true, is less liberal than we think desirable, but in the degree in which it exceeds the amount formerly received by them, it tends to secure the services of abler men, and the more zealous and upright discharge of their duties.

89. A sudder ameen, being the Hindoo or Mahomedan law officer of the court, or the cazi of the town or city, receives in addition to his fixed allowances in that capacity the sum of 100 rupees per mensem and 30 rupees for his establishment.

90. Other sudder ameens vested with authority to try suits to the amount of 500 rupees, receive a salary of 140 rupees per mensem besides an allowance for establishment, and the remainder receive a salary of 100 rupees, with a similar allowance for charges.

91. We shall in a subsequent part of this letter advert to the aid which these officers are now enabled to render to the magistrates by investigating and deciding petty offences and misdemeanors, and shall merely observe that we have every reason to believe that the confidence of the native community, as well as of our own judicial officers with regard to the proceedings of the sudder ameens is daily increasing, and that they form a class of officers on whom may gradually be conferred a still larger share in the administration of civil and criminal justice, with proportionate benefit to the public interests.

92. This question, as well as that of improving the situation of moonsiff, is now under the consideration of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and will be hereafter adverted to, when we reply to the instructions contained in your honourable Court's despatch of the 23d July 1824, paragraphs 9 to 14.

Para. 64.

94. With regard to the limitation of appeals, we concur with the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in opinion that no class of our native officers should be vested with powers of final adjudication; more especially on original suits and where the tribunal is situated at a distance from the station of the zillah or city court. If such powers were vested in the moonsiffs, or even in the sudder ameens, the chief security we possess for the equity and uprightness of their proceedings would be abandoned; the suitors would consider such a measure as a virtual denial of justice, and our tribunals would cease to command the confidence and good opinion of the community. Whether this restraint may at some future period be safely relaxed or entirely dispensed with, will depend on the change which may be effected in the moral character of the natives; but we are forced to avow our conviction

that the final decision of civil controversies cannot yet be left to our native judges, without the certainty of a very general and great abuse of such a power.

267. We have already stated our conviction, that in the present state of native society, we cannot safely entrust the exercise of judicial authority, civil or criminal, to natives, without subjecting them to European control and supervision, and that in the degree in which we can extend that control, by the multiplication of European officers, we shall secure the fair administration of justice, and promote the happiness and interests of the great body of the inhabitants.

274. Important as is the object of supplying a sufficient number of duly qualified and independent European functionaries, it is scarcely less essential to the efficiency of your government, that the higher class of native officers employed in the civil administration should be better qualified than at present by education and habits for the important trusts devolving upon them, and that they should be entitled to emoluments sufficient to ensure, under circumstances of no ordinary temptation, the faithful discharge of those trusts.

275. Your honourable Court has on several occasions directed our attention to this object; and you will find from various remarks which we have offered in the course of this despatch, that it has not been lost sight of. For a more full and satisfactory elucidation of our proceedings and views in relation to this object, and to the general improvement of the education of our native subjects, we beg to refer your honourable Court to our despatches of the 30th July 1823, and the 27th January 1826.

218. We are satisfied that to revive those powers, whether in the hands of the darogahs or of the moonsiffs, would again lead to extensive abuses which could not be corrected by the magistrate, and to disturb rather than to promote the peace and harmony of the village communities.

219. The records of our courts show with what eagerness the most trifling verbal abuse, or the most trivial blow which could be construed into an assault, was made the cause of appeal to judicial interference, and the heart-burnings, enmities and mischiefs to which such complaints led. It appears to us to be practically wise and expedient to impose restraints on the facility of bringing such cases under judicial cognizance, so as to give time for the subsiding of angry emotions, and to prevent that permanent hostility between parties which litigation, even on the most petty questions, so generally creates between natives of this country.

220. The inconvenience actually produced by the want of speedy redress for abusive language, calumny, and inconsiderable assaults, is, we believe, not seriously felt in this country; and we cannot think it desirable that numerous tribunals should be accessible in every district for the cognizance of such cases. We apprehend that the chief object of your honourable Court has been already sufficiently provided for, by the power vested in the magistrates to refer for trial to the Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers of the courts, and to the higher classes of sudder ameens, complaints or charges for petty offences, such as abusive language, calumny, or inconsiderable assaults or affrays, and all charges of petty thefts, when unattended with aggravating circumstances.

221. In regard to these cases, the law officers and sudder ameens are vested with the same powers as those conferred on assistants to the magistrate. The decisions of the sudder ameens are open to review by the magistrate, if appealed within the period of one month; the sudder ameens are also required to submit a monthly statement, shewing the manner in which the cases referred to them may have been disposed of, in order that the magistrates may have the means of noticing and correcting any irregularities in their proceedings.

222. The situation of the sudder ameens has been made more respectable, as well in point of salary as in other respects; their proceedings are carried on under the immediate eye of the magistrate; and as far as past experience enables us to judge, we think that there is little danger of any serious or general abuse of the power vested in them; that the services of the sudder ameens in this department will be useful and efficient; and that such petty complaints as may be brought forward will be disposed of with promptitude.

268. The periodical returns of the state of civil business for some years past, and the Resolutions passed upon them by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and by the Government, will show how seriously the administration of civil justice has been and still continues to be impeded by the insufficient number of European functionaries employed in that branch; but we trust that the measures which your honourable Court has recently adopted will gradually operate to remove the embarrassment which we have for some years past experienced in supplying the demands of the public service, especially in the judicial department.

269. Although it is essential that we should at all times have it in our power to employ that number of European functionaries, whose services are required under the prescribed system of judicial administration, it is not less important that the individuals to be employed should possess the requisite qualifications for the proper discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

270. The state of the service, however, precludes our making such a selection as the importance of the offices to be filled demands, and we may be pardoned for remarking, that unless admission to your service, in the first instance, be made the reward of talents, industry and good conduct, some of the highest offices in the civil administration of this country must occasionally fall into the hands of individuals possessing very moderate qualifications and acquirements.

271. The difficulty of adequately supplying competent officers for the more important situations increases every day, and must continue to increase in proportion to the improvement of the country; and any reference to the state of things formerly existing at periods when the people were first delivered from the misrule of feeble or barbarous governments must be

entirely inapplicable to the present, and, we hope, future condition of your administration in India.

12. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 22 Feb. 1827.

272. To secure, therefore, the efficiency of your civil administration, the principle of selection on the first admission of individuals into the civil service should, we conceive, be particularly attended to, and the beneficial operation of this principle would be greatly augmented if your civil servants generally commenced their public career free from pecuniary embarrassments.

273. The various measures which have been adopted by this Government with a view to the attainment of the latter object have been brought under your honourable Court's notice, and the information which we have lately received from the College Council leads us to hope that they have been attended with great practical benefit.

See Appendix (L.)

13. EXTRACT JUDICAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 12th July 1827.

13. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 12 July 1827.

137. For the trial of petty criminal cases, (as well as civil suits), we deemed it expedient to authorize the appointment of sudder ameens, where their services could be rendered materially useful. We are not informed of the extent to which this permission has been carried, but adverting to the large number of prisoners under trial in some of the districts, the plan appeared far better calculated to promote the prompt, impartial and unprejudiced administration of criminal justice, than a recourse to the punchayet.

138. The strong reasons assigned in paragraphs 58 to 61 of our letter to your honourable Court, bearing date the 22d February last, already referred to in a former part of this despatch, will, we respectfully trust, convince your honourable Court that those tribunals are not for any good or useful purpose to be entrusted with the award or infliction of punishment.

14. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 30th August 1827.

14. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 30 August 1827.

179. The great number of districts in which the appointment of registers is urgently required without our being able to supply the deficiency, will not fail to attract the attention of your honourable Court, and the probability that we shall not be able to appoint officers to most of the vacant registerships, has led us to consider, whether it will not be indispensably necessary further to avail ourselves of native agency in the administration of civil justice by extending the powers of the sudder ameens to the trial of suits of a larger amount than is now authorized.

180. We have already informed your honourable Court in our despatch of 5th October last, that in pursuance of the observations conveyed in your honourable Court's despatch, dated 23d July 1824, in paragraphs 9 to 15, we called upon the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to furnish a report of their sentiments on the expediency of entrusting the sudder ameens with more extensive powers, and in paragraphs 5 to 13 of our despatch above quoted, we have submitted, for the consideration of your honourable Court, the grounds upon which we have ventured to doubt the expediency of carrying such a measure to the extent contemplated in your honourable Court's despatch. Not having received the report called for when the Civil Reports for 1825 now noticed came under consideration, we have only been able to intimate to the Court, that the consideration of the subject was merely deferred for their reply, on receiving which it will immediately be resumed.

Civil Cons.
27 March 1826
N° 6.

15. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 17th April 1828.

55. Your honourable Court will observe with satisfaction, from the statement annexed in the margin, that the assistance afforded by the sudder ameens in the trial and decision of petty criminal cases has been greater in the last year than formerly; that the magistrates are gradually availing themselves more extensively of their aid; and that in the instances where this has not been the case, we have required explanations of the reasons of the omission to be furnished.

	1824.	1825.	1826.
N° of cases referred to Sudder Ameens	3571	3872	4270

16. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 23d July 1828.

16. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 23 July 1828.

23. When, as has frequently occurred in the period under review, districts are left for a considerable time with only one European judicial officer, and even that officer not always devoted to judicial duties exclusively, every effort must be made to keep down the business by the course above pointed out; but when those means are found insufficient, it becomes indispensably necessary to extend the agency of natives. We are of opinion, therefore, that the Regulations should authorize the occasional appointment of sudder ameens of a superior class, whose jurisdiction might generally correspond with that now belonging to registers with special powers, that is to say, they should be allowed to decide all original suits, from 500 to 5,000 rupees value, and appeals from sudder ameens of an inferior class. We shall not at present enter into an examination of the objections you have urged against giving sudder ameens authority to dispose of all civil suits in the first instance; but when we consider the extent to which those officers are now trusted, and as we understand very deservedly

trusted; when we advert to the securities which are provided for the due performance of their duties, and to the opinion you have expressed as to the expediency of enlarging their powers, we cannot but think that, in order to prevent the great evil of delay of justice, the measure we have suggested might with perfect propriety be resorted to on any occasion when the want of agency of that description came to be seriously felt.

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17. EXTRACT LETTER in the Revenue Department, (Lower Provinces) from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, dated 10th September 1828.

Letter from, dated 29th June 1826, (70 to 76). The subject of re-establishing the Office of Dewan of the Collectors, under consideration.

24. With respect to the importance which you represent of providing respectable employments for the increasing amount of natives who are now receiving a good education, it is in a high degree our wish that they should be able to make respectable employments for themselves; the occasions for which the improving state of society, under a good government, cannot fail to multiply. There is besides a demand for well-educated natives, in the judicial branch of your civil government, which your means of education, we fear, will not for some time be able fully to supply. And further, it would appear to us a very objectionable policy to make places of doubtful utility for the mere purpose of affording employment to the superior class of natives. When property and intelligence have increased among the natives, it is but a small portion of the respectable class who can be provided for in places under government. By far the greater number must occupy the more respectable stations in society, as merchants, as manufacturers, as cultivators, as teachers of youth, as agents in all the departments of business; and it would be a great error to propagate the opinion that there is no dignity in those occupations, and no where else but in the offices of government.

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18. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 23d October 1828.

Civil Cons. 12 Sep. 1827,
N° 20 to 25.
27 Dec. 1827,
N° 2 to 4.
30th Aug. 1827.

125. On our proceedings noted in the margin is recorded our correspondence with the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on the expediency of extending, in special cases, the power of sudder ameens in the trial and decision of civil suits, adverted to in the 180th paragraph of our despatch to your honourable Court of the annexed date.

126. The majority of the Court having concurred in the expediency and propriety of the enactment, it was passed by us accordingly, and will be found noticed as Regulation IV. 1827, in a subsequent part of this despatch.

127. It will also be observed that we considered it advisable to improve the situation of moonsiff, but that previously to determining the question, further information has been called for on certain points from the zillah judges, on the receipt of which the subject will again be taken into consideration, and a report be made hereafter to your honourable Court.

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19. EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 18th February 1829.

Territorial Administration.

19. Extract Public Letter to *Bengal*, 18 Feb. 1829.

44. It is a subject of much regret to us, that although we have been successful in training the natives of our Indian empire to become effective soldiers, we have not as yet succeeded in a purpose, which, if it be more difficult of attainment, is not less deserving of our endeavours, viz. of rendering their services available in the internal administration of the country.

45. We are perfectly aware that they are extensively employed in the details both of the revenue and judicial departments, the business of which could not in fact be carried on without them; and that European agency is resorted to more for the purposes (at least professedly) of check and control than with a view to an active personal performance of other executive duties.

46. That European agency to a certain extent is indispensably requisite, we are far from questioning; but we have nevertheless been long of opinion that were a more liberal confidence reposed in the natives generally, the public interests would not materially suffer in any respect, whilst in some they would be essentially benefited. It is necessary to present them with fresh incentives to honourable exertion, as well as to supply them with the means of education, in order to elevate them in their own estimation, to call forth their energies, and to attach them to our own government. To do this is at once our duty and our interest; for it will enable us to narrow the limits to which European agency is now carried, and thereby ultimately to effect a great saving of expense.

47. The natives are admitted not to be deficient either in capacity or diligence; and we cannot join in the conclusion which we think has sometimes been a great deal too hastily drawn, as to their want of trustworthiness, until a fair experiment has been made of their fidelity under circumstances of less powerful temptation than those in which they have been usually placed. In the ranks of our armies, their loyalty and devotion have never been surpassed. In your domestic establishments, you have daily proof that kind treatment as rarely meets with unworthy returns as among any other people. It is chiefly in public civil employments that inveterate propensities to falsehood and fraud are imputed to them, often without due regard to many palliating considerations; without sufficient advertence to the causes which have produced these defects in the national character; and we are afraid we must add, without a systematic application of those means which are best adapted to improve the nature of man.

48. In

19. Extract Public Letter to *Bengal*, 18 Feb. 1829.

48. In all countries, artifice and chicane are the natural resources of the oppressed against the oppressor. Disregard of justice and good faith on the part of a government, and of those in authority under it, soon spreads through the different gradations of society by its pernicious example and influence, each person taking advantage of his immediate inferior, who retaliates in his turn, according to his means and opportunities, while all combine in practising upon the credulity or weakness of the ruling power, and indiscriminately withholding whatever it cannot secure by intimidation, or extort by force. This, we believe to be no exaggerated description of the state of things which prevailed under the native governments of India; and though a wiser system has been introduced, and better maxims have been laid down since the establishment of the British authority, it is unreasonable to feel disappointed, because the change has not been accompanied by a sudden eradication of bad habits, and a total reformation of the manners of the people. Good government, by whomsoever administered, will do much in process of time towards improving the character as well as the circumstances of a people; but when its benefits are communicated and diffused, not by the agency of strangers, but through the instrumentality of kinsmen, friends and neighbours, their value becomes greatly enhanced.

49. It is nevertheless essential to this result in India, that the natives employed by our Government shall be liberally treated, that their emoluments shall not be limited to a bare subsistence, whilst those allotted to Europeans in situations of not greater trust and importance, enable them to live in affluence, and acquire wealth. Whilst one class is considered as open to temptation and placed above it, the other, without corresponding inducements to integrity, should not be exposed to equal temptation, and be reproached for yielding to it.

50. We readily admit that no considerable saving can be immediately effected by the substitution of native for European agency, because it can only be safely effected, gradually, and with circumspection; but we are satisfied that it may be looked to as a means of progressive economy, both in the fiscal and judicial departments of your administration.

20. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 28th April 1829.

20. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 28 April 1829.

56. We observed with satisfaction the testimony borne by Mr. Mackenzie, in the fourth paragraph of his Report, to the efficiency of the aid rendered by the sudder ameens in the trial of petty criminal cases. The further extension of the powers of that useful class of public officers must of course depend upon the assistance which the magistrates may derive from their services, and your honourable Court will perceive that we considered it desirable for the judges of circuit, as far as their observations may reach, to notice in their reports the general character of the sudder ameens, and the advantages or otherwise, which might be found to result from their employment in the administration of criminal justice.

75. We concurred in the opinion expressed by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, (with reference to the remarks contained in the 29th paragraph of Mr. Gordon's Report) that under the existing Regulations, the sudder ameens do not possess the power of sentencing persons convicted of misdemeanors to labour in default of payment of the fines which may have been imposed upon them:

76. The Nizamut Adawlut appearing to think that they might with propriety be invested with that power in cases of conviction for theft, we directed that a provision to that effect should be included in some future enactment.

21. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 18th August 1829.

Paras. 23 to 33 of the Hon. Court's Letter, dated 23 July 1828.

11. The remarks and suggestions of your honourable Court in these paragraphs, in regard to the more extensive employment of native agency in the administration of civil justice, and the amendment of the existing rules for the decision of summary suits, will be duly attended to, and we hope shortly to be able to report to your honourable Court the result of our deliberations on those and other measures which we have it in contemplation to adopt for the general improvement of the judicial system.

Paras. 34 to 41.

12. On the subject of special appeals adverted to in these paragraphs, we shall have occasion in a subsequent part of this despatch to bring under the notice of your honourable Court our correspondence with the Sudder Court on the inconveniences resulting from the admission of too great a latitude of appeal, but we regret to say that no practicable plan has hitherto been devised to remedy the evil.

36. Supported by the wishes of your honourable Court for the more confidential employment of natives in the administration of justice, the reforms we propose to introduce will be founded on that principle.

22. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 9th March 1830.

Crim. Con. 19 May 1829, N° 20 to 22.

23. On our proceedings of the annexed date is recorded a correspondence between the Resident and the Commissioner regarding the appointment of Hindoos to be sudder ameens for the trial of civil suits, and also the appointment of a Hindoo law officer as an assessor to the Court of Circuit. To the first proposition we saw no objection, provided it involved no additional expense; but we were decidedly adverse to the introduction of Hindoo law in the administration of criminal justice. It was justly observed by Sir Edward Colebrooke that "the proposed introduction of the Hindoo law officer as an assessor to the Court of

Circuit, either singly where both parties may be Hindoos, or in conjunction with the Mahomedan law officer, where one only of the parties may be a Hindoo, does not appear to be equally judicious. The Mahomedan law, when divested as it has been by our printed Regulations, of its remains of barbarism, (such as mutilation, retaliation and pecuniary commutation of punishment) and of the distinction of sex and religious belief, is as applicable to a general state of society as any other criminal code can be, while the Hindoo law, founded on the distinctions of Hindoo society, can by no modifications be made applicable to any other. The Hindoo system of crimes and punishments, has in fact been wholly superseded for centuries past, in every part of this country, over which the administration of justice, through British agency extends, &c."

23. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 15th June 1830.

23. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 15 June 1830.

2. In pursuance of the intention expressed in paragraph 277 of a despatch to your honourable Court, dated 22d February 1827, we have now the honour to transmit copies of documents noted in the margin,[*] containing the information called for from the Government of Fort St. George on the 11th May 1826, on various points connected with the practical operation of the changes which were introduced in the judicial system of that presidency in the year 1815/16.

3. In the 4th paragraph of a letter dated the 30th April 1828, your honourable Court intimated your intention of awaiting this report from Madras, previously to your replying fully to the despatch above mentioned.

4. The Right honourable the Governor in Council, having in the proceedings of the 9th February recorded his opinion on the report submitted by the Sudder Court, it is unnecessary that we should enter into any detailed review of it, and we shall confine ourselves to a few remarks suggested by a comparison of the systems in force under the two presidencies.

5. In regard to the village moonsiffs, we find nothing in the report of the Sudder Court, to encourage the introduction of similar establishments into the Bengal territories. They do not appear to enjoy to any great extent, the confidence of the people, while the number of suits decided by them have afforded very little relief to the district moonsiffs.

6. The report on the latter class of officers is in the highest degree favourable. In the corresponding tribunals under this presidency, the moonsiffs are not empowered to try suits, in which the value or amount sued for exceeds 150 rupees, nor can they try any suits for real property, whereas the district moonsiffs at Madras are competent to decide suits to the amount of 500 rupees, whether for real or personal property, (with the exception of certain cases involving claims to land exempt from the payment of rent.)

7. The powers of the sudder ameens have also for some years past been more extensive than those of Bengal, and doubtless much of the reduction, shown to have taken place in the civil business in the Madras European courts since 1816, is to be attributed to that cause.

8. Your honourable Court will have observed, that in 1827 a Regulation was passed by this Government (Regulation IV.) for enlarging the powers of the sudder ameens in special cases; and we have apprised you in a former letter, that we have it in contemplation to increase them still further, as well as to extend the jurisdiction of the zillah moonsiffs.

9. The village and district punchayets are represented as being held in little estimation; so seldom is that mode of settling differences now resorted to, that in the Statement, marked (K.) referred to in the Report of the Sudder Adawlut, the former disposed of 24 cases only, and the latter of 33 during the year 1827. The court observe, "it can now hardly be doubted that its prevalence in former times was a matter of necessity from the want of other tribunals, rather than the effect of a prepossession in favour of an ancient institution."

10. The same result has been experienced in the territories subject to this presidency, excepting in those parts where more regular tribunals are not accessible to the people. We are inclined to think that the most useful mode of deriving gratuitous assistance from respectable natives in the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, has been provided in the Regulations of the Bombay Government, a transcript from which is given in the margin,[†] and we have made a reference to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut

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[*] Civil Cons. 18th Sept. 1828, N° 13, 14.
Letter from the Secretary to Governor at Fort St. George, dated 9th Feb. 1830.
D° from Register Sudder Adawlut, to the Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, dated 23d April 1829.
Extract from the proceedings of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 23d April 1829.
Statements (A.) to (Z.)
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, at Fort St. George, dated 9th Feb. 1830.

[†] Regulation IV. 1827, section 24, clause 1st. In the trial of suits, it shall be competent to every court in which an European authority presides, to avail itself of the assistance of respectable natives, in either of the three following ways:—

First. By referring the suit, or any point or points in the same, to a punchayet of such persons, who will carry on their inquiries apart from the court, and report to it the result; the reference to the punchayet and its answer shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the suit.

Clause 2d, or Second. By constituting two or more such persons assessors or members of the court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses, Adawlut to ascertain the sentiments of the court, on the expediency of adopting similar provisions with a view to the gradual introduction of trial by jury, should further experience justify the measure.

23. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 15 June 1830.

11. From the Appendix referred to in the 64th to the 67th paragraphs of the Sudder Adawlut's letter, a very considerable reduction appears to have taken place in the civil files of the European courts in the years from 1816 to 1826, as exhibited in the Abstract given in the margin.* The court have offered no explanation of the cause of this favourable change; our impression is, that it has chiefly resulted from the more extensive employment of native agency, and in some degree from the powers exercised by the collectors of land revenue in their magisterial capacity in the adjudication, summarily, of all disputes regarding lands or crops, as well as in the primary cognizance of suits between the landholders and their ryots for arrears of revenue, besides which the transfer of the management of the police, and of the office of magistrate to the collectors, must, in some measure, have enabled the zillah judges to devote a larger portion of their time to the performance of their civil duties. In paragraph 72 of their report, however, the Sudder Adawlut seem to doubt whether the transfer has in reality had that effect.

* Number of Suits depending in the Madras European Courts.

—	In 1816.	In 1826.
Sudder Court - -	59	14
Provincial Courts -	546	262
Judges and Registers -	6,490	2,660

15. We entirely concur with the Sudder Adawlut in the serious objections which exists to vesting native police officers (so long as they are continued on their present footing in point of emolument), with power to hold proceedings in petty criminal cases, and to inflict punishment by fine, imprisonment and flogging, as sanctioned by Regulation IV, 1821, of the Madras Code.

16. The gross irregularities practised by the police officers, as noticed by the Sudder Adawlut, forcibly confirm the opinions we have formed of the dangerous tendency of trusting such powers to native officers, of the description of those who are now employed, more especially when allowed to exercise them at a distance from the immediate control of European authority.

24. EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 30th June 1830.

(Transmitting to the Supreme Government, copies of the Petitions, relative to the disabilities under which they labour; presented by the Half-Caste Natives of India to the British Houses of Parliament.)

24. Extract Public Letter to *Bengal*, 30 June 1830.

Para. 11. The exclusion of the petitioners from the covenanted service of the Company is common to them, with the natives of India; and while it is recognized as a fundamental principle of the Government of India to exclude natives of the pure blood from the higher offices, the petitioners cannot justly complain that they participate in the common exclusion.

12. With respect to those subordinate offices to which natives of pure birth are eligible, and from some of which the petitioners are either by the Regulations, or in practice excluded, it is undoubtedly desirable, wherever strong reasons do not exist to the contrary, that the power of Government and of its officers to select the fittest person should not be limited by any exclusions or disabilities. We therefore direct your particular attention to this part of the prayer of the petitioners, in the wish that it may be maturely considered, to which, if to any, among the civil or military offices open to natives, from which the petitioners are at present excluded, they might be admitted consistently with the security of the British Government, and with the interests of the pure native population of India.

25. EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 29th September 1830.

(On the subject of educating the Native Population of India.)

25. Extract Public Letter to *Bengal*, 29 Sept. 1830.

Para. 26. We wish you to be fully assured, not only of our anxiety that the judicial offices to which natives are at present eligible should be properly filled, but of our earnest wish and hope to see them qualified for situations of higher importance and trust. There is no point of view in which we look with greater interest at the exertions you are now making for the instruction of the natives, than as being calculated to raise up a class of persons, qualified by their intelligence and morality, for high employments in the civil administration of India. As the means of bringing about this most desirable object, we rely chiefly on their becoming, through a familiarity with European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilized Europe, on the general cultivation of their understandings, and specifically on their instruction in the principles of morals and general jurisprudence. We wish you

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witnesses: the opinion of each assessor shall be given separately, and discussed, and if any of the assessors or the authority presiding in the court should desire it, the opinions of the assessors shall be recorded in writing in the suit.

Clause 3d, or Third. By employing them more nearly as a jury: they will then attend during the trial of the suit; will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of inquiry as occur to them, the court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information; and after consultation will deliver in their opinion.

Clause 4th. It is to be clearly understood, that under all the modes of procedure described in the three preceding clauses, the decision is vested exclusively in the authority presiding in the court.

The foregoing Rules are extended to criminal trials, by clause 5th, section 38, Regulation XIII. 1827.

you to consider this as our deliberate view of the scope and end to which all your endeavours with respect to the education of the natives should refer. And the active spirit of benevolence, guided by judgment, which has hitherto characterized your exertions, assures us of your ready and zealous co-operation towards an end which we have so deeply at heart.

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26. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 5th October 1830.

Crim. Cons. 9th June 1829. N° 3 to 7.

80. Your honourable Court will observe recorded in the proceedings noted in the margin, a correspondence, relative to the enactment of a Regulation for explaining certain provisions contained in Regulation X. of 1822, and Regulation I. of 1827, respecting the trial of criminal cases by assessors in the north-eastern parts of Rungpore, submitted to us by the Nizamut Adawlut; we called upon the commissioner of that division, Mr. D. Scott, to state his sentiments on the proposed enactment; and after a careful consideration of the subject, we determined that it was sufficient to issue special rules embracing the objects intended for the guidance of the commissioner, in preference to passing any legislative enactment.

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27. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 9th November 1830.

27. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bengal*, 9 Nov. 1830.

53. The obvious inference from the vast accumulation of summary suits is the inefficiency of the mode hitherto adopted for their decision for some time past. The system of civil judicature has been under our consideration; latterly, indeed, the question of a greater and more extended application of native agency has been much discussed, and we hope at no distant period to submit to your honourable Court the result of our deliberations on this most important branch of our Government.

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28. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 23d February 1831.

28. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 23 Feb. 1831.

18. As the crime of undue exaction is to be put down like any other crime by bringing the offenders to punishment, and by no other means, we observe with surprise the little care which has been taken to enforce the Regulations in respect to such cases. The neglect or delay in the determination of these suits, must of course have tended to encourage the zemindars, and to confirm the ryots in their belief that no redress was to be had from the courts of the district. We cannot admit that the exigencies of the public service in various departments, and the inadequacy of the civil establishment of Company's servants, form any justification for leaving millions of people without courts, or what amounts to the same thing, with no courts but such as are overloaded with business and cannot give redress, or are without proper superintendence. We are fully aware of the circumstances which you have adverted to in your letter of the 5th October 1826, in regard to the extent to which native judges have hitherto been employed; but at all events justice ought not to be denied or delayed, and if Europeans were not to be had, natives should have been employed more extensively.

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29. EXTRACT LETTER in the Revenue and Judicial Departments from the Governor-general of *India*, Lord *W. C. Bentinck*, to the Court of Directors, dated *Simla*, 15th September 1831.

29. Extract Letter in the Revenue Department from *Bengal*, 15 Sept. 1831.

12. The documents enumerated in the list marked (B.), which accompany this communication, will show that I have sanctioned several important arrangements in the Judicial Department. The correspondence which preceded my final determination will sufficiently prove that those arrangements have not been hastily or inconsiderately adopted. The considerations by which I was influenced have been so fully detailed in the accompanying documents as to supersede the necessity of more than a brief allusion to them in this place.

13. A more extended recourse to native agency for the disposal of judicial business has been so earnestly, so repeatedly and so recently urged by your honourable Court, that I should almost have deemed it my duty to give effect to your injunctions, in spite of any local obstacles which might have opposed themselves. But concurring as I do, most cordially, in the wisdom, the justice and the sound policy of those injunctions, and being fully satisfied that native probity and talent may immediately be found, if due caution be observed in the selection of instruments, in sufficient abundance to justify the present introduction of the system, I should have deemed myself criminal had I any longer delayed to concede to the people of this country a measure so eminently calculated to facilitate their access to justice, to conciliate their attachment, and to raise the standard of their moral character.

14. Though the arrangements about to be introduced with a view to these objects will unquestionably be attended with considerable expense, yet I trust it may not be thought to exceed in magnitude the benefits which it will confer. The appointment of native judges on the new footing must necessarily be gradual, and the expense to be incurred will be equally so. I have suggested various means by which a saving has been or may be effected, to meet this increased expenditure. The most important is that of the abolition of the Provincial Courts of Appeal; from which measure alone, should it be sanctioned by your honourable Court, a saving would be effected more than adequate to the purpose. The more extended recourse to native agency in judicial matters I consider as being by far the most important and most beneficial of all the recent arrangements.

30. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 11th January 1832.

30. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 11 Jan. 1832.

9. You have stated that the separation of the office of judge from that of magistrate has generally answered the purpose of effecting a reduction of the files of the judge's court, but that it has not always been practicable to adhere strictly to the plan. We know not whether, by confining the judge to the functions of the civil court, by making the registers magistrates, and by appointing natives to the office of register, this object might be attained without an increased expense; but it is of importance that in every zillah the duties now vested in the judge and register should be always as effectively performed as may be possible with the means at your disposal. Zillahs have been too often left without registers, owing to a deficiency either in the qualifications or in the number of the junior civil servants; and it has happened that the whole or great part of the functions of judge, magistrate, register, and even collector, has been imposed on the judge alone. We must again press upon you the necessity of making arrangements for obviating such inconveniences. When registers cannot be appointed, sudder ameens with the full powers of registers should be substituted for them; and the accumulation of suits in the courts of judges and registers should at all events be prevented, by transfering them to tribunals where they may be decided without delay.

13. We are happy to observe that there is an increase in the number of suits decided by natives. But the sudder ameens are not yet sufficiently employed; and if, as you apprehend, the zillah judges are disinclined to entrust them with the extended powers authorized to be vested in them under Regulation IV. 1827, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut should require of those judges an explanation in every instance where it shall appear that there is on their files an accumulation of causes which might, under the Regulations, be referred to a sudder ameen.

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31. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 1st February 1832.

31. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bengal*, 1 Feb. 1832.

1. We now reply to your letters dated 22d February 1827, and 15th June 1830, referring to the despatch dated 9th November 1814, in which we communicated to you, our view of the principal defects of the judicial system, and of the remedies they seemed to require.

2. It appeared to us at that time, that the existing provisions for the administration of justice under your presidency were inadequate to their ends, and that in reference to the wants and necessities of the people, some changes were indispensably necessary.

3. Our detailed suggestions for improving the system in Bengal, were much the same as those which we had proposed to the Madras Government in the despatch dated the 29th of April 1814; you were required to take into consideration the revival of the practices of native governments, and the making use of the ancient institutions of the country, in the manner pointed out. It was to the extensive employment of punchayets, heads of villages, and heads of caste, and to the transfer to the collectors of an important portion of the functions, both civil and criminal, before exercised by the judges and magistrates, that substantial improvements in the administration of justice under your presidency, were looked for.

4. Having already intimated to you our dissatisfaction at the very long delay which has occurred before we could obtain from your Government a full and distinct answer to our orders, and thinking it unnecessary to enter upon any further discussion on the causes of the delay, we proceed to a consideration of your letters above noticed.

5. In your letter of the 22d of February 1827, after adverting to our suggestions, and the grounds on which they were recommended, you have stated the objections to which you thought some parts of them were open; you have explained the extent to which you proposed to give effect to other parts of our instructions or to measures directed to the same ends. Admitting the justness of many of our remarks, you have stated that there were other causes besides those assigned by us, or those which could justly be attributed to the defective system of organization of the tribunals, by which the existing mass of litigation might be accounted for; among these were the growing confidence of the people in the general proceedings of our tribunals, the increased population, the extended cultivation, the rise in the value of landed property, the progress of internal trade, and the general prosperity of the country. The delays in the proceedings of the Courts you have ascribed in part to the want of moral principle in the natives, and especially to their disregard for truth in giving evidence.

6. The inadequacy of our civil tribunals to meet the demands upon them, you have referred chiefly to the precipitation with which the permanent settlement was carried into effect, without previously defining, and without providing such means as would have enabled the Courts to ascertain, the rights of the landholders and cultivators. You expected that, in the districts where the permanent settlement had not been introduced, the rules in force would, if it were found practicable to carry them into effect in the spirit, and to the extent contemplated, go far to render the administration of justice in those parts simple and efficient. It is stated by your Government that in very few of those districts were the arrears of civil suits heavy; and where they were so, the cause was clearly traceable to local defects and irregularities in the past system of revenue management; that the real pressure upon our tribunals arose from the mass of litigation connected with the rights, tenures and interests of the occupiers of land, that it was now too late to apply an effectual remedy to an evil which might have been guarded against when the permanent settlement was made; but that it would be the anxious wish of the Government to adopt such measures as might be feasible, with a view to define the rights and interests of the cultivators.

7. You have given it as your opinion that the employment of potails or heads of villages in the way suggested by the Court, was not applicable to the circumstances of the country under

your presidency; that the punchayet, though highly useful in regulating matters of caste and religious discipline, had long been disused as a tribunal for the settlement of claims to property; and, in your opinion, it was advisable to permit the natives to adhere to their customary mode of assembling a punchayet, when they voluntarily submitted to its decision, and to restrict the interposition of the established courts to cases in which their aid might be applied for. You were, however, sensible of the absolute necessity of employing natives extensively in the administration of civil justice, and of increasing the powers of the moonsiffs and sudder ameens.

8. You have adverted to our remarks in limitation of appeals, forms of pleading and process, vakeels, and law expenses; in regard to which such steps had been taken as were thought best suited to the ends of justice.

9. In order to facilitate the adjudication of civil suits, measures, you inform us, were adopted for the formation and preservation of an accurate record of the rights and interests of the owners and occupiers of land; and the revenue officers were vested with certain judicial powers with a view to determine cases involving such rights, and various matters connected with the revenue.

16. You have remarked that the habitual disregard for truth which pervades the bulk of the native community, was the great cause of failure in the administration of civil and criminal justice, and that the evil could not be effectually remedied until the inhabitants had undergone a great moral regeneration.

17. The country subjected to the Code of Regulations is described as consisting of 47 districts, each containing on an average more than a million of inhabitants; the area of a district being about 5,000 square miles, and the extreme length and breadth of several of the largest districts being about 158 miles by 100. The inconvenience formerly resulting from the extent and population of several of the largest districts had been remedied by stationing a register or sub-collector with the powers of a joint magistrate, and with local jurisdiction over a portion of the district remote from the sudder station.

18. You have stated that, in your opinion, the natives cannot safely be entrusted with judicial authority, civil and criminal, without subjecting them to European supervision and control; and that the administration of civil justice has been impeded by the paucity of officers employed; that the difficulty of supplying competent persons to fill the highest situations increases every day, and that to secure the efficiency of the civil administration a proper selection on the first admission of individuals into the service should be attended to. You add, that unless admission to the service in the first instance is made the reward of talents, industry and good conduct, some of the highest offices must occasionally fall into the hands of individuals possessing very moderate qualifications.

19. You think it essential to the efficiency of the government that the higher classes of natives employed in the civil administration should be better qualified than at present by education and habits of business, and that they should be allowed emoluments sufficient to ensure a faithful discharge of duty.

20. You have referred to numerous works of late years compiled in the English and Native languages, under the sanction of Government, as evincing your anxiety to promote the general dissemination of a knowledge of the Regulations and of the principles on which the administration of civil and criminal justice is conducted.

21. With the exception of a few points, which will be noticed farther on, we think it unnecessary to enter upon a detailed discussion of the explanations and opinions adverted to in the foregoing summary of the principal parts of your letter of the 22d February 1827; nor shall we here notice the various measures connected with the judicial system which have been subsequently adopted by your Government. On most of these indeed our sentiments have been already communicated to you.

22. Your letter of the 15th June 1830, relating entirely to your correspondence with the Madras Government on the operation of the system introduced under that presidency in 1816, does not require any particular notice in this place. We learn from it, however, that the beneficial effects of the agency of natives, as district moonsiffs and sudder ameens, are fully acknowledged, although, in other respects, the report from Madras is not favourable.

23. After an attentive consideration of the foregoing documents, we see no reason to regret that you suspended the execution of our suggestions in regard to the institution of village moonsiffs and punchayets, and to the transfer of the magistracy to the collectors. On the former of these two points any further discussion is rendered unnecessary by the remarks contained in para. 22 to 72 of your letter of the 22d February 1827, and in the Report of the Madras Sudder Adawlut referred to in your letter of the 15th June 1830.

30. On the subject of the extension of native agency in the administration of justice, our sentiments are well known to you. The civil jurisdiction of the sudder ameens, now extended to suits of 1,000 rupees value, includes a very large proportion of the litigation of the country; and you are aware that we have never prohibited you from enlarging their jurisdiction to any extent which you may think advisable. Their powers in criminal cases will, we presume, be, if necessary, increased; and you will have observed, from the instructions contained in our letter of the 23d July 1828, that it is our wish to extend the agency of natives to a large class of those cases now described as summary suits. In respect to the establishments of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, our sentiments have been already made known to you.

32. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 19th January 1821.

32. Extract Judicial Letter from *Fort St. George*, 19 Jan. 1821.

46. It will be very satisfactory to your honourable Court to observe that so large a proportion, both of the number of causes and of the amount under litigation, is settled by the native judicatories, and that appeals from their decrees are so rare.

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33. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 11th April 1826.

33. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 11 April 1826.

36. It is worthy of consideration whether Mr. Gregory's suggestion may not be adopted, with the double view of bringing the European judicatory nearer to the homes of the people, and introducing a class of functionaries into the judicial department similar to that appointed to the revenue department. It cannot be doubted that a system of training is as necessary in the one line of the service as in the other; and that a judicial officer may, under the directions of the zillah judge, be successfully employed in a district of moderate extent, and thus gradually qualify himself for the duties of the largest. It might therefore be proper that in every large zillah an assistant civil and criminal judge should be appointed, under such powers and such limitations as may be deemed advisable, and stationed at such part of the zillah as is most remote from the zillah court, or, on account of the natural difficulties of the country, is least under the control of the zillah judge. All vacancies in the zillah courts would be supplied from the list of assistant judges, and thus a regular succession of experienced functionaries would be secured in the judicial as well as the revenue departments.

37. If you should see no practical objection to the adoption of this arrangement, you will afford the assistant judge every necessary facility for conducting the business of his court, by attaching to it an establishment of native judicial officers. These, in the first instance, would no doubt be supplied from the most deserving of the native officers who have been deprived of employment by the reduction of the zillah courts in those parts of the country where assistant judges may be stationed; but we think that all future vacancies in the principal situations in the assistant judges' establishments should be supplied from the list of district moonsiffs in the zillah where the vacancy may occur. The rank of the assistant judges' principal native officers should be below that of the principal native officers of the zillah judge, and their allowances should range between those of the latter officers and those of the district moonsiffs; our object being to secure a regular line of promotion to the native as well as to the European officers employed in the internal administration of the country, with a clear understanding, however, that meritorious conduct should alone entitle any individual to succeed to the superior situation.

42. We agree with you in attaching high importance to the office of district moonsiff, and are most desirous to promote the utility and efficiency of that valuable class.

43. We are aware that the judicial commissioners were of opinion that it was essential that the district moonsiffs should be influenced by motives of immediate gain in despatching the business before their courts, and hence their emoluments were made to consist partly of a fixed salary and partly of fees of one anna in the rupee on the institution of suits. This arrangement may have in some respects effected the object it had in view, but we are apprehensive that it may have conduced rather to the quick despatch than the satisfactory adjustment of the business before their courts. We admit that the small number of appeals which have been made to the superior courts from the decisions of the district moonsiffs, compared with the number of suits decided by them, is apparently well calculated to diminish this apprehension; but before confidence can be placed in the general correctness of their proceedings, the number of suits appealed ought to be contrasted with the number appealable, and not as has only been done with the number decided. This comparison we have not the means of making, but such a test is necessary to prove the correctness of Mr. Stratton's opinion of the satisfactory character of the proceedings of the district moonsiff.

44. The collector of Bellary had stated that the district moonsiffs, by the exertion of their influence, drew into their courts suits which, under the Regulations, were intended to be decided by the village moonsiffs; and with a view to prevent this inconvenience you abolished the institution fee on suits not exceeding 10 rupees value, in the courts of the district moonsiffs. It was considered by your Government to be desirable that those suits should be decided by the village moonsiffs; it was thought that more of them would be so settled in proportion as the delay in the courts of the district moonsiff increased; and it was expected that the district moonsiff, though still bound to decide such suits, would find means to put off or to evade altogether the adjustment of them, when he had others before him that yielded him fees.

45. In order to afford the people every facility of access to good judicature, we desire the establishment of numerous tribunals conveniently situated, and with all attainable securities for the right conduct of the judge; but if obstacles are thrown in the way of suitors, by preventing or deterring them from taking their causes to a proper tribunal, there is a deviation from this principle. If it is the wish of the people to take their suits to the district moonsiffs instead of the village moonsiffs, they should not by any means be discouraged from so doing; and the deterioration of the judicature, which must be the consequence of placing the judge's interest in opposition to his duty, is especially to be avoided.

46. Instances of the exertions of district moonsiffs to draw suits to their courts, must no doubt have come to the knowledge of the collector of Bellary, but we are not aware of similar statements having been made from other districts; we apprehend, moreover, that the

suits influenced by such means must be very few in proportion to those occasioned by the ordinary legitimate and unavoidable causes of litigation.

47. If the number of suits taken to the village moonsiffs had been materially affected by the exertions of the district moonsiffs, the effect would have ceased with the motive which was supposed to have produced it. But since the fees on suits not exceeding 10 rupees value have been abolished in the courts of the district moonsiffs, the village moonsiffs have had even fewer suits than before.

48. In consideration as well of the enlarged powers confided to district moonsiffs by Regulation II. of 1821, as of the desirableness of diminishing the labours of the zillah courts, we are anxious that every encouragement should be given to the district moonsiffs, not only to dispose of the business without delay, but to weigh maturely the merits of each particular case.

49. With this view we recommend that fixed salaries should be assigned to the district moonsiffs, which ought not to exceed their former average receipts from fixed salary and institution fees. We do not, however, propose to dispense with the payment of an institution fee, but we recommend that no suit instituted in a district moonsiff's court should be subjected to a higher fee than 2 ½ per cent.

50. It may be expected that so considerable a reduction in the amount of the institution fee will bring a large addition of business into the courts of the district moonsiffs; and we are of opinion that a discretion should be lodged with the district moonsiffs to admit pauper cases into their courts. We must therefore expect that you will find it necessary to increase the number of district moonsiffs in each zillah; and we perceive that this measure was suggested by you as a remedy to the inconvenience which was experienced by the zillah judges from the additional duties thrown upon them and their registers by Regulation VI. of 1822.

51. We must leave it to your local experience to fix the number of district moonsiffs, according to the circumstances of each zillah; and in respect to the amount of their fixed allowances, we are anxious that it should be sufficient to secure the services of persons of respectability. We do not expect that the sum which may be collected from the institution fees will be sufficient to meet the additional expense; but we are satisfied that if the measure is attended with an improvement in the administration of civil justice, the expense will be more than compensated by a decrease of charge in the department of police. We think that it will be of advantage to attach to certain districts in each zillah a higher rate of allowances, to which persons of extraordinary merit should, as opportunities offer, be appointed; and we recommend that at the close of the year, the judges of the provincial courts should be empowered to confer honorary rewards, in addition to their ordinary allowances, to such sudder ameens and district moonsiffs as may have discharged their duties in an exemplary manner. We are likewise of opinion that similar rewards should be given to the native head police officers who may be reported by the magistrates to merit the approbation of Government.

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34. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 29th December 1826.

Cons. 29 Mar. 1825. N° 3, 4.
10 May. N° 8, 9.

82. THE Sudder Adawlut having represented to us the urgent necessity of appointing an acting register to the Southern and a register to the Northern Provincial Court, we informed them that we were desirous, with a view to the interests of the civil service, that the subordinate offices to be filled by covenanted servants should be limited to those of which the functions cannot be properly discharged without European agency, or which are necessary as a preparation for more important trusts. The duties which devolve upon the register of a provincial court did not, we believe, like those of the zillah register, afford much scope for the exercise of talent and the developement of the qualifications requisite for the higher employments of the service. It was therefore desirable, we observed, especially in the present scarcity of civil servants, to consider whether, for a suitable salary, natives might not be found not only qualified to transact the greater part of those duties, but who from being permanently attached to the office, would become particularly expert in the performance of them. But on the report of the Sudder Adawlut which we subsequently received, and to which we beg leave to refer your honourable Court, we were satisfied that it was necessary to employ covenanted civil servants in the situation in question, as heretofore. And adverting to the extent of the labours required from the registers to the provincial courts, we deemed it evidently advisable that care should be taken in the issue of new orders to avoid burthening those officers with additional duties.

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35. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 21st March 1827.

35. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 21 March 1827.

74. As it is our purpose that the rights of the most poor and helpless, no less than those of the higher classes of the community, should be protected, the necessity of imposing all practicable checks on the judicial proceedings of the inferior native officers is apparent. The head of a village may, in the exercise of his authority, (whether designedly or otherwise,) make over the property of one man to another, inflict punishment upon the innocent or give countenance and protection to the guilty; and although the cases belonging to his jurisdiction are nominally inconsiderable, they may involve interests of deep importance to the parties concerned in them. The power of this class of functionaries, as village moonsiffs, was particularly referred to in our letter of the 11th April last, as well as the apparent want of proper securities for justice in the courts of the district moonsiffs. Although under peculiar circumstances

35. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 21 March 1827.

stances the safeguards of appeal and record have in some cases been dispensed with, as in the courts at the presidencies, for the recovery of small debts, it is generally true that where there is a deficiency of publicity, the checks upon the judge require to be proportionably strengthened and multiplied. Having, however, pointedly adverted to these considerations in our letter of the 11th of April last, (which, from their importance, we have no doubt would meet with your early attention,) we feel that it would be premature to enter further into the discussion of the subject till we shall be in possession of your reply to that communication, and have had the advantage of perusing your observations on the several points and suggestions contained in it.

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36. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 27th April 1827.

36. Extract Judicial Letter from *Fort St. George*, 27 April 1827.

4. With respect to the district moonsiffs, we think we have clearly demonstrated, in our proceedings before referred to, that there is no ground for drawing the inference that their courts are not popular from the fact that as the average of suits instituted in the zillah courts did not exceed the value of 175 rupees, most of them might have been carried to the native judicatories, if the parties had wished it; indeed the statements of the business performed by all the courts, European and Native, throughout the country, laid before us periodically by the Sudder Adawlut, show that the number of suits brought before the district moonsiffs is far greater than could have been expected; and from the information which we have been able to collect, it appears that the proportion of appeals to decisions in their courts is extremely small; and we have little doubt that a statement of the decisions affirmed or reversed in appeal would turn the scale still more in their favour. We think we may confidently assert, from the increased resort of suitors to the native tribunals, that they have fully realized the expectation formed of their utility, and, considering the respectability of the situation, the facility with which misconduct can be brought to the notice of the local superior authority, and the interest which the zillah judges themselves have in selecting men of known integrity and ability for the office, we are of opinion that there is no reason for supposing that the trust reposed in district moonsiffs is abused. We have not therefore deemed it advisable to make any alteration in the existing Regulation with a view to render suits under 20 rupees appealable. No complaints have hitherto been made against the rule, and if any inconvenience should hereafter be found to arise from it, the remedy is in the hands of Government, and can be easily applied. But although we have not considered it advisable to modify the moonsiff Regulation in this respect, we have adopted several of the measures suggested by your honourable Court for the improvement of the system. Among these are the restoration of the fee on suits under 10 rupees, and the reduction of the fee payable by complainants on the institution of suits, which latter we have directed the Sudder Adawlut to carry into effect without making a corresponding reduction in the receipts of the district moonsiffs from this source. The expense we are of opinion should be borne by Government; and it is believed that the institution fees carried to the account of Government on suits dismissed for default, &c. will furnish ample funds to meet the disbursement. For facility of reckoning, however, we have fixed the fee at half an anna per rupee, instead of two and a half per cent.; the difference is trifling, and the calculation will be more easily understood by the poorer classes.

5. We have referred for the consideration of the Sudder Adawlut, the suggestion of your honourable Court, regarding the zillah judges holding alternate sessions at the different moonsiff stations within the zillah, and the allowing district moonsiffs a discretion of admitting pauper cases into their courts; as also the suggestion of granting rewards to meritorious moonsiffs and to head police officers for exemplary discharge of their duties; but we have not considered it advisable to shake the public confidence in the moonsiff system by so great an innovation as the substitution of salary for fees, and we feel confident that your honourable Court on referring to the reasons which we have assigned in the 37th, 38th, and 39th paragraphs of our proceedings will approve our resolution to allow the system, for the present at least, to remain, in this respect, undisturbed.

6. Whilst furnishing instructions to the Sudder Adawlut on the subject of such parts of your honourable Court's despatch, as relate to the moonsiff system, we suggested various other modifications of the rules under which the proceedings in the moonsiffs' courts are at present conducted, which do not require to be here noticed in detail, but which will, if finally adopted and introduced into the Code of Regulations, form the subject of a future communication.

7. In the 11th paragraph of our proceedings, we have endeavoured to show that there is no ground for the apprehension expressed by your honourable Court, that the village moonsiffs are vested with much uncontrolled power, and are subject to great temptation, which too many of them are unable to resist, and that the fear of prosecution which was before a useful check upon them, is now diminished by the reduction of the zillah courts. The fact is, that this class of public officers, although gradually becoming more useful, as yet takes but little part in the active discharge of any but revenue duties.

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37. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Fort St. George*, dated 16th April 1828.

37. Extract Public Letter to *Fort St. George*, 16 April 1828.

Para. 17. The most difficult part of your task for a long time will be the business of superintendence. For, although the dependence of a great part of the teacher's reward upon the fees of his pupils is in general a strong incentive to the diligent performance of his duty, so few of the natives are as yet qualified, especially in the distant collectorates, to form a correct a correct estimate of the quality of the instruction which their children will receive, that we cannot doubt the necessity of a vigilant supervision on the part of better judges than themselves. A general superintendence may be exercised at all times by the collectors; but periodical examinations conducted either by the local officers, or by persons sent from the Presidency, would be the most effectual means of compelling the masters to do their duty, and of encouraging the pupils by opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of attracting the notice of Government. You will thus too be enabled to know more effectually than by any other means, where the fittest instruments for your future plans of education, and the individuals best qualified to fill public situations, are to be found. And not only will you know this yourselves, but what perhaps is almost of equal importance, the natives will be aware that you know it, and that you give the preference for all public purposes to the best instructed.

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38. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 4th July 1828.

Cons. 27 April 1827	-	Nos 1, 2.
– 12 June –	-	– 1, 2.
– 3 Aug. –	-	– 3, 4.
– 17 Aug. –	-	– 1 a' 3.
– 31 Aug. –	-	– 16, 22.
– 2 Oct. –	-	– 7 a' 12.
– 13 Nov. –	-	– 5 a' 8.
– 14 Dec. –	-	– 5 a' 7.
– 28 Dec. –	-	– 34, 35.

58. The situation of judge and magistrate at Seringapatam being vacant, seemed to us to present a fit occasion for revising the local administration of that place, which the great changes which it has undergone had for some time past rendered every day more necessary. The great importance of Seringapatam when it fell into our hands, required that its civil administration should be vested in an European officer, but of late years it has lost almost all its political and military importance. It is no longer a principal military station; its garrison consists only of a part of a local corps; its numerous population, originally drawn together by its having been the seat of Government, has been for many years dispersing itself over the country, and the part which is left is still diminishing every day, from the want of employment and the insalubrity of the climate.

Expressed by Sir T. Munro, in his Minute recorded in our Cons of the 27 April 1827.

59. Under these circumstances, we concurred in the opinion that the employment of a civil servant exclusively for the management of the civil duties of Seringapatam was unnecessary, and that the district should be annexed to the collectorate of Coimbatore; that all judicial authority in the island should be entrusted to an intelligent native; that his jurisdiction should extend over the districts of Colligal and Suttigall; that he should exercise all the powers, civil and criminal, of an assistant judge; and that his court should be fixed at Colligal. Should the experiment in the present instance prove successful, as we trust it will, the employment of native judges may by degrees be extended to some other remote and unhealthy districts; and in time to every place where their services may be useful.

60. Hitherto the highest native officers in the judicial department have acted immediately under the eye of the European judge. The highest native judicial officer entrusted to act for himself at a distance from the judge is the district moonsiff, but his situation is a very subordinate one. In criminal matters he has no jurisdiction, and in civil it is limited to suits for small sums. The district moonsiffs, by their general good conduct, have become a very important part of the judicial system; and the public benefit which has resulted from their employment ought of itself, we imagined, to be a sufficient motive for our availing ourselves of the services of natives in a higher judicial station than that of district moonsiff.

61. It was our opinion, that the native judge ought to have all the powers of an assistant judge, because, to give him less would not answer the purpose either of enabling us to withdraw the European judge from Seringapatam, or to make the experiment of improving the native branch of the judicial department by the employment of a native judge; and because it would lead to unnecessary embarrassment and confusion, by involving the necessity of creating a new office, with judicial authority, different from that of any other existing judicial office; whereas, by giving him the same powers as an assistant judge, his office would differ from that of the assistant judge merely in having jurisdiction over a smaller territory.

62. We stated a few of the points which required to be provided for; and desired the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, after having duly considered them, to submit to us their sentiments thereupon, together with a draft of a Regulation and of a letter of instructions for the guidance of native judges, for the purpose of giving effect to the proposed measure.

63. The Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut having submitted to us drafts of such Regulations as they considered necessary for defining the powers of native judges, we passed them as Regulation VII. and VIII. 1827; with a third, applying particularly to local circumstances connected with Seringapatam, as Regulation IX. 1827.

64. We have, in consequence of these enactments, appointed Meer Mahomed Ally to be native judge of the district of Colligal and its dependencies, with a salary of 500 rupees a month, and the necessary allowance in advance to enable him to defray the expense of his journey to this presidency.

65. Meer Mahomed Ally was Tippoo's asoph at Mangalore, when the province of Canara fell under the power of the Company; he has since held the situations of tehsildar of a district in the Southern Division, which was afterwards transferred to the Northern Division of Arcot; of peshcar to the commissioner in the province of Malabar; and afterwards of district moonsiff in the province of Canara. In all these situations, the correct principles, the ability, intelligence and gentlemanly conduct of Meer Mahomed Ally, gave the greatest satisfaction to those who employed him, and procured for him their respect and friendship.

39. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 6th May 1829.

39. It was your wish that the duties of the registers to the provincial court might be entrusted to natives. We observe, however, that after taking the opinion of the Sudder Adawlut, you were satisfied that it was necessary to employ covenanted civil servants in those situations.

Letter, dated 29th December 1826. (82) Correspondence relative to the office of Register to the Provincial Courts.

40. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 8th April 1829.

40. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 8 April 1829.

12. We have observed that you have established in six districts auxiliary courts, with jurisdiction civil and criminal, differing very little from that of the zillah courts, and your adoption of that measure renders it unnecessary for us to make any remarks on the chief part of your letter of the 27th April 1827. We find that you have not thought fit to carry into effect our suggestions for placing the native officers of police and the magistrates under an improved control, in regard to which the papers now before us have not served fully to alter the sentiments expressed in our despatches, dated 11th April 1826 and 21st March 1827.

13. We cannot, however, be insensible to the great importance of endeavouring to afford to the mass of the community, some means of obtaining a ready and summary adjustment of their petty wrongs and disputed claims, without the necessity of leaving their homes and occupations in search of redress; and we are aware of the great difficulty of devising any system which shall be sufficiently comprehensive to meet the exigencies of so numerous a population, and at the same time be free from liability to occasional abuse. The zillah courts (even if their numbers were doubled, which is entirely out of the question) cannot be made available for that purpose beyond their immediate vicinity, and if the object is to be attained at all, it must be accomplished chiefly by a very extensive use of native agency.

14. In the comments, which on some former occasions we have made upon certain parts of the judicial arrangements of your presidency, we could of course have no desire to recommend the introduction of any such changes as might tend to defeat the object to which we have just alluded. Our purpose was, that the proceedings of the magistrates and of the native functionaries, should be placed under the most effectual superintendence and control which could be established without obstructing the discharge of the various duties assigned to them by your Regulations, and we shall be ready to give due attention to any suggestions which you may have to offer for that purpose.

41. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 26th January 1830.

19. In reply to a communication from the magistrate of Nellore, stating his wish to confer police authority on the rajah of Vencatagherry, we transmitted for his information a copy of the reply to a reference which was in consequence made to the Foujdarry Adawlut, as containing the sentiments of that court on the construction of the Regulations which relate to the vesting of police powers in zemindars, jageerdars, &c.

Cons. 11 July 1828
N° 15, 16.
– 20 Oct. 1829.
N°s 2, 3.

42. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Fort St. George*, dated 25th June 1830.

6. With reference to paragraph 44 of our letter, dated 26th January last, we have the honour to report, that after the abolition of the native judges' court at Seringapatam, we called upon the Sudder Adawlut to state whether the services of the native judges were required, and could be beneficially employed in any part of the province of Canara, or in any other district under this presidency; and at their recommendation, we established a native judge's court in Canara, with jurisdiction over the talooks of Soopah and Soonda. We have appointed Meer Mahomed Ally, the late native judge at Seringapatam, to the native court in Canara, with the same powers and salary as before, and with an establishment amounting to Rs 383 per mensem.

Cons. 8 Jan. 1830.
N° 20 to 22.
– 26 Feb.
N° 1 to 5.
– 13 April.
N° 1 to 4.

43. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Fort St. George*, dated 29th September 1830.

43. Extract Public Letter to *Fort St. George*, 29 September 1830.

Para. 5. The improvements in education, however, which most effectually contribute to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of a people, are those which concern the education of the higher classes, of the persons possessing leisure and natural influence over the minds of their countrymen. By raising the standard of instruction among these classes, you would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community, than you can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class.

6. You are, moreover, acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives qualified by their habits and acquirements to take a larger share, and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of their country, than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian Governments. The measures for native education, which have as yet been adopted or planned at your presidency, have had no tendency to produce such persons.

7. Measures have been adopted by the Supreme Government for placing within the reach of the higher classes of natives under the presidency of Bengal, instruction in the English

language and in European literature and science. These measures have been attended with a degree of success which, considering the short time during which they have been in operation, is in the highest degree satisfactory, and justifies the most sanguine hopes with respect to the practicability of spreading useful knowledge among the natives of India, and diffusing among them the ideas and sentiments prevalent in civilized Europe.

8. We are desirous that similar measures should be adopted at your presidency.

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44. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 12th October 1831.

44. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 12 October 1831.

50. THE abolition of the Mahomedan law in the Courts of Circuit is the most important of the intended alterations. We are not informed of the mode in which this change in the administration of justice in your principal criminal courts is to be made; but we think it necessary to apprize you that in our opinion the assistance of the law officer in the Court of Circuit as an assessor, is a very important security for justice, which, without some equivalent, cannot be dispensed with; and we are not aware that any plan better suited to the ends of justice, more effective and at the same time more economical than that by which the law officers were established, has been devised. We direct that at all events the proceedings of the Court of Circuit be not held under the unchecked authority of an English judge, but that a native officer of character and ability, competent to the business and skilled in judicial proceedings, be permanently appointed as a component part of the court, with powers to assist with his opinion and advice at every stage of the trial; that the English judge be not authorized to pass sentence without his concurrence; and that in the event of his differing from the native officer, he be required, as at present, to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Foujdarry Adawlut, and wait the sentence of that court.

51. For the proper exercise of the powers entrusted to native judges and sudder ameens, the best practical securities will, we trust, be established.

52. The following remarks of the Sudder Adawlut, in reference to the plans of the Finance Committee, and especially to the reduction of a judge of the Sudder Court, to the abolition of Zillah Courts, and to the increased powers in the administration of justice, which are to be given to natives, have particularly attracted our attention: "The reduction of the former zillah into auxiliary and native courts, which had already partially been carried into effect, is a mere change of name in the local agency, and a diminution of expenditure for the administration of justice. It can neither reduce the number of crimes nor of law suits in the provinces; and the same quantity of business remains to be done by an agency less competent and more corrupt than that formerly employed. Instead of relieving the superintending authority at the presidency, as seems to have been imagined by the Finance Committee in Bengal, this alteration in the local agency from the increased errors of its greater inexperience, and its greater liability to local influence, partiality and abuse, will considerably augment the labours of this court. These changes are now proposed to be carried still further, and native agency is about to be substituted for much of the most important remaining European authority hitherto devoted for the last 30 years to the local administration of justice." The Sudder Adawlut have justly observed that, in these circumstances, it is evidently of the highest importance to strengthen the efficiency of the superintending court, and you have, at their suggestion, provided for an extension of authority in single judges of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, corresponding with that which is established in the courts in Bengal. This arrangement we entirely approve. We trust that the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut will vigilantly watch the proceedings of the auxiliary and native courts, and that we may receive from you frequent reports respecting them, for we shall be anxious to learn how far experience will justify the confidence which has been reposed in them.

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45. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 21st December 1831.

45. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 21 Dec. 1831.

20. ADVERTING to the large number of cases settled by razeenamah before the district moonsiffs, we observe with regret, that the judges of the Sudder Adawlut have seen ground to apprehend that many of them are mere fictitious suits, got up by the moonsiffs for the fraudulent purpose of obtaining from Government the fee of half an anna in the rupee, to which they are entitled, under Regulation II. of 1828, on all suits instituted in their courts, and settled by razeenamah. In the proceedings of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 19th October 1830, we find the following passage:—" As an example, the Court take the following from the returns of the Vailpaud moonsiff in Cuddapah, for the 2d quarter of this year:

	Number of Suits.	Value of Property claimed.	FEES.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Dismissed - - - -	140	1,221	No Fees.
Decreed - - - - -	73	2,582	161
Razeenamahs - - - -	248	6,353	395
		Total Fees - Rs 3/	556
		Per mensem - - -	185

" Here

45. Extract Judicial Letter to *Fort St. George*, 21 Dec. 1831.

"Here is a moonsiff who dismisses double the number of the suits he decrees, but the property claimed under the suits dismissed is not half the value of that claimed under the suits decreed, notwithstanding they are doubly numerous; he receives 70 rupees pay, but 185 rupees fees, making a total of Rs 255 per mensem; and passes only 73 decrees, but settles nearly four times that number of suits, or 248, by razeenamah; his fees from decrees are only Rs 161, from razeenamahs no less than 395. Now to ensure the receipt of this last sum, of which nearly half, or 197 rupees, comes out of the public treasury, it is only necessary to advance the other half, to enter a fictitious plaint, and razeenamah, and at the close of the month the sum returns doubled into the hands of the district moonsiff." The circumstances stated certainly require explanation, and we trust that you will have the matter thoroughly investigated. The Sudder Adawlut have justly remarked, that such abuses are not only calculated to corrupt the moral character of this important branch of native agency, but to vitiate the very returns on which a judgment of their efficiency depends. The Court do not take upon themselves to declare that such frauds are systematically pursued in general, but they say there is strong reason to suspect their prevalence. Even if these suspicions should not prove to be well founded, it will still be necessary to keep in mind the temptations to which the district moonsiffs are exposed, and the injustice which parties in suits for personal property, not exceeding 20 rupees value, may suffer in their courts, from the absence of those important safeguards for justice which are established in all the superior courts, viz. the recording of the evidence and the right of appeal. In suits for land before the district moonsiffs, those safeguards have already been provided; and it is deserving of consideration, whether any inconvenience which might be apprehended from extending the rule to all other cases would not be more than compensated by the improved security for justice which would be afforded to the poorer classes of suitors.

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46. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 1st February 1832.

Letter from, dated 4 July 1832, (58 to 65 & 85.) Arrangements for the local administration of Seringapatam, and appointment of a native judge at Colligal.

21. The abolition of the office of European judge at Seringapatam, with the establishment of a native judge at Colligal, was adopted in conformity with a plan suggested by Sir Thomas Munro. The arrangements for the new office were carefully prepared by the Sudder Adawlut; and after full discussion, they were approved and carried into effect under the government of Mr. Græme. The powers of the native judge are defined in Regulation VII. and VIII. of 1827. They correspond nearly with those vested in the judges of the auxiliary courts. The salary of the native judge was fixed at 500 rupees a month. We observe that the station of the native judge was afterwards, in consideration of the state of the judicial business, removed from Colligal to Seringapatam. These arrangements, the subsequent alterations of which will be noticed further on, we fully approve, and we anxiously expect reports from you showing the mode in which the native judge exercises the important functions vested in him. It is unnecessary for us to point out to you the propriety of establishing the best practicable checks, with a view to secure correctness in his proceedings, and a faithful record of all his judicial acts.

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47. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 15th January 1822.

47. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bombay*, 15 Jan. 1822.

96. We trust, however, that the measures still in progress for increasing the powers of the registers, and the native agents, will yet more beneficially operate in keeping down the file.

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48. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 14th January 1824.

Deccan.

3. It will be perceived that the punchayet is still our principal means of dispensing justice in civil causes throughout the country.

25. In his concluding observations, Mr. Chaplin, after adverting to the mode in which civil justice was formerly administered throughout the country, admits that although it has improved in many essential respects, it is less speedy in its execution under our government; one principal cause is the run upon our European officers in consequence of the present disinclination for the administration of civil justice on the part of the moamlutdars and others, the reasons of which he explains. The Poona professional punchayets have some essential defects which require remedy.

26. The following general remarks of Mr. Chaplin on the subject of punchayets, and on the proceedings of the potails and ameens, have attracted our particular attention.

27. "No authority being used for the purpose of compelling people to sit on punchayets, and there being much trouble and responsibility attending the duty, it has every where a tendency to fall into the hands of persons who undertake it professionally. As we are less arbitrary than the late Government, we have less power to induce people to undertake the office; we exact too more regularity and expedition on the part of the members which deters many from accepting it. It would be contrary to usage to compel people to act as punchayets; but those who decline serving in rotation, might be fined, as persons in England are, who refuse to fill certain executive offices. If this be deemed objectionable, no remedy suggests itself, but that of appointing a sufficient number of ameens to each district, for otherwise the punchayet alone, though it may prove a useful auxiliary, will be inadequate to answer the purpose of dispensing civil justice; under the former it was the main tribunal for deciding

causes, and people were usually expected to resort to that mode of adjustment when private arbitration failed. It is however difficult to judge whether more suits were then settled by punchayets than at present, as no register was ever kept of them. The number of suits on the whole was then apparently smaller, because the power of Tugaza more frequently decided them. They did not *in limine* come into Court. The judges often insisted in clear cases upon their being at once settled without any forms of process, now a great portion of causes, that were either rejected or summarily disposed of, are brought before the European officer, and the file in consequence is over-loaded. In small suits decisions by punchayets are certainly quicker now than before, but in larger ones they are still spun out in a most provoking and tiresome manner.

28. "The jageerdars of the higher order sometimes undertake the settlement of disputes, but he cannot learn that justice is administered by them to any great extent. The smaller jageerdars do not take upon themselves this responsibility unless they can make it a source of emolument, which they sometimes do to the injury of their relations and dependents; many abuses in this respect are committed by those who have the independent management of their own jageers; but as their lands are known to be out of our jurisdiction, few complaints are preferred.

29. "Neither potails nor shetties formally administered any justice, though empowered to appoint punchayets; in disputes of which the amount does not exceed 150 rupees he does not find that they have ever acted upon the authority; their influence, however, is of the greatest use in eradicating the first seeds of litigation, particularly in matters of local concern, before they come to any growth. Their judicial power has never been of much avail in weighty matters, nor can we ever hope to see much effect produced by it; it is, however, silently and beneficially exercised within the village circle, though perhaps not to so great an extent as formerly, because the apprehension of deviating from our more strict rules deters the potails from acting with their accustomed confidence. One disadvantage arising from this change is, that litigants are more apt to refuse to arbitrate, and one or other of them is pretty sure to insist upon going to the Adawlut.

30. "The ameens in Poona settle, as will be seen from Captain Robertson's registers, a great many causes; one or two seem to be respectable; but on the whole, the character of their proceedings does not stand very high in the public estimation. No ameens have yet been appointed in the other collectorates, but in all a few might be established, with rules for their guidance nearly similar to those which are laid down in a Regulation proposed by the Committee now revising the Regulations.

31. "There have been but very few regular appeals to Mr. Chaplin, as Commissioner, because the greater portion of causes are decided either by punchayet or by ameens, from both of which the appeal in the first instance lies to the collector; he has, however, received a great many complaints of wrongous or erroneous decisions, which he refers to the local authorities for investigation; several have in consequence been revised, and some annulled. In the latter cases a fresh punchayet has been ordered, or the investigation gone into *de novo*. In the great majority of cases the grounds of the complaint have been satisfactorily explained, and the complaint itself rejected. Hitherto he has been guided by the tenor of the rules laid down by the late Commissioner in his report on the subject of receiving appeals, which were to be confined to special cases, with a view to ascertain that the standing instructions were acted up to, and the custom of the country maintained rather than for the purpose of revising the decisions of the collectors on each suit.

32. "Causes in which great sirdars are parties have come under his own cognizance; they are almost exclusively confined to the disputes of the putwurdhuns; almost all other sirdars reside in their own jageer villages, and there are few suits filed against them, which may be owing rather to their influence in suppressing, than to the absence of any grounds of complaint."

Judicial Cons. 30 April.

33. The topics contained in the preceding paragraphs were discussed in Mr. Chaplin's late personal intercourse with our president in the Deccan, and the results are fully recorded in the new Regulations for punchayets and moonsiffs (chiefly drawn up in communication with him), contained in our proceedings quoted in the margin, to which we beg leave to refer your honourable Court. Adverting, however, to the probability of the introduction of separate judicial authorities, on a model approaching to that in use in the old provinces, we have drawn his attention to the means best adapted for reconciling that mode of administration to the existing state of the Mahratta country, that he may have full time to prepare and suggest such modifications as may be requisite to prevent that system from clashing with existing opinions and institutions.

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49. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 29th November 1824.

Letter to, dated 22d October 1823. (47 a' 49.) Proceedings for modifying the system of civil judicature noticed, and caution approved; a limitation with respect to suits cognizable by native Commissioners considered objectionable.

19. THE limitation noticed by your honourable Court applied only to the power of native commissioners; suits which are not cognizable by those, in consequence of the cause of action having originated more than twelve months before preferring the complaint, are cognizable by the judge.

Nº 15. 14 April, folio 1947.

150. By the existing Regulations, sudder ameens have the power to decide causes not exceeding 100 rupees in value; and ameens are limited to 50 rupees. The Sudder Adawlut remarks that the business performed by these officers, and their fidelity renders them particularly valuable in the administration of justice, and fully entitles them to liberal consideration when circumstances may call for the amelioration of their situations; remuneration being the only inducement for properly qualified men to accept office, particularly in the pergunnahs, where

they are banished from society. The persons usually selected for such situations are those who have been employed in public offices, as well as natives of respectability; and of all situations under Government, ameenships are decidedly considered to be the most respectable, and such as members of families of the highest rank might derive credit from filling.

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50. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 4th May 1825.

Report by the Collector of Ahmednuggur on Civil Justice; General Cons. 1824. 17 May. folio 2901.

7. THE Report contains nothing requiring to be particularly brought to notice; Captain Pottinger expects that the speedy adjustment of suits will be very much facilitated by the appointment of moonsiffs.

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51. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bombay*, dated 12th April 1826.

51. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bombay*, 12 April 1826.

45. THE heads of villages, although not every where employing the full powers vested in them by law, were generally active in apprehending offenders; and the heads of districts appear to have been very efficient. As these persons exercise very extensive authority in virtue of their offices, adequate precautions should be adopted to prevent their abusing it; and with this view, care should be taken that their proceedings are subjected to the most effectual superintendence, and that a free access to justice is secured to the people.

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52. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 31st May 1826.

52. Extract Judicial Letter from *Bombay*, 31 May 1826.

4. IN our letter of the 14th January 1824, para. 33, we adverted to the probable necessity of the introduction of separate judicial authorities on a model approaching that in use in the old provinces, for which purpose the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the means best adapted for reconciling that mode to the existing state of the Mahratta country, and we have now the satisfaction of reporting a very favourable result having attended the change in the administration of justice, by the appointment of ameens and moonsiffs in the districts of the Deccan.

5. Your honourable Court cannot fail to remark the near approach of this change to the corresponding branch of the judicial establishment in the old provinces of Guzerat.

6. In order to enable your honourable Court to observe more readily the effects of the introduction of native ameens as judges in small causes, and to act as arbitrators and referees, we have annexed a contrasted statement of the civil files of the different zillahs and the number of suits disposed of by the various instruments for the dispensation of justice, during the years 1823 and 1824.

7. From this document your honourable Court will perceive that the number of suits instituted during the last year is double that of 1823. The number of causes decided on during the same period bears nearly a like proportion to 1824, while the arrear at the commencement of the current year does not greatly exceed that of the one preceding, although increasing.

8. The fact represented by the collector of Poona, that punchayets are less resorted to than formerly deserves attention. This, which appears to be the case elsewhere, as well as the great increase of the demand for justice, we are disposed to attribute in a great measure to the improved system of administration, by which it is brought near every man's home and is speedier in operation.

9. Notwithstanding the institution of moonsiffs and ameens is found to answer the most sanguine expectations, and although the most zealous exertions of the European agents have not been wanting, the total arrear has been somewhat augmented since our last despatch, but our attention shall be given to prevent any serious inconvenience arising from too great an accumulation.

Deccan.

44. The use of punchayets is still kept up; the control of them is transferred from the mamlutdars to the ameen; and the trial of civil causes, in the first instance, is still in a great measure in the hands of natives.

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53. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bombay*, dated 31st January 1827.

53. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bombay*, 31 January 1827.

2. IN your reply to Mr. Chaplin's report of the 20th August 1822, you intimated the probability of separate judicial authorities, on a model approaching to that in use in the old provinces, being introduced into the Deccan, and you drew the Commissioner's attention to the means best adapted for reconciling that mode of administration to the existing state of the Mahratta country, that he might have full time to prepare and suggest such modifications as would be requisite to prevent its clashing with existing opinions and institutions.

3. To this communication, which was dated 19th March 1823, we have not found any reply, but on the 14th April 1824 the Commissioner proposed the appointment of separate judicial officers, recommending it on the following grounds.

4. The Commissioner thought that the revenue survey which Government had ordered to be carried into effect, would be very beneficial to the country, and that it could not be executed unless the collectors dedicated their whole time to its superintendence. " At present (said Mr. Chaplin) they have no leisure for such a task, at least one half of every week being occupied by business in their criminal and civil courts, which compels them sometimes

to neglect their ordinary revenue duties. The only remedy for this evil is forthwith to carry into effect partially the judicial system, which Government has resolved eventually to introduce into the Deccan." Mr. Chaplin adds: "If a survey is to be prosecuted, I am convinced of the necessity which exists of a separate judicial department, and my unwillingness to recommend such an alteration, is not so much founded on any prejudice for or against particular systems, as on the very peculiar circumstances in which the Deccan is placed, different perhaps from those of any country in which our judicial authority has ever been established. I allude to the singular way in which our territory is mixed with that of foreign states, of independent chiefs possessing sovereign power, and of great jageerdars who have hitherto exercised almost supreme authority within their own limits."

5. Mr. Chaplin suggested therefore, that the new judicial arrangement should be for some time merely experimental, and that it should be confined to two of the provinces, Ahmednuggur and Poonah.

6. In these suggestions the Governor in Council entirely concurred, but in the course of ten days the plan was set aside; your Government having, in the mean time, received our political letter of the 5th November 1823, in which we directed that no important changes should be made in the internal administration of the territories under the Commissioner in the Deccan, unless on the result of fair and ample experience having been communicated to us, we should express to you our conviction that such changes were expedient. In deference to our orders, you thought it necessary to abstain from carrying your previous resolution into effect.

7. Yet in consideration of the reasons urged by Mr. Chaplin, and of the mode in which criminal trials had been conducted in the Deccan, some alteration appeared to you to be necessary. In consequence, you appointed an officer under the designation of criminal judge, having jurisdiction over the provinces of Poonah, Ahmednuggur and Candeish, with power to try all persons charged with crimes, for whom a heavier punishment than two years imprisonment and hard labour might be necessary; his sentences, if exceeding seven years imprisonment and hard labour, being subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, and sentences of death and of transportation for life subject to the confirmation of the Government.

8. We consider this plan to be merely experimental, and we shall not now go into an examination of its details; but your appointment of a judicial officer for the purposes stated we fully approve, and we desire that you will from time to time apply any further correctives which may be found requisite for giving efficiency to the administration of criminal justice.

9. Adverting to your President's unfavourable opinion of the judicial arrangements of the Deccan, and to his remark that few causes have been decided, and those with considerable delay and dissatisfaction to all concerned, we have directed our attention with much interest to the state of civil justice as administered in that province.

10. Although it has properly been your invariable object to maintain the former usages and institutions of the country, as far as circumstances would permit, some innovation, especially in regard to the organization of tribunals and the rules of procedure, was indispensable. At Poonah not long after the introduction of our government, ameens were found necessary to assist and regulate the proceedings of punchayets, to appoint their members, and even to try causes. In 1821 something more was required. In the Commissioner's Report, dated 5th November of that year, we find the following passage: "The collectors have not time to devote to the essential duty of administering justice, or of maintaining that degree of regularity and method which ought to be observed by the judicial officers under them; to attain this end and to watch over and regulate the proceedings of punchayets, the undivided attention of one person seems requisite. Registers were then appointed. In 1823 moonsiffs were established, and new rules were made for punchayets."

11. Under the Mahratta rule, Government seems to have taken little concern in the administration of justice, which appears to have been part of the functions of every person who had power. Every such person interfered in the disputes of others to the extent of his power and his inclination, with little rule to guide him but his mere will and pleasure. This is affirmed with respect to the Deccan in very express terms, by Mr. Chaplin. "There can hardly be said to have been any regularly constituted court of justice except the Neyar Desh, under the former Government. But the number of persons who discharged judicial functions was indefinite. All the village and district officers, from potails to mamlutdars and sirsubahdars, were judges. Every sirdar of note held a sort of hall of justice in his own house. Sahookars and bankers had also among themselves their punchayets, or tribunals of conciliation. None of these judges rendered any account of their proceedings to the Government." The discussion of the extent of the original functions of the punchayets is not, however, of immediate practical importance; for it is described, both by your President and by Mr. Chaplin, as being actually, under the former Government, the great instrument in the administration of justice, and the main tribunal for deciding causes.

12. After the opinions conveyed to you on former occasions, and latterly in our political letter of the 5th November 1823, it is unnecessary for us to express our approbation of your endeavours to conduct the administration of justice by those means to which the people of the country had been habituated; and though the punchayet system may not have proved so extensively available for that purpose as was expected, your adoption of it was undoubtedly proper. We regret, however, to perceive the following statement made by your President, in his Minute of the 14th January 1823: "The punchayet, on which so much depends under the native system, has shown all the inconveniences ascribed to it in my report of 1819, while the remedies applied to them have been less efficacious than was then expected. The causes decided by punchayets have been few; and the reports of most of the gentlemen who had opportunities of observing them are unfavourable to that mode of trial." This account is

Appendix (H.)

53. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bombay*, 31 Jan. 1827.

is fully confirmed by the Reports of the public officers from Poona, Candeish and Ahmednuggur, and particularly by that of Mr. Giberne, the register of Ahmednuggur, the general accuracy of which, in so far as it related to the defects of punchayet, is admitted by Mr. Chaplin; though the latter states that Mr. Giberne has brought all the advantages of the Adawlut system prominently forward, and kept all its defects out of sight.

13. Under these circumstances, we cannot doubt that some change had become necessary; but we perfectly agree with your president, that although the Mahratta system had not in our hands been found sufficient for the administration of justice in all branches of the community, it by no means followed that we ought to abandon it entirely, but that we ought rather to try what was the least degree of alteration by which our object could be attained.

14. We therefore entirely approve of the principle on which your arrangements on that occasion proceeded, viz. that of the appointment of moonsiffs for the decision of causes of a general nature, and of continuing to consider punchayets as the proper tribunals for the settlement of cases, to which this sort of adjustment appeared more particularly applicable.

15. We were glad to observe the following sentiments upon that subject, in Mr. Chaplin's letter of the 14th April 1824: "The system of punchayets should still be kept up to the utmost; private arbitration by every means encouraged; and the existing laws and customs, as far as possible maintained, unless clearly repugnant to reason and justice." The system ought certainly not to be abandoned, on any such ground as that of making the arrangements in the Deccan correspond more nearly with those of the older provinces.

16. We do not give any opinion upon the question, whether this precise arrangement should or should not be adhered to, on the establishment of any permanent system of internal administration; all we mean is, that so long as it shall be found practically useful, there seems to be no adequate reason for desiring its discontinuance.

17. If however, upon full consideration, you shall be satisfied that the agency of ameens or moonsiffs may be more advantageously employed for the disposal of any description of cases, and that this change would be acceptable to the native community, we can have no desire that you should adhere to one description of native agency, to the exclusion of any other which you may think preferable.

18. We do not draw any inference in favour of the benefit of a more extended employment of punchayets, from the great number of cases decided in that way in the Darwar division. We observe that in that district the collector established rules by which members of punchayets as well as suitors were compelled to attend, the former on pain of being fined, and the latter on pain of losing their suit. Such rules, if vigorously enforced by an officer who has a bias in favour of punchayets, who is armed with power, and encouraged by the superior authorities, will naturally produce more decisions than would be effected if no compulsion were used. If this spirit in the superintending officer is necessary for the purpose of insuring efficiency, we entirely agree with your president, that the advantage is too rare to allow of its forming the basis of any judicial system.

19. The peculiar circumstances of the Deccan seem to render the sudden introduction of material changes in the internal administration very inexpedient. At the same time there was no doubt that some arrangement had become necessary to enable the collectors to devote sufficient time to the discharge of their revenue duties. The plan which you intended to adopt was, the appointment of judges with criminal jurisdictions for Ahmednuggur and Poonah.

20. If a change to that extent had been absolutely necessary, it is probable that with a large discretionary power vested in the Commissioner, its immediate introduction might not have been attended with material inconvenience; but as we are informed by your President that the measure of appointing a criminal judge and an assistant will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be a sufficient relief to the collectors, the object more immediately in view, that is to say, the relief of the collectors, will probably have been obtained with the additional advantage of making a slower and more gradual change than that originally contemplated.

21. By the appointments to which we have referred, progress has been made towards the formation of a judiciary establishment for the Deccan. With a view to future arrangements, we have only to add, that in conformity with the universal practice under the three presidencies, the great proportion of the judicial business must be conducted entirely by natives, the most important parts of it only, with the general superintendence of the whole, being reserved for the Europeans.

22. Although on account of the circumstances stated by Mr. Chaplin, to which we have before adverted, it may be necessary to continue, for some time at least, a large discretionary power in the hands of the commissioner, it will obviously occur to you, that, as far as may be practicable, the officers of justice should, in the performance of their public duties, be guided by such rules as the experienced wisdom of your Government may devise, and not by their own arbitrary notions.

23. The uncontrolled power of some of the native functionaries over the persons and property of individuals, though not surprising if we consider the short time the country has been under our dominion, and the imperfect mode of government to which it has been subjected, is much to be deplored. The power of the potail, who is the principal revenue agent, and has moreover considerable privileges and perquisites of his own, appears by the following extract of a report from the collector of Ahmednuggur to be almost unlimited;—"The heads of villages still have and do exercise the power of confining persons who are guilty of crimes till they can report about them, of chastising petty delinquents to the extent of a few stripes, and of forcing the ryots to pay their rents by the usual means of tukhuza, such as setting the defaulter in the sun, putting a stone on his head, &c. &c.; but I seldom hear that these steps are requisite; for as soon as the ryots found I gave no attention to their com-

plaints on this head, they learned to pay their just dues without trouble." It is of great importance that the demands of these officers, and their power over person and property, should be defined; so that the people, and even the officers themselves, may be enabled to distinguish their legitimate acts from such as are wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that some bounds may be set to abuse of authority.

24. Upon the whole we have only to add that, as you seem fully to appreciate the importance of paying due attention to the peculiar circumstances of these districts in your future arrangements, we shall be prepared to approve the adoption of any prudent measures which your Government may by sufficient proofs show to have been necessary, to establish an adequate administration of civil judicature in the Deccan.

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54. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 31st August 1827.

Judicial 1827. Cons. 4th April, N° 46, 47. 11th Apr. N° 19c. to 19n. 23d April, N° 9. Reg. II. section 37. clause 3d.

11. PERSUADED of the justice and expediency of admitting natives of trust and respectability to as large a share as possible in the judicial administration, we have taken the opportunity afforded by the revision of the Regulations to introduce a rule by which native Commissioners must be empowered to decide suits as high as 500 rupees, and may be authorized to try suits as high as 5,000 rupees.

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55. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 5th September 1827.

55. Extract Public Letter to *Bombay*, 5 September 1827.

Para. 9. Mr. WARDEN, in a minute recorded on the occasion, has drawn your attention to the expediency of a more extensive employment of native agency than has heretofore been customary in the subordinate judicial stations under the magistrates of police. We are happy to observe that this subject appears likely to engage your consideration, and shall give no opinion concerning it previously to receiving yours. We shall merely observe that amid the numerous difficulties which attend both the employment and the non-employment of native agency in the administration of justice in India, considerable light might be expected to be derived from a properly regulated experiment in such a situation as that of the island of Bombay, where there would be, comparatively speaking, but little difficulty in subjecting the agents employed to an efficient superintendence and control.

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56. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, to the Court of Directors, dated 13th August 1828.

Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council, dated 5th September 1827. Par. 9. Notices Mr. Warden's Minute, on the expediency of a more extensive employment of native agency in the Police Department, and the Court is glad that the subject is likely to engage the consideration of Government. The Court refrains from giving any opinion previous to receiving the sentiments of Government.

Para. 15. THE state of the police is now engaging our serious attention, and we had instructed the late advocate-general, and the senior magistrate of police to put themselves in communication, not only with the honourable the chief justice, but with the most respectable natives in the community for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments upon the subject.

16. The acting advocate-general will now prosecute the inquiry, and we hope ere long to report to your honourable Court the result of the measures adopted for adding to the efficiency of the police.

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57. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 18th February 1829.

57. Extract Public Letter to *Bombay*, 18 February 1829.

Para. 9. WE have derived much pleasure from the report of the chief engineer, on the institution established with our sanction, to train European and Native youths for the subordinate functions of the engineer and survey departments. The attainments of the pupils are not only highly satisfactory, so far as the immediate purposes of the institution are concerned, but encouraging as regards the prospects of success, for a more extended scheme of native education. We observe that the course of instruction at this establishment is not confined to the technical details of engineering and surveying, but embraces the elements of a general scientific education, and that Captain Jervis, the superintendant, has voluntarily taken upon himself the irksome and difficult task of translating into the Mahratta and Guzerattee dialects, for the use of the pupils, some of the standard books of instruction in the European languages on arithmetic and geometry. We desire that Captain Jervis may be informed of the very great satisfaction with which we view this instance of zeal and application on his part, and the extremely favourable opinion which we have formed of the judgment and ability with which he has hitherto managed the institution under his charge.

Para. 15. Our attention has been drawn to a proposal submitted by Captain Sutherland, for the establishment of an institution for educating native revenue officers. Considerable discussion and correspondence appear to have taken place on this proposition, but you have never directly brought it to our notice. Mr. Warden, it seems, is adverse to the proposed institution; your late president was favourable to it.

16. Our means of judging of the expediency of such an institution are imperfect, but the evidence before us leads to the conclusion, that there is great room for improvement in the

57. Extract Public Letter to *Bombay*, 18 February 1829.

character of the native revenue officers, both in regard to their general moral and intellectual qualifications, and to their practical knowledge of the details of business; but that their deficiencies are at present greater in the former particular than in the latter. We acknowledge, however, that in the present state of society in India, we have less confidence in the efficacy of any moral tuition, which can be imparted to the natives in a public school, than in the skilful employment of those means of rewarding good, and discouraging bad conduct, which every Government has at its disposal. It is by appointing to situations in the service of the State, those only who are distinguished by moral as well as by intellectual superiority, by rewarding in proportion to their merits those of your servants who deserve well, and by removing and punishing those who are unfaithful to their trust, that you can hope to elevate the moral character of the people of India, by strengthening their incentives to virtuous conduct, and by giving that importance to morality in their estimation, which is produced by the conviction, that it stands foremost of all things in yours. The detail of the business of the revenue department, can at best be very imperfectly taught in schools, and to be learned effectually must be learned by practice in a collector's cutcherry. Mr. Chaplin's testimony to this last point is very explicit, and the opinion appears in itself reasonable. As the improvement, therefore, of the natives in general knowledge will have been provided for in the best manner you are able, by your general arrangements, we do not see the necessity of a separate institution for the particular education of candidates for revenue employments. In the selection of natives to fill situations in our service, you will be guided, of course, by their qualifications only. Those who may be educated at your general institutions for education will have the opportunity of acquiring higher qualifications than others, and of showing that they have done so; but we desire that their superior advantages may end there; and that you will not consider yourselves under the necessity of appointing persons educated at your institutions, to situations in any department for which they may prove unfit. You will make known to persons entering your institutions the exact terms on which they are received.

17. When you referred Captain Sutherland's plan to the consideration of Mr. Chaplin, you directed him to select and send some young natives to Captain Jervis's Institution, " to be rendered competent to instruct other natives, if the present plan should be adopted; and to be fitted at all events for the able discharge of the public service in their own persons." Mr. Chaplin, on receiving those instructions, issued a public notice, inviting young men to pass an examination at Poona, in order that if found qualified in certain respects, they might proceed to Bombay and be instructed under the superintendence of Captain Jervis in the branches of knowledge requisite for performing the duties of the revenue and judicial departments. Twenty-four youths having presented themselves in consequence of the invitation, you, notwithstanding certain objections to the proceeding which occurred to you, considered yourselves bound to fulfil the pledge which had been held out to them. You will report to us the result of this experiment. We have little hopes of its success.

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58. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bombay*, dated 29th July 1829.

58. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bombay*, 29 July 1829.

18. ———— and take such steps as circumstances may appear to require for insuring adequate judicial protection to the people, always keeping in mind, however, that this object is as far as practicable to be effected in all cases by means of native agency.

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59. EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER to *Bombay*, dated 26th May 1830.

59. Extract Political Letter to *Bombay*, 26 May 1830.

8. We are, as you are well aware, greatly desirous that the natives in our employment should be adequately and even liberally paid; not only in order that they may set a value on the offices they hold, and may be anxious not to forfeit them by misconduct, but also as a means of attaching the native population to our rule, and as some compensation to this particular class of natives for the many sources of emolument of which the introduction of our Government has deprived them.

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60. EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 29th September 1830.

60. Extract Public Letter to *Bombay*, 29 September 1830.

Para. 9. It is our anxious desire to afford to the higher classes of the natives of India the means of instruction in European science, and of access to the literature of civilized Europe. The character which may be given to the classes possessed of leisure and natural influence, ultimately determines that of the whole people. We are sensible, moreover, that it is our duty to afford the best equivalent in our power to these classes for the advantages of which the introduction of our Government has deprived them. And for this and other reasons of which you are well aware, we are extremely desirous that their education should be such as to qualify them for higher situations in the civil Government of India than any to which natives have hitherto been eligible.

61. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 27th July 1831.

33. THE system introduced by Regulation I. of 1830, of referring all original suits to native commissioners will, no doubt, operate in facilitating business, and disposing of all suits which have remained for any length of time on the files of the several zillah courts. In other respects too, the measure may be expected to prove highly beneficial to the state, by presenting to respectable natives a fair field of employment; for by thus associating them, in a higher degree than hitherto, with the administration of the country, they will naturally feel a deeper interest in its general welfare.

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62. EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bombay*, dated 15th February 1832.

62. Extract Judicial Letter to *Bombay*, 15 February 1832.

21. THE same, or nearly the same number of native functionaries, that is to say, eighty in the first half of 1827, and seventy-nine in the first half of 1828, disposed of 19,879 suits in the former period, and 52,794 in the latter; and when we observe the large number of decisions passed by some of them, and the small number by others, we are led to conclude that by judicious arrangements and an improved superintendence over the native tribunals, the number of their decisions might be greatly extended.

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63. EXTRACT GENERAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated 28th December 1831.

63. Extract General Letter from *Bombay*, 28 December 1831.

The native Judicial officers constituted Native Judges and Principal and Junior Native Commissioners, with suitable salaries in lieu of fees.

Para. 7. IN reference to the system introduced during Sir John Malcolm's administration, of vesting the native commissioners with the cognizance of all original suits, we have instituted the following gradation among the native judicial officers under this presidency, with the salaries specified opposite each:—

6 native judges,	at	500	rupees each	- - - - -	R^s 3,000
13 principal native commissioners,	at	350	rupees each	- -	4,550
23 junior ditto	„	200	„	- -	4,600
32 ditto ditto	„	150	„	- -	4,800
15 ditto ditto	„	100	„	- -	1,500

8. The native judges authorized to try suits to an unlimited amount, and to hear appeals from native commissioners to the amount of (100) one hundred rupees. The principal native commissioners are authorized to try suits to the amount of (10,000) ten thousand rupees; and the junior native commissioners to the amount of (5,000) five thousand rupees.

9. The native judges are to be appointed by Government, the principal native commissioners by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the junior native commissioners by the zillah judges, subject to the approval of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

10. The salaries allowed to the native judges and commissioners are in lieu of all fees or emoluments at present received by them; and we have assigned rupees (75) seventy-five per mensem to the native judges for the expense of their establishments, and rupees (50) fifty to the native commissioners on the same account. These arrangements are to have effect from the 1st of January 1832.

Appendix, (I.)

Papers respecting Education of Natives.

(1.)—MEMOIR, dated February 7, 1827, compiled from the Records of the *India* Governments at the *East India* House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence, showing the extent to which Aid had been afforded by the local Governments in *India* towards the establishment of Native Schools in that country: *And,* A Supplement to the foregoing Memoir, dated February 23, 1832, containing a Narrative of the further proceedings of the local Governments in *India* relative to Native Schools in that country, to the date of the latest records received from *India.*

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MEMOIR compiled from the Records of the *India* Governments at the *East India* House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence of the 7th February 1826, "Showing the extent to which aid has been afforded by the local Governments in *India*, towards the establishment of Native Schools in that country."

From a very early period of time, the charge of instructing the natives of India devolved principally on the Company's chaplains. To excite them to the diligent performance of this branch of their duty, the local Governments (acting under the orders of the Court of Directors, and under the authority of the Company's Charter) occasionally granted to them gratuities for special services rendered in the performance of this duty.

Schools or colleges for the promotion of learning among the natives of India have also been established by the local Governments, the expense of upholding which is constituted an annual charge upon the revenues of the country. The Governments have likewise granted from the public revenues, pecuniary aid to several similar institutions which have been established by individuals or by voluntary associations of the Company's servants, and others, living under the protection of the British Government in India.

The extent to which these aids have been afforded, will be found stated in the following brief narrative of the origin and history of the several institutions, but which does not include those in immediate connection with the Government of the country, such as,

First. Those colleges and establishments at the several presidencies which have been formed for the purpose of providing the means of education, in the native languages for the Company's civil servants exclusively; upon which establishments considerable numbers of learned natives are retained, in the capacities of moulavees, moonshees, pundits and professors of the art of writing in the native character, and receive fixed salaries for the performance of their respective duties.

Secondly. The regimental schools, which are in part supported by stoppages out of the pay of the troops, both Europeans and Natives.

Thirdly. Those parts of the Company's medical establishments at the several presidencies which are maintained for the purpose of instructing native doctors in the science of medicine, with a particular view to the more efficient discharge of their duties as vaccinators.

BENGAL.

Letter from *Bengal*, 30th April 1781. Cons. 18th April 1781. Letter from 15th July 1782. Cons. 3d June 1782.

The Calcutta, Madrissa or Mahomedan College, was founded at the request of several Mahomedans of distinction, in the year 1781, by the Governor-general, Warren Hastings, esquire, who provided a building for it at his own expense, amounting to R' 57,745, but which was afterwards charged to the Company. The Bengal Government also, at the recommendation of Mr. Hastings, assigned lands of the estimated value of R' 29,000 per annum, for the support of the institution.

The original intention of the founder appears to have been, to promote the study of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law, with a view, more especially, to the production of well qualified officers for the courts of justice.

Rev. Cons. 21 January 1785. 19 August — 23 January 1788.

In 1785, the lands which had been granted for its support were regularly assigned by Sunnud, to be held during the pleasure of Government, to Mahomed Moiz-oo-deen, who had been appointed superior or guardian of the institution, and to his successors. In this officer was vested the immediate management of all the affairs of the Madrissa and administration of its revenues. He was directed to deliver in to the Committee of Revenue, monthly statements of the number of students actually maintained on the establishment, with their names and salaries. A member of the Committee of Revenue was authorized and enjoined, once in every three months or oftener, to visit the Madrissa, in order to see that the building was kept in proper repair, and that in all other respects the efficiency of the institution was maintained. The naib nazim or principal officer of the native courts of law, was also instructed that whenever vacancies should arise in the Foujdarry courts, they should be filled from the students of the Madrissa, upon the production of certificates from the superior, that the individuals nominated by him were duly qualified for their respective appointments.

Rev. from
10 August 1791.
Cons. 18 Mar. 1791.
Letter to 25 Feb. 1793.
Cons. 11 Feb. 1791.
– 13 Jan. 1792.
Rev. from 10 Mar. 1792.
Rev. to 25 June 1793.

In 1788, complaints having been made to the Government of great misconduct and mismanagement on the part of the *superior*, that office was abolished, and the temporary administration of the funds of the institution, together with its general reformation, were undertaken by the Governor-general, Sir John Shore, who it appears confided the interior management to Moulavie Mujud-oo-deen the head preceptor.

In 1791, the institution was again discovered to be in a state of disorder, and some of the students to be persons of most depraved characters, which being attributed to neglect of duty on the part of Mujud-oo-deen, he was removed from his situation and Moulavee Mahomed Israel appointed in his stead.

It was then resolved, that the future government of the institution should be in the hands of a Committee of Superintendence, consisting of the acting president of the Board of Revenue, the Persian translator to Government, and the preparer of reports, who were directed to meet at the Madrissa once in every two months, or oftener if required; to see that the several persons there performed their duties, and to control all the expenses of the establishment; also to frame regulations subject to the confirmation of Government.

Under the regulations framed by this committee (and which were confirmed by the Court of Directors, who desired to be furnished with an annual report of the state of the institution,) the immediate government of the Madrissa was vested in the head preceptor, who was to receive his appointment immediately from Government. The assistant preceptors were to be nominated by the committee at the recommendation of the head preceptor: inferior servants to be appointed and removed by the head preceptor, at his discretion: the students to be divided into classes, and to rise according to merit from the lower to the higher classes.

The following sciences to be taught:—

Natural Philosophy.
Theology.
Law.
Astronomy.
Geometry.
Arithmetic.
Logic.
Rhetoric.
Oratory.
Grammar.

Further studies to be prescribed by the head preceptor, who was to examine the lower class every Thursday and to regulate their promotion: no student to remain in college more than seven years: honorary rewards to be given annually, on the recommendation of the head preceptor, for the best dissertation upon prescribed theses: the head preceptor empowered to punish negligent or contumacious students by degradation or expulsion: the head preceptor to certify proficients in the law classes for promotion in the public service; also to recommend students for admission: not more than two months' vacation allowed to the students in one year: every Friday to be set apart for purifications and religious worship: the salaries of the preceptors and officers to be,

Head Preceptor,	- Rs per month,	400
First Assistant	- - - -,	100
Second ditto	- - - -	80
Third ditto	- - - -	60
Fourth ditto	- - - -	30

Each student in the five classes to receive an allowance of Rs 15, 10, 8, 7 or 6 per month, according to his class: the number of students to be regulated by the committee, and all surplus funds to be employed in the purchase of books.

The office of head preceptor passed from Mahomed Israel to Mohee-oo-deen, and upon his decease the duties of it were, for a time, performed by Aumeen Oollah, so much to the satisfaction of the Governor-general in Council, that in August 1806, the Government conferred upon him a gratuity of Rs 5,000, with a khelaut of investiture into that office, which it was determined should be thenceforward filled by regular succession among the preceptors.

In March 1812, the committee submitted to Government a letter from Doctor M. Lumsden, representing the institution as being then in a state of considerable inefficiency, and proposing the appointment of a European superintendant, "to see that the teachers do their duty, and to ascertain the general progress of the students." This suggestion the Governor-general in Council did not judge it expedient to adopt, but appointed Dr. Lumsden and Lieutenant A. Galloway members of the committee, with instructions to suggest such further reforms as might appear to them advisable; but nothing material appears to have been suggested in consequence of these instructions.

Rev. Cons. 28 Aug. 1806.
– 9th Oct. 1807.
– 11th Dec.
1st June 1810.
16th March 1812.
Rev. from 7 Oct. 1815.
– 29 D° 1817.

In 1818, the committee found themselves again under the necessity of drawing the attention of Government to the still inefficient state of the Madrissa, and of recommending, as a measure of

Rev. Cons. 1818.
9th October.
Rev. from 17th July.

of indispensable necessity, the appointment of a European secretary to reside there, for the purpose of controlling and regulating its affairs and interests, which were stated to suffer materially under the sole authority of the head teacher, under whose exclusive management they had in fact continued from the time of Sir John Shore. The residence of a European secretary, to whom all parties might find easy access, and, through him, upon all proper occasions, to the Committee of Superintendence, was considered as the most likely means of introducing order and efficiency into the establishment.

The Government acceded to the proposition, but directed the committee to devise such economical arrangements in the establishment as should provide a suitable salary for the secretary, without throwing any additional burthen on the funds of the Company, and at the same time to suggest such other reforms in the general management of the institution as might occur to them.

This the Committee did, in July 1819, in a voluminous report, in which they exhibited a retrospective view of the resources and expenditure of the institution; the latter amounting, from the year 1794 to the year 1818, a period of twenty-five years, to the sum of 4,94,197 rupees. They also recommended Moulavie Mohummud Saar to the office of head preceptor, which was accordingly conferred upon him, with a salary of 300 rupees per month; and the office of European secretary was conferred upon Captain F. Irvine, with the same amount of salary.

Rev. Cons. 1819.
23 July.
Rev. from –
30 July.
1821.
16 March.

The Government at the same time resolved to fix the revenues of the Madrissa at 30,000 rupees per annum, which sum is now guaranteed to it out of the public treasury, instead of the institution depending upon the uncertain produce of the lands which were originally granted to it as an endowment.

Rev. Cons. 1820.
25 February.
21 July.
27 October.

In February 1820, the state of Captain Irvine's health compelled him, after having obtained leave of absence for ten months, to proceed to sea; and during his absence, Lieutenant Bryce was appointed to act for him, for which he was allowed to draw half the salary attached to the office of secretary.

In July following a report was made by the Committee of Superintendence, which described the institution as having, from its foundation, laboured under a remarkable poverty of books; its stock consisting of only twelve volumes, of which number, not four were of standard celebrity or general utility; and the committee intimated their intention of appropriating the whole savings of the year, amounting to Rs 6,818. 3. 7. to the formation of a respectable library of Arabic and Persian works; to which the Government acceded.

In October following, the undermentioned supplementary regulations were sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council: Lectures to be given on every day of the week, except Friday: hours of lecture to be from eight in the morning till two in the afternoon: the several classes of students to be distributed among the preceptors in the several departments: quarterly reports of the progress of the several classes to be made to the Governor-general through the secretary: half yearly examinations to take place, both of students and of candidates for admission, and to be held publicly: various prizes of from 12 to 100 rupees each to be awarded to students, at the principal examination in January: smaller prizes and honorary dresses to be awarded for general good conduct: the most distinguished scholars, not on the foundation, equally with those who might be on it, to succeed to vacancies in the public service, according to merit, and to have equal prizes awarded to them: leave of absence, in all cases, restricted to two months in the year: mode of admission to be by application in writing: no person to continue in the Madrissa beyond the age of twenty-eight years.

Rev. Cons. 1822.
25 January –
1 March –
10 April –
8 August –
8 November –
D° 1823.
3 July –
31 D° –

First Annual Examination.

In January 1822, the Madrissa committee submitted to the Government, a report of the first annual examination which had been held in the Town-hall on the 15th of August 1821, in pursuance of, and in conformity with the regulations. From this report it appeared that upwards of 200 scholars, exclusive of out scholars, were examined on that day, in the various branches of science taught at the institution; and the result is stated to have been particularly satisfactory to the committee, and to all who witnessed the exhibition. The happiest effects, it was added, appeared to result from it in dissipating the ancient prejudices of the institution against examinations, and, together with those prejudices, much of the lethargy and indolence which had so long tended to depress it, and to degrade its character. In these sentiments the Governor-general in Council fully concurred, and expressed his entire approval of the whole proceeding.

Upon the resignation of Lieutenant Bryce, in March 1822, Dr. M. Lumsden was appointed officiating secretary.

Second Annual Examination.

In August 1822, the committee reported the result of the second examination which had been held in the Town-hall in May preceding, and which was considered favourable. It was however represented, that the prejudices of the preceptors opposed considerable obstacles in the way of reform, and the Government was requested to sanction the employment of a native assistant under the secretary, with a view to the counteraction of those prejudices. His Lordship in Council, in reply, approved of the proceedings of the committee, and intimated his resolution to uphold their authority, even in the event of its becoming necessary for that purpose to remove the head Moulavie; while on the other hand, it was suggested that much caution and deliberation might be necessary, in the introduction of such an improved system of study, as was contemplated by them.

In consequence of the unhealthiness of the situation, in which the building then occupied by the Madrissa stood, and of its affording to the students great facilities and temptations to dissipation, immorality and idleness, the Government resolved, in June 1823, to construct a new college in a more suitable situation, in a part of Calcutta, formerly denominated, "Kalinga," and now called "Hastings Place;" and in a neighbourhood chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans. For this purpose, the Government appropriated the sum of Rs 1,40,537, for the purchase of ground, and the erection of the edifice, of which the foundation stone was laid on the 15th July 1824. When finished, the building will not only accommodate all the students on the foundation, but provide for a school of Mussulman children which has been recently formed in Calcutta.

In January and February 1823, another periodical examination of the students of the Madrissa took place in the Town-hall, the report of which was considered as containing evidence of much positive improvement, and justifying an assured confidence in the advancement of the institution in reputation and usefulness; and is stated to have been perused by the Governor-general in Council, with "no ordinary satisfaction."

Captain Irvine not having been able to resume his situation as secretary to the Madrissa committee, Dr. M. Lumsden was fully appointed to that office, with an augmented salary of 500 rupees per month.

An Abstract Statement of Pecuniary Aid, granted by the *Bengal* Government to the *Calcutta* Madrissa, from its first institution to the end of the year 1824, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	Rupees.
Cost of the original building in 1781 - - - - - - -	75,745
Revenue of lands granted to the Institution as an endowment of the estimated value of 29,000 rupees per annum, from A. D. 1782 to 1793, twelve years - - - - - - - - - -	3,48,000
Actual expenditure from A. D. 1794 to 1818, 25 years as per account exhibited in July 1819 - - - - - - -	4,94,197
Charges on Account of the Madrissa as fixed by Government,* A. D. 1819 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
1820 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
1821 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
1822 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
1823 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
1824 - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
Sum appropriated in July 1823, for the purchase of ground, and erection of a new Madrissa - - - - - - - - -	1,40,537
Total Rupees -	12,20,479

The Benares Hindoo Sanscrit College.

This institution was projected by Jonathan Duncan, esq. the resident at Benares in 1791, as a means of employing, beneficially for the country, some part of a surplus which the public revenues yielded over their estimated amount. The expense for the first year was limited to Rs 14,000. In the following year it was augmented to Rs 20,000; at which amount it has been continued down to the present time.

Rev. from 1791.
10th March.
Cons. 1791.
11th Feb.
D° 1792.
13 Jan.

The object of this institution was the preservation and cultivation of the laws, literature and religion of the Hindoos (and more particularly of their laws) in their sacred city; a measure which it was conceived would be equally advantageous to the natives, and honourable to the British Government among them.

See next page.

The establishment originally consisted of a head pundit or rector; eight professors; nine students who enjoyed salaries; with book-keepers, writers, peons, &c. The Governor-general was constituted visitor, and the resident his deputy. Besides the scholars on the foundation, and a certain number of poor children who were to receive instruction gratis, the institution was open to all persons who were willing to pay for instruction: the teachers and students to hold their places during the pleasure of the visitor. All the professors, except the professor of medicine, to be Brahmins. The Brahmins to have preference in succession to the office of rector, or to professorships. Four examinations in the year to be held before the resident. Each professor to compose annually for the use of his students, a lecture on his respective science. Examinations into the most sacred branches of knowledge to be made by a committee of Brahmins. Courses of study to be prepared by the professors. The internal discipline to be in all respects conformable to the Dherma Shastra, in the chapter on education.

The prescribed course of studies in this college to comprehend,

Theology, Ritual.
Medicine, including Botany, &c.
Music.
Mechanic Arts.
Grammar, Prosody and
Sacred Lexicography.
Mathematics.
Metaphysics.
Logic.
Law.
History.
Ethics.
Philosophy, and
Poetry.

On the 6th of March 1811, Lord Minto recorded a Minute, in which he adverted to the then prevalent, and as it appeared to him well founded, opinion that science and literature were in a progressive state of decay among the natives of India; that the number of learned men was diminished, and the circle of learning, even among those who still devoted themselves

Rev. from
14th Dec. 1811.
Cons. 6 March.
Rev. to 28th Oct.
1814.

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* It appears that the whole of this annual amount had not been drawn in January 1824, but the balance was ordered to be held at the disposal of the Committee, by a Minute dated the 17th of that month.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

to it, considerably contracted; that the abstract sciences were abandoned, polite literature neglected, and no branch of learning cultivated, but what was connected with the peculiar religious doctrines of the people. The disuse and actual loss of many valuable works appeared to his Lordship to have been the immediate consequence of this state of things; from which, unless some speedy remedy were devised, the revival of letters might shortly become hopeless.

As a means of preventing this anticipated evil, and with a view to the restoration of learning, and the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, his Lordship proposed the reform of the college at Benares, of which it was considered as standing in great need, together with the establishment of two similar institutions in Tirhoot and Nuddea, places formerly celebrated as seats of Hindoo learning.

The principal cause of the want of efficiency which was found to prevail at Benares arose from the prejudices of Hindoos against the office of *professor* considered as an *office*, or even as a *service*; in consequence of which the most learned pundits invariably refused the situation, even with the liberal salary attached to it.

The object of the institution had also been materially defeated, by the malversation of the former native rector, who was entrusted with authority over the rest; and by the feuds among the members of the college, which arose out of that malversation.

Owing to these and other causes, it appeared that there had been no attendance of teachers and pupils in any public hall or place of instruction at Benares, since the institution of the college; and scarcely any instruction given, even in the private houses of the professors.

The following resolutions were therefore adopted with a view to its future management:

The superintendence to be vested in the agent to the Governor-general, the magistrate of the city and the collector of the province as a Committee of Superintendence: pensions to be granted to distinguished teachers for delivering instructions to pupils at their own houses: teachers to be nominated by the committee subject to the approval of Government: a public library to be formed, under charge of a learned native, with a small establishment of servants for the care of the manuscripts: all proper facilities to be afforded, as well to professors as to strangers, for the purpose of consulting and transcribing of books: annual public disputations to be held before the committee, at which prizes and literary honours are to be awarded.

Cons. 6 Sept. 1815.

In September 1815, the committee proposed to appoint a European superintendant, for which office Mr. Galanos was nominated. They also recommended that, with a view to extend the benefits of the institution more generally throughout the provinces, the judges and magistrates of the several zillahs and cities should be authorized to recommend to the committee the admission of duly qualified pupils. With the former suggestion the Government judged it inexpedient to comply; the latter met with their entire concurrence.

Cons. 19 June 1818.

Cons. 4 Feb. 1820.
25 April.
26 May.
16 June.
14 July.
18 Aug.

In June 1818, the committee were called upon to report on the state of the funds of the institution, and what changes the establishment had undergone since the year 1812. In February 1820, no answer to this reference having reached the presidency, the Governor-general in Council authorized Mr. H. Wilson, who was then at Benares, to join the committee for the purpose of facilitating the production of a full report upon the state of the college, its past operations, and the degree in which it appeared to have answered the purposes of its institution. The committee was also desired to avail itself of the services of Lieutenant Fell, whose intimate acquaintance with the Sanscrit language qualified him to render material aid in the investigation.

Examination.

In March following, the committee reported the finances of the institution to be in a prosperous state, there being on the 31st December 1819, a balance in its favour of Rs 97,343. 15. 6.; but that upon an examination of the pupils, very little proficiency appeared to have been made by them; and that little was to be expected, under the want of system and superintendence which seemed to have prevailed in the institution.

Of the two objects contemplated by Mr. Duncan at the time of its establishment, the first, viz. that of attaching the people to the British Government had, it was stated, been accomplished; but the other (and the chief) object, the provision of able expounders of the law to assist the administration of justice in the provincial courts, had not been accomplished; the college not having furnished on more than two occasions expounders of Hindoo law to the courts.

With a view, therefore, to remedy the defects in the system of the college, which had led to so serious a failure in its object, the committee proposed the appointment of a European superintendant, who should reside in it, and personally superintend its affairs; observing and enforcing the attendance of the pundits and students, and their general attention to their duties, and to act as secretary to the committee.

Rev. Cons. 16 Feb. 1821.

This suggestion was approved and adopted, and the offices of superintendant and secretary were conferred on Lieutenant Edward Fell. The establishment also underwent some further but not very important modifications.

Second Annual Examination.

In January 1821, the committee reported the result of another general examination of the students, which had been held on the first of that month, at the house of the Governor-general's agent. At this examination, public disputations in grammar, logic, philosophy, metaphysics and law, took place before all the European gentlemen of the station, both civil and military, and a numerous party of the most distinguished natives, residing at and near Benares. It was concluded by an address in Sanscrit delivered by the secretary, and by the committee awarding prizes to the most distinguished scholars. Upon a comparison of the result of this examination with that of the preceding year, the committee reported that they had observed a most material difference in favour of the general advancement of the students, and augured the happiest effects from the excitement of a spirit of emulation among them.

In May 1821, a balance of R^s 59,000, being a part of the funds of this institution, was received into the Company's treasury, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum. It was also reported to Government, that in consequence of a great increase in the number of the students, certain pupils had been selected from the classes to assist the several pundits in teaching, and that a small allowance of five rupees per month had been made to each of the pupils so selected.

Rev. Cons.
13 April 1821.
4 May.
24 Nov.

In January 1822, the result of another annual examination was reported by the committee. This report was still more favourable than that of the year preceding; rewards to the amount of R^s 1,000 having been distributed amongst the most proficient scholars. The number of out students had also been greatly enlarged, and the Rajah of Benares is represented to have felt so much satisfaction on the occasion, that he made the institution a present of R^s 1,000. His example was followed by many of the higher classes of natives, making the total amount of benefactions, including the Rajah's, R^s 4,378.

Rev. Cons.
8 Feb. 1822.
3 May.
Third Annual Examination.

The now prosperous state of this college being considered by the Government in a great degree attributable to the talents and exertions of Captain Fell, the secretary to the committee, that officer received an augmentation to his allowances of R^s 300 per month, which were thenceforward fixed at the sum of per month R^s 450.

In July 1822 the Government, at the recommendation of the committee, authorized the formation of a Purana class, for the exclusive study of the Puranas, with an additional monthly allowance of R^s 30 to one of the pundits, for his services as preceptor to that class. This appointment was considered as completing the arrangements of the college, which was then represented as rapidly increasing in interest and importance.

Rev. Cons.
18 July 1822.

D^o 29 Mar. 1823.
Fourth Annual Examination.

The Bengal Revenue Consultations of the 29th March 1823 contain the report of the fourth annual examination of the students in this college, which took place on the 1st January 1823. The result is stated to have been, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, very satisfactory; the number of the students amounting to 271, of which number 203 were out students. The donations of the Rajah of Benares, and other individuals, in aid of the institution, amounted this year to R^s 2,601.

Amount of the pecuniary aid granted by the Bengal Government to the college of Benares, (including the assignments of revenue):—

	Rupees.
For the year 1791 - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,000
From 1st January 1792 to 31st December 1824, being 33 years, at 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - -	6,60,000
Total Rupees - -	6,74,000

Note.—According to the books of establishments for the years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, the expenditure of this college has exceeded the annual allotment of 20,000 rupees; but, under a minute of Council assigning one lack of rupees annually for the purposes of education, to a general committee of public instruction at Calcutta, this excess is to be defrayed by that committee out of the fund at their disposal. It is deducted as an excess in the books of establishments.

The Old Calcutta Charity School.

This ancient establishment is under the care of the select vestry. Its funds are believed to have originated in private subscriptions. They were considerably augmented "from the restitution money received for pulling down the English church by the Moors, at the capture of Calcutta in 1756," and by a legacy left by Mr. Constantine. The old court-house was a part of the property of this school, and was transferred to the Government in consideration of a perpetual payment of R^s 800 per mensem. The utility of the institution appears to have been very limited, being almost wholly confined to a few children descended from Europeans on both sides, till its union with the Calcutta free school.

The Calcutta Free School Society.

On the 21st day of December 1789, a society was formed in Calcutta, for the purpose of providing the means of education for all children, orphans and others, not objects of the care of the (Military) Orphan Society. The management of this new society was confided, under the patronage of the Governor-general, to twelve governors, viz. the chaplains, churchwardens, sidesmen, and six other gentlemen resident in Calcutta, and chosen by the subscribers. These governors visit the school in rotation, and meet monthly. The funds were to be raised by a rateable contribution from the civil servants of the Company, and such other contributions as might be procurable: the superintending masters and teachers, male and female, to be elected by the governors: the plan of education to be that usually followed in free schools: the children to be recommended by the subscribers.

Pub. from 12 April
6 Nov. 1790.
Cons. 20 Jan.
10 Mar. 1 Oct.
Public to 11 Mar.
4 Aug. 1791.
Cons. 14 July 1797.
Calcutta Gazette,
1 & 8 Aug. 1811.
Cons. 18 Oct. 1811.
Public from
9 May 1812.

As the benefits of this school were designed to be extensively enjoyed, the Governor-general in Council, at the request of the governors, undertook to communicate the plan and objects of the society throughout the Bengal provinces, and to the governors of Chinsurah and Chandernagore. It was also ordered that the Company's surgeons should attend the school, whenever it might be necessary, gratuitously; and that such medicines as might be required should be furnished, gratis, from the Company's dispensary. In further promotion of the objects of the institution, the Government consented to allow the sum of R^s 60 per mensem, for the purpose of employing moonshees, capable of teaching the native languages to the children.

On the 14th of April 1800, the funds of the old and new schools were consolidated, making one fund of R^s 2,72,009. 15. 1.

Public from 9 May 1812.
Cons. 10 Aug. 1811.
16 Oct.

In 1811, the Government applied to Madras for a teacher conversant with the Lancasterian plan of instruction, which it was then proposed to introduce into the United School: no person properly qualified for the service could be spared from Madras, but a supply of elementary books was obtained from that presidency.

In 1813 the benefits of the institution were extended to an unlimited number of day scholars.

Proposed Hindoo Colleges in Nuddea and Tirhoot.

Rev. Cons.
6 Mar. 1811.
27 Aug.
18 June.

The establishment of colleges at these places, to be conducted in conformity with the rules laid down for that at Benares, was proposed by Lord Minto, in March 1811, and acceded to by the members of his Lordship's Council. The scale of the establishments then contemplated was as follows:—

For Nuddea.		Rupees.
Two pundits, each at Rs 100 per month, and ten at Rs 60 per month - - - - -	- per annum -	9,600
Library - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	1,576
Prizes and honorary dresses - - - - - - - -	-	1,700
Total, per Annum - - - -	Rs	12,876

Exclusive of the charges on account of a building for the purposes of the institution.

For Tirhoot.		Rupees.
Two pundits, each at Rs 100 per month, and ten at Rs 60 per month - - - - -	- per annum -	9,600
Library - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	1,492
Prizes and honorary dresses - - - - - - - -	-	1,650
Total, per Annum - - - -	Rs	12,742

Also exclusive of charges on account of a building for the purposes of the institution.

Nuddea.

Rev. Cons.
5 May 1815.

Civil Jud. Cons.
L.P. 29 Nov. 1816.

The execution of this design in Nuddea was entrusted to a committee of superintendence, composed of the senior members of the Board of Revenue, with the magistrate and collector of the district, to whom suitable instructions were forthwith transmitted; but no notice having been taken of the Government's letter, from March 1811 to May 1815, the committee was officially called upon to state what had been done in furtherance of the object confided to them. Their reply, which is dated the 9th July 1816, briefly acquainted the Government with the state of learning in the district under their charge, and with some circumstances which, it was presumed, would interpose impediments in the way of any establishment which should embrace the objects contemplated. There were then in Nuddea, the committee stated, 46 schools, kept and supported by the most learned and respectable pundits of the place, who invariably taught at their own houses or in the toles attached to them, where the pupils were all lodged, partly at their own expense and partly at the expense of their preceptors. The total number of pupils who were at that time so circumstanced amounted to about 380; their ages averaging between 25 and 35 years. Few, it was observed, commenced their studies until they had attained the age of 21 years; but often pursued them for 15 years; when, having acquired a perfect knowledge of the Shaster and all its arcana, they returned to their native homes, and set up as pundits and teachers themselves. The Shaster was stated to be the only book read or taught in the schools at Nuddea, into which none but Brahmins were admitted. The committee, nevertheless, submitted the names of such pundits as were of highest reputation for learning, should the Government think fit to appoint them teachers, but particularly called the attention of the Governor-general in Council to the circumstances abovementioned. In reply, the committee were directed to report specially, first, Whether in their judgment the study of European and Hindoo science could be combined in Nuddea? secondly, Whether it would be practicable to admit to the benefits of the same institution Hindoos of various castes? and, lastly, What modifications of the original plan it might be necessary to adopt for the attainment of these objects? To these inquiries, which were made with a view to ascertain the practicability of the contemplated measure, no answer appears to have been received in 1821, when the general subject of Hindoo tuition came under the consideration of Government, nor up to that date had any conclusive measures been adopted, or attempts made to carry into final operation the orders of Government relative to the foundation of this seminary.

Tirhoot.

Revenue Cons.
21 Aug. 1821.

The execution of the plan of forming a Hindoo college in Tirhoot, was also entrusted to a committee of superintendence, composed of the senior judge of the provincial court for the division of Patna, and the magistrate and collector of that district, to whom the views and intentions of Government were communicated. In reply, those gentlemen suggested the necessity of a fourth member being added to the committee, who should act as secretary and superintendant of the proposed establishment. To this suggestion the Government did not accede, on account of the additional expense which it would entail. Some further discussions between the committee and Government appear to have taken place upon this point, and respecting the most convenient site for the proposed building, whether at Bour or Moozufferpore, and several plans and estimates for a library appear to have been received, but none of them adopted. In this state the project remained till August 1821, when it was again brought under the consideration of Government, as part of the general question of Hindoo tuition

tuition; and the design of founding colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot was then finally abandoned, in favour of that of forming a similar institution upon a larger scale in Calcutta, to which place the whole of the papers and records respecting these projected colleges were brought.

From the years 1817-18 to the years 1822-23, the colleges of Nuddea and Tirhoot stand as charges in the Bengal book of establishments to the prescribed annual amount as follows:

	Rupees.
Nuddea, per annum, R^s 12,876; total, six years - - - -	77,256
Tirhoot, - „ - 12,742; - „ - - - - - -	76,452
R^s	153,708

But on reference to the general books of the Bengal presidency, no charges appear of payments actually made on this account.

The Chinsurah Schools

WERE projected by Mr. Robert May, a Christian missionary who, in July 1814, commenced the instruction of the natives in and about the settlement of Chinsurah, in a school conducted by him on the Lancasterian plan, and patronized by Mr. Gordon Forbes, the British commissioner at Chinsurah.

The Court of Directors had previously by letter, dated in June 1814, called the attention of the local Governments to the provisions of the Act of Parliament 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 43, which assigns a sum of not less than one lac of rupees annually, for the revival of literature, and the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India. In pursuance of the intentions of the legislature, as expressed in the clause above referred to, the Court ordered the several Governments to devise and adopt some plan for the better instruction of the natives of India in useful sciences. Some of the Company's judicial servants on the Bengal establishment, immediately suggested measures with a view to the accomplishment of the Court's wishes, and in particular Mr. Watson, the fourth judge of the Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta, called the attention of the Governor-general in Council to Mr. May's schools, which he conceived might serve as the basis of a plan for the more general instruction of the natives throughout the country; Mr. May's was, he observed, "an invaluable system," and "had been made subservient to general knowledge among the natives without interfering with their religious prejudices." "My curiosity and admiration," Mr. Watson adds, "were, I confess, never more excited than on the occasion of the visit I paid to the principal seminary at Chinsurah, under Mr. May, in which with its affiliated schools, no less than 800 children are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, in the language of the country."

Public to
6 Sept. 1813.
3 June 1814.
From 7 Oct, 1815.
Judicial d^o d^o
Crim. Jud. Cons.
28 June 1814.
2 Aug.
13 June 1815.
28 June.
11 July.
27 Sept.
G. G. Minute,
2 Oct.

Upon receipt of the above letter, the Government called upon Mr. Forbes for more detailed information, particularly respecting the expense attending the system of tuition established by Mr. May. In reply, they were informed that at 16 schools which had been established between July 1814 and June 1815, there was an average attendance of 951 scholars, and that the average monthly expense attending a circle of 20 schools would be about R^s 330, exclusive of buildings and outfit: the Government therefore resolved to grant a monthly allowance of R^s 600, for the purpose of establishing schools on the plan introduced by Mr. May; the schools to be managed by that gentleman, and such teachers as he should approve, under the superintendence of Mr. Forbes.

Towards the end of the year 1815, Mr. May's schools excited a rivalry among the natives, some of whom formed similar establishments, but without impeding the success of those conducted by Mr. May; which, Mr. Forbes observes, were denominated by the natives "the Company's schools," "without the supposition appearing to influence their success." That, on the contrary, was so rapid, that between July and September 1815, Mr. May opened four new schools, and augmented the number of stated attendants in the whole circle of his schools from 951 to 1,296 scholars.

Under date the 5th October 1815, Mr. May reported at length the state of the schools and mode of their management, intimating his intention of forming a separate school for teachers, and at the same time suggesting the probability, that when the natives were fully convinced of the utility of the plan, some means might be adopted whereby every village might entirely, or at least partly, support its own school; the inhabitants of several places in the vicinity of Chinsurah having voluntarily solicited him to establish schools in their villages.

In January 1816, the number of schools had been augmented to 24, but that of the scholars had decreased to 1,200, the reasons for which decrease (chiefly sickness) were temporary. Mr. May, in his quarterly report, particularly noticed that a considerable increase appeared in the number of Brahmin boys who attended the schools.

In March following the number of schools had been augmented to 27, and the general attendance to 1,588 scholars, giving an increase over the preceding quarter of 388. It had also been found necessary to remove the central school out of the fort, to an edifice erected for it on a more convenient site; and Mr. May had succeeded in establishing his proposed school for teachers.

In June, the number of schools had been augmented to 30, and the general attendance to 2,000 scholars, which occasioned an increase in the expenditure for June of R^s 154 beyond the limited amount. The total expenditure of the year had nevertheless been within that limit; but the Government approving equally the plan and object, and the conduct of the schools, resolved to augment the monthly grant for their support from 600 to 800 rupees, which sum has continued to be credited to the superintendant, down to the date of the latest advices from India.

Jud. from 2 Aug. 1816.
Cons. 28 Nov. 1815;
5 July, 6 Sept. 1816;
21 Feb. 5 Aug. 21 Oct.
1817; 18 Sept. 1818;
20 Aug. 3 Dec. 31 Dec.
1819; 24 Mar. 1820.
Jud. to 2 Feb 17 Nov.
1819; D^o from 1 Mar.
1 Dec. 1817, to 27 Ju.
1821; from 1 Feb.
6 Jan. 1820; 4 July,
29 Oct. 1817;
to 13 Dec. 1820;
from 1 Dec. 1819;
30 Nov. 1820.
Jud. from 19 Dec. 1822.
Cons. 4 May 1821.

In December 1816, the number of schools continuing at 30, the attendance of scholars had increased to 2,025, and in June 1817, the number of schools had increased to 33, in which there were 226 head boys or teachers, together with scholars in general attendance to the number of 2,085. The proportion of Brahmin boys appears to have been about one-third. Mr. May had also felt it necessary to divide the labour of superintendence by establishing an auxiliary school at Bankipore, in the district of Nuddea, under the superintendence of Mr. Harle, one of the assistants on his establishment.

In August 1818, Mr. May was removed by death; leaving, as the fruit of his labours, 36 schools, attended by above 3,000 natives, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, the future superintendence of which was confided to Mr. J. D. Pearson, assisted by Mr. Harle.

Amount of aid afforded to the Chinsurah Schools, by the *Bengal* Government:

	Rupees.
From July 1, 1815 to June 30, 1816, at 600 rupees per month, - -	7,200
From July 1, 1816 to December 31, 1824, being 8 years 6 months, at 800 rupees per month, - - - - - - - - -	76,800
Total Rupees - - -	84,000

The Bengal Government has very recently resolved to charge the Company with the payment of 50 rupees per month, formerly paid to the Chinsurah School Society by the Dutch Government.

The Hidgellee Madrissa.

Rev. Cons.
9 Dec. 1814.
21 Aug. 1823.
Bd Rev.
20 Aug. 1808.

In November 1814, the collector of Cuttack submitted to the Governor-general in Council several documents relative to a claim set up by Moolavee Abdool Khurreem to a pension or payment of one rupee per diem, which had been allowed by the former Government as a charitable allowance for the support of a Madrissa in the village of Burbah, near Pattaspoor in the Mahratta Pergunnahs of Hidgellee.

After a careful examination of the documents produced by Abdool Khurreem, the claim appearing to be valid, the Government authorized the payment of the pension with arrears.

This allowance has since been paid annually, and is charged in the last book of establishments as a payment to Moulavee Golam Ell Ebbah for the support of a Madrissa in perpetuity, Rs 365; amount from 1st Jan. 1815 to 31st Dec. 1824, 10 years, - - Rs 3,650.

The Benares Charity School.

Political Cons.
6 Mar. 1819.

When the Governor-general visited the upper provinces in 1814, Joynarain Ghossal, an inhabitant of Benares, presented a petition to his Lordship, with proposals for establishing a school in the neighbourhood of that city, and requesting that Government would receive in deposit the sum of Rs 20,000, the legal interest of which, together with the revenue arising from certain lands, he wished to be appropriated to the expense of the institution. The design meeting with the approbation of Government, Joynarrain Ghossal was acquainted therewith. Accordingly in July 1818, he founded his school, appointing to the management thereof, the Rev. D. Corrie, corresponding member of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society, and a member of their committee, and at the same time constituting the members of that committee trustees. Owing to some litigation respecting the lands, with the revenues of which it was Joynarrain Ghossal's original intention to endow the school, he delivered up to Mr. Corrie a house in Benares, to be used as a school-house, and assigned a monthly revenue of 200 rupees for the support of the institution.

Nearly 200 children, Hindoo and Mussulman, were soon collected for instruction, and great numbers continuing to apply for admission, a state of the school was submitted, through the agent at Benares, to the Governor-general in Council, with an application for pecuniary aid from Government; this was immediately granted to the extent of Rs 252. 12. per mensem, or per annum, Rs 3,033.

In this school, the English, Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengallee languages are taught; a number of poor children are admitted into the house, where they are subsisted and clothed; other poor children receive small allowances for subsistence out of the house. The children are admitted without regard to caste or country: no scholar is admitted under seven years of age, nor do any receive pecuniary support for more than seven years; but scholars are allowed to continue to attend the school till they are 20 years of age: such parents as can afford to pay for their children's education, contribute at their pleasure. The children are taught reading and writing grammatically, and arithmetic, together with the Government Regulations on the subjects of police, and ordinary affairs; after which they are instructed in general history, geography and astronomy: strict propriety of conduct is ordered to be maintained in the school, which is open to all visitors every Tuesday. A library and museum, in connection with the school, were proposed to be formed by voluntary contribution.

	Rupees.	an.
The amount of the Company's contribution towards the expenses of this school, from the 1st of March 1819 to the 31st December 1822, being 3 years and 10 months at Rs 252. 12. per month, is - - - - - - - - -	11,626	4
From 1st January 1823 to the 31st December 1824, during which period it is charged in the books of establishments at the rate of only Rs 250 per month - - - - - - -	6,000	–
Total Amount of the Government's Contribution to 31st December 1824 - - - - Rupees	17,626	–

In April 1825, Colly Sunker Ghossal the son of Joynarrain Ghossal, augmented the funds of this school by a donation of R^s 20,000, in consequence of which, the Bengal Government, at the recommendation of the committee of public instruction, and at his own request, conferred upon him the honorary titles of Rajah and Behaudaur, and directed him to be invested with an honorary dress, and other customary marks of distinction proper to the rank thus conferred upon him.

The Rajpootana or Ajmere Schools.

Political from 15 Jan. 1812. Cons. 7 Nov. 1818. 26 Jan. 1822. 26 Feb. 24 May. 14 June. 5 July. Political from 12 Sept. 1823.

In 1818, the Vizier presented to Marquis Hastings a sum of money devoted to charitable purposes, which, intending thereby a delicate compliment, he wished his Lordship to appropriate. Lord Hastings informed the Vizier, that he should consider no application of his Excellency's bounty so true a charity as the devotion of it to supply moral inculcation to a people in absolute destitution of it. To this the Vizier warmly assented, and it was accordingly determined to employ it in the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education among the inhabitants of Rajpootana. Mr. Jabez Carey, the son of Professor Carey, a gentleman well acquainted with the Hindoostanee language, and who had been successfully employed on a similar enterprize at Amboyna, was selected by the Governor-general in Council for this service; and immediately deputed to Ajmere, where he was placed in communication with, and under the authority of Sir David Ochterlony, the resident.

For the purpose of defraying his immediate expenses, the Government granted him the sum of R^s 800:

And in two subsequent grants towards the establishment of the schools, the sum of R^s 9,859, which appears to have included the Vizier's oblation.

From the 1st of January 1822, the Governor-general in Council, also granted, as a perpetual endowment for the schools established by Mr. Carey, the sum of R^s 3,600 per annum; which sum appears to have been paid as a separate grant for the two years 1822 and 1823; but in pursuance of an arrangement of July 1823, by which the general committee of public instruction at Calcutta was formed, these schools were placed under the control of that committee, from the 1st January 1824, and were thenceforward to be supported out of the fund entrusted to its management.

By a report received from Mr. Carey in 1822, it appears that he had succeeded in founding four schools, as follows:

1 at Poker,	containing 37	children -	All except one of the Brahmin caste.
1 at Ajmere -	„ 41	- „	- Hindoo and Mussulman.
1 at Bhinnay -	„ 10	- „	- - ditto.
1 at Kekry -	„ 12	- „	- - ditto.

Into these schools Mr. Carey had introduced the Christian Scriptures as school books; a measure which was considered objectionable, in institutions so recently formed, and which he was therefore directed to discontinue; but in lieu thereof, the Governor-general in Council ordered him to be furnished with a supply of suitable books in the Persian and Hindoostanee character from Serampore, and from the Calcutta School-book Society.

Amount of aid granted by the Company to the Rajpootana schools, inclusive of the Vizier's oblation:

	Rupees.
To Mr. Carey at the foundation of the school:	
First advance - - - - - - - -	800
Second and Third - - - - - - -	9,859
In the years 1822 and 1823, at R^s 3,600 per annum -	7,200
Rupees - -	17,859

The Calcutta School-book Society.

Public from 2 July 1821. Cons. 4 May. Public from 31 July 1823. to 9 Mar. 1825. Cons. 23 Apr. 1823. 15 May 1823. Jud. from 19 Dec. 1822. 12 Sept. 1823.

This institution had its origin in the year 1817, and was formed with a view to the promotion of the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, by the diffusion among them of useful elementary knowledge. The plan of the society carefully excludes all means calculated to excite religious controversy; and its affairs are conducted by a committee composed of English gentlemen, Mahomedans and Hindoos, in about equal proportions.

In May 1821, the society, having at that time put into circulation 126,446 copies of various useful works, found its finances in so low a state as to render it necessary to seek assistance from the Government, which assistance was immediately granted to the extent of R^s 7,000. An annual grant of R^s 6,000, in aid of the institution, was also ordered, accompanied by the most unreserved expression of the Government's satisfaction with the plan and object of the society, and with the mode in which its affairs appeared to have been conducted.

Amount of aid afforded by the Bengal Government to the Funds of the Calcutta School-book Society:

	Rupees.
Grant in 1821 - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,000
Annual grant of R^s 6,000, from the 1st of May 1821 to 31st December 1824, three years and eight months - - - - - -	22,000
Total Rupees - - -	29,000

The Calcutta School Society.

THIS society was formed in January 1819, for the purpose of establishing native schools, first in Calcutta and its vicinity, and then throughout the country, to the utmost extent of its resources. It also contemplated the improvement of the indigenous schools, by the introduction into them of the useful publications of the School-book Society, and by the preparation of teachers to whom might be intrusted the future management of the schools, of various descriptions, which were or might be established.

In 1823 the resources of this society proving to be not commensurate with its object, they applied to the Government for pecuniary aid, which was afforded to them, upon the same principles and to the same annual amount as had been granted to the School-book Society.

Amount of aid afforded by the Bengal Government to the funds of the Calcutta School Society:

	Rupees.
The sum of R^s 6,000 per annum, from the 1st October 1823 to 31st December 1824 - - - - - - - - -	7,500

The Cawnpore Free School

Rev. Cons. 20 Feb. 1823. 17 April 1823. 5 June. Revenue Letter from 30 July 1823, p. 143 to 147. D^o to 24 Oct. 1827, p. 57.

WAS established about the year 1820, by an association of private gentlemen, chiefly for the purpose of affording to the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the several corps and departments at that station, the means of obtaining superior instruction to that which the regimental schools afforded. The European and other lads who first attended it were taught the elementary parts of divinity, geography, history and arithmetic, to which it was intended to add the higher branches of knowledge, such as trigonometry, mensuration, and the use of the globes, so soon as its funds would admit of the addition.

In February 1823, a very favourable report of the progress of the children who were then in the school was submitted to the Government by Major-general Lewis Thomas, the commanding officer at Cawnpore. It was observed that the English, Hindoo and Mahomedan lads, who were all educated together, mutually assisted each other in the acquisition of their several languages, and particularly in the correct pronunciation of them; that the native children flocked to the school in pursuit of the English language, with an ardour of mind truly gratifying; and particularly that several " sepoys from the corps of the station, as well as a number of Mahomedan and Hindoo grown-up lads of the most respectable families, had become class fellows with the English boys in reading the Bible, without discovering the slightest objection on the score of the prejudices in which they were born, and that among those who thus read the Bible, and appeared vehemently desirous of understanding what they read, there were some who had not only acquired a wonderful facility in the rules of English cyphering and arithmetic, but were read in Arabic and in Euclid's Elements."

Major-general Thomas at the same time informed the Government, that notwithstanding the then promising state of the school, it was restricted in its usefulness by want of funds, and liable to decline, and even to be altogether broken up, owing to its having no permanent endowment.

Under these circumstances, the Governor-general in Council resolved to grant a permanent allowance for the support of this school of R^s 400 per month, the school at that time containing 187 scholars, and five orphan children, who were wholly supported on the foundation.

Amount paid on account of the Company's grant of 400 Lucknow rupees, or Sicca rupees 382. 12 per month, from the 1st of February 1823 to the 31st December 1824, - - R^s 8,420.

The Calcutta Hindoo Sanscrit College.

Rev. Cons. 21 Aug. 1821. Public from 31 July 1823. Cons. 3 July. 17 July. 30 July.

ON the 21st of August 1821, the Governor-general in Council having taken into consideration the state of the projected institutions for the advancement of Hindoo literature in Nuddea and Tirhoot, the failure of which appearing to admit of no doubt, it was considered that the Government was relieved from the pledge given in 1811, for the establishment of those institutions. A communication from Mr. H. H. Wilson, a member of the Benares committee, was at the same time brought upon record, containing several reasons for abandoning the design of forming colleges in Nuddea and Tirhoot, and suggesting instead thereof, the foundation at the presidency of a similar institution to that at Benares, but upon a larger scale. The necessity for European superintendence, the facility with which it might be obtained in Calcutta, the accessibility of that city to all parts of India, together with several other reasons suggested by Mr. Wilson, determined the Governor-general in Council to adopt the measure proposed by that gentleman, and establish in Calcutta a Hindoo college similar to that at Benares, under a committee of superintendence composed of the following gentlemen, W. B. Martin, esquire, W. B. Bayley, esquire, J. C. C. Sutherland, esquire, and H. H. Wilson, esquire. For the support of this institution, the annual sum of R^s 25,000 was allowed, and Lieutenant Price received the appointment of secretary, with a salary of R^s 3,600 per annum.

It appears by recent communications from India, that the Government have resolved to augment the annual grant to R^s 30,000, and that a further sum of R^s 1,20,000 has also been allotted for the erection of a college, the first stone of which was laid on the 21st of February 1821.

The establishment consists of—

Fourteen Pundits,
A Librarian and Servants,
One hundred Scholars on the foundation, and a Secretary.

The sum of 1,200 rupees is reserved for distribution in prizes at the public examination, and a school for Hindoo children is connected with the college.

The amount of pecuniary aid afforded to this institution, from its establishment on the 21st of August 1821 to 31 December 1824, as nearly as the same can be computed, is as follows:

		Rupees.
Annual allowance, 3 years, 4 months, 10 days	-	88,400
Granted for the building	-	1,20,000
	Rs	2,08,400

Pub. Cons. 3 July 1823. 3. D° 30 July. 12 to 14.

On the 3d July 1823, Mr. J. H. Harrington, then a member of the Bengal Council, submitted to the Government a letter which had been addressed to him and the late Sir Henry Blossett by the secretary of the British India Society in London, advising the transmission to India, by permission of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, freight free, of an extensive philosophical apparatus, in order to its being placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Hindoo Sanscrit college, should the committee of that institution have the means of employing a competent lecturer.

The apparatus was accompanied by a considerable number of books on scientific subjects designed for the use of the lecturer and others who might have occasion to refer to them, together with some books for the use of the Calcutta School-book Society.

The Governor-general in Council, on receipt of this communication, ordered the chests containing the apparatus and books above mentioned to pass at the Calcutta custom-house free of duty. They were accordingly delivered into the custody of Mr. James Thomason, of the Bengal civil service, until a professor or lecturer could be provided.

The apparatus consisted, among other articles of minor importance, of the following:

A complete set of mechanical powers.
A complete whirling table and apparatus.
A nine-inch cylinder electrical machine with appendages, viz. insulated stool, thunder-house, three bells, magic picture, air pistol, spiral tube, copper plates and stand, head with hair, spider, swan and star, also a universal discharge, press and diamond jar, and a tin fire-house.
A set of eight musical bells.
A set of saw-mills.
Models of water and forcing pumps.
An air pipe.
A gunpowder apparatus.
A set of weights for copper bottle.
A fountain in vacuo.
A fork balance.
Torricellian apparatus.
A hydrostatic bellows, glass and brass tubes.
A hydrostatic balance.
A galvanic trough and plates, together with four improved galvanic batteries complete.
A complete set of magnetical apparatus.
Fergusson's pyrometer lamps, &c.
A large set of box-wood geometrical solids.
A large size double barrelled air-pump and receiver.
An improved table chemical furnace, together with a complete chemical apparatus for the same.
An improved gasometer, tin and glass vessel.
A set of stop cock apparatus for experiments on glasses, bladders, &c.
Woulf's glass distillatory apparatus.
A mahogany chest with 56 phials containing chemical tests, &c. &c.
A spirit lamp and brass sliding ring stand.
An inflammable air lamp.
A pneumatic cistern.
A glass alembic with head and stopper.
A mercurial trough.
Evaporating dishes.
An improved large phantasmagoria lanthorn with slides.
A guinea and feather apparatus.
A finished and complete tellurian, lunarium and planetarium.
A brass hemisphere.
An improved equatorial.
A selenographic 12-inch globe.
A set of optical silk string models in case.
A glass prism, convex lens, and an opaque and transparent solar microscope.
A 3 ½ achrometer telescope, with tripod stand and appendages.
A set of 21 astronomical sliders.
A terrestial 18-inch globe with appendages.
A celestial 18-inch globe with appendages.
Adams' Lectures in five volumes.
——— Essay on Electricity.
Brand's Manual of Chemistry.
Ure's Chemical Dictionary.
Mackenzie's 1,000 Chemical Experiments; together with several other scientific works.

All the expenses attendant on the receipt, unpacking and packing, and on the careful custody of the above-mentioned philosophical instruments and books were, by order of the Bengal Government, charged to the East India Company; and a salary assigned for a professor or lecturer on experimental philosophy, so soon as a qualified person should be found to receive it.

The General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta.

Rev. Cons,
3 July 1823.
17 July.
21 Aug.
28 D°
17 Jan. 1824.

On the 17th July 1823, the Governor-general in Council took into consideration a note or memorandum, on the subject of education and of the improvement of the morals of the natives of India, which had been prepared and submitted to them by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, their secretary in the territorial department, and which is recorded on the proceedings of that date.

In pursuance of suggestions contained in the paper above mentioned, the Bengal Government resolved to form a general Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education in the territories under the Bengal presidency, and of the public institutions designed for its promotion, and of "considering, and from time to time submitting to Government the suggestion of such measures as it might appear expedient to adopt with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and to the improvement of their moral character."

This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Harington, J. T. Larkins, W. B. Martin, W. B. Bayley, Hy Shakespear, Holt Mackenzie, Henry Prinsep, A. Stirling, J. C. C. Sutherland, and H. Wilson, Esquires.

The annual sum of one lac of rupees, which, by the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, was appropriated to the purposes of education, was placed at their disposal.

The schools at Chinsurah, Rajpootana and Bhogulpore, were placed under the control of this committee, and the separate grants which had been made to those schools, amounting together to 16,800 rupees per annum, were discontinued from the 1st January 1824.

It was also determined that all correspondence relative to the subject of education should be transferred from the territorial department to the office of the Persian secretary, and that the arrears for the years 1821-2 and 1822-3 of the annual sum of one lac of rupees, then placed at the disposal of the committee, over and above the sum which had been drawn on account of the schools above mentioned, amounting to 1,66,400 rupees, should be paid to the committee to enable them to prosecute the object entrusted to them.

The total amount placed at the disposal of the general committee of public instruction in the years from

	Rupees.
1821-2 to 1823-4 was - - - -	2,66,400
1824-5 - - - - - - - -	1,06,000
1825-6 - - - - - - - -	1,06,000
Total to the end of the year 1826 - Rs	4,78,400

See Persian Letter, 27 Jan. 1826.

Under date the 27th January 1826, the Governor-general in Council reported to the Court of Directors the institution of the Committee of Public Instruction, as above stated, together with their proceedings under the following heads:

Agra College.
Delhi College.
Benares College.
Calcutta Madrissa.
Calcutta Sanscrit College.
Vidyala or Anglo-Indian College, and
Schools in different parts of the country: of which report the following is a brief analysis.

Agra College.

It is stated that in the year 1822, the local agents in the Agra district reported the existence of certain lands held by the late Gungadhen Pundit in Agra and Allygurh, yielding an annual rent of nearly 16,000 rupees, which constituted an endowment applicable to the maintenance of schools and seminaries of learning. The accumulated proceeds of these lands amounted to nearly 1,50,000 rupees, interest upon which being allowed, an annual income would be yielded by the endowment, of 20,000 rupees, forming a fund adequate to the support of a collegiate establishment on a scale creditable to the Government and beneficial to the people. The committee having been called upon for a digested plan for the outlay of these revenues, recommended that the institution to be endowed should be conducted on a more liberal footing than the existing Government seminaries, usually confined to studies connected with peculiar classes and religious persuasions, and that the Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit and Hindoo languages should be taught, together with whatever was most useful in native literature, freed as much as possible from its lumber; but the committee did not recommend the immediate introduction of the English language and European science. Arithmetic, it was considered, would be necessary, and an acquaintance with the Hindoo and Mussulman law and the Regulations of the British Government.

The Governor-general in Council sanctioned the institution of a college at Agra, in conformity with these suggestions, and under the superintendence of a local committee,* which has accordingly been carried into partial effect, involving an expenditure per annum of Rs 15,240 exclusive of house rent; but no examination of students has yet taken place.

*G. Saunders, Esq.
J. Fraser, Esq.
C. Macsweeh, Esq.
H. S. Oldfield, Esq.

Delhi College.

In reply to queries which had been issued by the general committee to the several local agents, a full and interesting report of the state of education among the population of Delhi was submitted by Mr. J. H. Taylor, who had been appointed secretary to the sub-committee.

sub-committee. By this Report, it appears that public education in this district is in great want of encouragement; that the ancient endowments are in a state of ruin and neglect; that the circumstances even of the respectable portion of the community do not admit of their incurring the expense of educating their children; and, on the other hand, that many old colleges exist which might be rendered available for that purpose, and several individuals who might be found fully capable of affording instruction. Under such circumstances it has been determined at the suggestion of the general committee, to establish a college at Delhi, and to appropriate to it the following monthly sums:

From the Education Fund - - - - -	Rs 600
Amount of an existing Fund at Delhi - - -	250
Rupees per Month - - - -	Rs 850

Also a grant of Rs 7,115 from the Town Duty Fund, towards the repair of the Madrissa of Ghazee-ood-deen-Khan, an edifice of great beauty and celebrity. Mr. Taylor was appointed superintendant of this institution, with a salary of per month - - Rs 150

And towards the support of preceptors and scholars the sum allotted was - - - - - - - - - -	700
Making the total - - - - -	Rs 850

Delhi; the Schools of Mr. Fraser.

This gentleman reported to the chief secretary to Government in September 1823, that considering the ignorance and immorality of the mass of the people, and actuated by a desire to improve their moral and intellectual condition, he had at different periods since the year 1814, instituted schools for the instruction of about 80 boys, children of the zemindars, or peasantry, in reading and writing the Persian language, at an expense to himself of about Rs 200 per mensem. This institution he proposed to place under the patronage of the Government, and recommended that it should be extended so as to afford instruction in the English, Persian and Hindoo languages to 400 boys, the children of zemindars, at an expense of Rs 8,400 per annum.

The general committee to whom this proposition was referred, considered the charge large in comparison with the extent of benefit to result from it, and with the village schools in Chinsurah, and objected, on general principles, to the Government charging the school fund with this expenditure, remarking that that fund was not equal to any extended patronage of village schools, and that as the peasantry of few other countries would bear a comparison as to their state of education with those of many parts of British India, the limited funds under the committee's management ought in preference to be employed in giving a liberal education to the higher classes of the community. The Government concurring in this opinion, Mr. Fraser was informed accordingly.

Aid towards the Education of the Inhabitants of the reserved and protected Hill Territory.

Mr. Gerard, in a report of the state of these natives in regard to education, and on the means of improving them, suggested the establishment of schools; but the general committee reported, in answer to the suggestion, that their fund would be absorbed by attempting to carry education into such a mass of ignorance as exists in the hills, where both teachers and books must be wholly provided. It was therefore resolved to limit the aid to be afforded to them to a supply of books.

Benares College.

THE report of the annual examination holden in December 1824, is stated by the Governor-general in Council to have been less explicit than could have been wished, and that the attendance of the local committee, at the disputation and distribution of prizes, had been prevented by unexplained circumstances. The college had lost the services of its secretary, Captain Fell, a profound Sanscrit scholar, who died early in 1824. At this examination there were on the foundation, Scholars - - - - - 61
and Out Students - - - 175

Calcutta Madrissa.

THE committee reported the estimated cost of the new building, as follows:

	Rupees.
Body of the building - - - - - - - - - -	66,520
The two wings - - - - - - - - - - -	24,317
The ground - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48,000
Rs	138,837
Deduct value of the buildings and ground of the old Madrissa, about -	25,000
Net cost - - - - - Sa Rs	113,837
Additional ground and iron railing - - - - - - - -	17,475
Rs	131,312

With a view to the diffusion of European science, the committee have also employed an European at an expense of 100 rupees per month, in translating English works into Persian and Arabic.

The committee also refer to the annual reports of the examinations of the students of the Madrissa for 1824 and 1825, as exhibiting most unexceptionable proofs of the efficient and respectable state of the institution; the spirit of emulation and study which prevails among the scholars, and their progress in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

In January 1825, it is stated an examination was holden for the first time in arithmetic, algebra and geometrical mensuration, as taught in the work called Kholapet-ool-Hissab, much to the satisfaction of the Rev. Mr. Mill, who undertook to conduct it, and offered some suggestions with a view to promote this branch of study in the college.

The result of the examinations in the departments of law, logic, rhetoric, and general literature were not less satisfactory. The merits and services of Dr. Lumsden, the secretary to the Madrissa committee, to whose exertions to promote its prosperity, its highly flourishing condition was considered to be ascribable, are pointed out to the attention of the Government, and great regret expressed by the committee at his retirement, in consequence of ill health. Captain Ruddell, secretary to the College Council, has been appointed his successor, with a salary of 300 rupees per month.

Calcutta Sanscrit College.

THE erection of this college has cost S^a R^s 119,461, to which the expense of out-offices and iron railing, are to be added, 25,697, making a total of S^a R^s 1,45,158. It was opened on the 1st January 1824, with an establishment of seven pundits, and 50 pupils, a librarian, writer and servants; during the course of that year it was extended to 100 pupils, and it has been resolved to establish a professorship of experimental philosophy, to embrace lectures on mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, astronomy and chemistry.

The first annual examination took place in January 1825; the result is stated to have been highly satisfactory, and, as a proof of its growing reputation, very soon after the examination, nearly 100 applications were received for admission to the grammar classes, as out-students not receiving any allowances.

Vidyala or Anglo-Indian College.

"THIS highly interesting and promising institution," it is stated, owes its origin to the intelligence and public spirit of some of the opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta, who associated together in 1816, and subscribed a capital sum of R^s 1,13,179, to found a seminary for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences. It was placed under the superintendence of the general committee, as the condition of pecuniary aid, to the amount of 300 rupees per month, for house-rent, afforded to it out of the education fund; and which the insufficiency of its own funds had rendered necessary. Mr. Ross (the foreman of the Calcutta Mint) was also appointed lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy. The report of the annual examination for 1824–5, conducted by Mr. Wilson, is referred to as containing much interesting information respecting the present state of this institution, its growing popularity and decided superiority, on its present footing, over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; with several important propositions for its improvement. In addition to the pecuniary aid of 300 rupees per month, already mentioned, it is proposed to procure a select library of books from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus. The report of 1825, also received, gives a still more favourable view of the general character of this institution, the benefits of which the most respectable classes of the native community of Calcutta have evinced a disposition to secure to their children, by sending them to pay for their education. This is ascribed partly to the low rate of charge at which the education is afforded, but the committee add, much may also be attributed "to the diffusion of liberal ideas, and to the confidence felt by the parents of the pupils in the present system of management." The number of scholars, all males, is stated at 200, and so long, the committee add, as such a number, all respectably connected, "can be trained in useful knowledge and the English language, a great improvement may be confidently anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta." In order to secure the continued attendance of the more promising pupils, and to enable them to complete their course of study, a limited number of scholarships has been endowed by the Government.

English College.

IN reporting on the Anglo-Indian College, the committee pointed out most impressively the want of adequate instructions in the higher branches, the present preceptors not being equal to conduct young men far beyond elementary knowledge, and after commenting on the defectiveness of the means for raising the standard of native instruction, and imparting a knowledge of European science and literature, and the difficulty of attempting to do so by translations into the native languages, they proposed, and the Government sanctioned, the establishment of a distinct *English College*, for the admission of a certain number of the more advanced pupils from the Hindoo and Mahomedan colleges, for gratuitous instruction in literature and science, by means of the English language; for which purpose the education fund could afford an income of R^s 24,000 per annum. The Bengal Government solicit the Court's sanction to this college, and request that two preceptors, one for mathematics, and the other for general literature and composition, may be selected and dispatched as soon as possible. The salary proposed to be assigned to each, is R^s 400 per month, exclusive of certain contingent advantages; but the Government remark that a great boon would be conferred on the cause, if the Court of Directors were to appoint the two professors on liberal salaries free of charge on the education fund.

On the various minor institutions for education, supported either from the fund or separately by Government, such as those at *Chinsurah*, *Cawnpore*, *Bhaugulpore*, *Mynpuri*, and in *Rajpootanah*, no further information is afforded by the committee.

The Press.

The establishment of a press, proposed by the committee as a means of extending knowledge in India by the general introduction of printed books, to be sold at a price insuring only a moderate profit, and involving an outlay of R^s 13,000, with an establishment of R^s 715 per month, has been authorized.

Certificates of qualification, with small allowances for limited periods, are also authorized to those students who are capable of being admitted to employments in the courts and public offices.

Contributions towards the education fund have been received from Rajahs Kalisunker Ghosal, Hurinath Raee, and Budanath Raee, to the amount of R^s 92,000; which sum has been invested in government securities, and the interest is to be appropriated in endowing scholarships. The donors, who were otherwise deserving of notice, have been distinguished by titles and honorary marks of distinction.

The Bengal Government, in concluding their letter to the Court advising these proceedings, solicit countenance and encouragement; their declared object being to accomplish the wish of the home authorities, by encouraging the study of useful learning, and by diffusing sound practical knowledge among the native subjects of Britain in India, to the gradual exclusion of whatever is frivolous, unprofitable, and positively mischievous, in science and literature.

The Bhaugulpore School

Was established in May 1823, at the suggestion of Captain A. Montgomerie, commander of the Hill Rangers, and placed under the superintendence of Captain John Graham, the adjutant of that corps; the magistrate of the district being appointed visitor on behalf of the Governor-general in Council, who constituted themselves its patrons.

The object of this institution was to afford instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic to the recruits and children of the corps. The Government granted the sum of R^s 1,500 for the erection of a school-house, endowed the school with a monthly allowance of R^s 200, and assigned a salary of R^s 100 per month to the superintendant.

In 1824, the Bishop of Calcutta being in the neighbourhood of this school, visited it, and expressed surprise and delight at the progress of the children in reading and writing the Nagree character, and in cyphering, as well as his general approbation of the plan of instruction which had been adopted and pursued. A present of 100 rupees was upon that occasion made by the magistrate to the schoolmaster, Mr. Carter. This sum the Government has since allowed to be charged to the Company, together with 15 rupees per month for bungalow hire till the school room should be erected, and has augmented the salary of the superintendant, from the 1st September 1824, R^s 100 per month, making the total salary of that officer R^s 200 per month, or per annum R^s 2,400.

Public from
30 Sept. 1824.
Pub. Cons.
2 Sept. 1824.
D° 1 May 1823.
5 June.
12 Sept. 1822.
17 Oct.
Pub. to
8 March 1826.

The estimated amounts of the several disbursements which have been authorized on account of the Bhaugulpore school are as follows:

	Rupees.
For erecting the school-room - - - - - - - -	1,500
Monthly allowance, from the 1st of June 1823 to the 31st December 1824, at R^s 100 per month, 19 months - - - - -	3,800
Salary to the superintendant for the same period, R^s 100 per month -	1,900
Donation to the schoolmaster in 1824 - - - - - -	100
Bungalow hire, about - - - - - - - - - -	60
Additional salary to the superintendant, from 1st September to 31st December 1824 - - - - - - - - - -	400
Total estimated Amount - - - - R^s	7,760

Moorshedabad College and School.

In August 1824, Mr. Loch, agent to the Governor-general at Moorshedabad, suggested a plan for the foundation of a Mahomedan school and college for the education of the children and youths of the members of the Nizamut family, which he conceived might lead to the introduction of a more extensive plan of education among the natives of his highness the Nizam's territories: the institution to be nominally under the superintendence of his highness, but actually superintended by some English gentlemen resident at Moorshedabad: an edifice, consisting of two suites of rooms, one for youth, the other for boys, to be constructed at an expense of R^s 60,000; the moulavees and students to have salaries as at Calcutta and Benares; the institution to be conducted upon a similar plan to that at Calcutta; its object to be promoted by periodical examinations and rewards; the study of the English language to be particularly encouraged; and the college to be furnished with useful books by the society at Calcutta:

Public Cons.
1 July 1825.
N^{os} 32, part of 39, 40, and part of 41.

	Rupees.
The annual expense of the college establishment for 10 youths to be	8,796
Of the school for 20 boys - - - - - - - - -	7,740
Total, per Annum - - - - R^s	16,536

Apartments in each department of the school to be prepared for the accommodation of 40 scholars.

On the 1st of July 1825, the Governor-general in Council gave his sanction to this establishment, and authorized the immediate execution of the measure.

Appendix (I.)
Ecclesiastical from 6 Jan. 1820.
Cons. 29 Oct. 1819, 1. 2.
31 Dec. 7 to 9.

Calcutta Mission College and other Schools in connection with the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

For several of these institutions the Governor-general in Council has, upon application made by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, or by the diocesan committee, granted the land upon which the respective edifices have been erected.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore Schools.

Public to 16 Feb. 1787. 1. 2.
From 9 Oct. 1793, 44.
To 10 Ju. 1795. 29.

From a very early period it appears that the Protestant mission conducted successively by Messrs. Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kiernander and Swartz, under the patronage of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, in which they instructed the natives, and in aid of which they obtained occasional grants from the local governments, and permission from the Court of Directors to receive from the society in England various supplies, free of freight.

In 1787, the Court of Directors authorized a permanent annual grant towards the support of three schools which had been established with the sanction of the respective Rajahs at Tanjore, Ramenedaporam and Shevagunga, of 250 pagodas each. These schools were under the direction of Mr. Swartz. The Court further directed, that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose.

According to the latest books of establishment, the charge on this account was " for two Protestant schools at Tanjore and Combaconum, R^s 4,200 per annum;" together with a pension or allowance to Mr. Kolhoop, a retired teacher, of R^s 420, making a total of R^s 4,620 per annum.

In 1824, the widow Swartz enjoyed a pension from the British Government of two pagodas per month, at Negapatnam; and an unmarried female of the same name a monthly allowance of one fanam.

Sunday School at the Mount.

Military from 17 Oct. 1812. 249.
Military Cons. 1 Sept. 1812. 20 to 33.
6 Oct. – 40. 41.
Military to 6 Sept. 1813. 7 & 8.
3 Ju. 1814. 10 to 25.

In January 1812, a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas's Mount, at the suggestion and under the direction of the military chaplain at that cantonment, and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.

The experimental Establishment of Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah.

In 1814, the attention of the Board of Revenue was called to the numerous instances which had occurred among the native servants of Government of extensive embezzlement and fraudulent combination, and an inquiry was instituted respecting the causes of the prevalence of those crimes and the means of counteracting them. A draft Regulation for the punishment of offenders was prepared and circulated to the several collectors for their report thereon, accompanied by directions that they would offer any suggestions which might occur to them, as to the means best calculated to excite the natives to a faithful discharge of their public duties, by the hope of reward rather than by the dread of punishment.

Mr. Ross, the collector of Cuddapah, in the report submitted by him on the above occasion, suggested that great advantages would result from giving education to the natives of India, and offered to the consideration of Government a plan for providing proper education and moral instruction for young men, particularly Brahmins, from the age of twelve or thirteen to that of eighteen or twenty, and by establishing an institution for education in every district.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the subject was referred to the College Board for their consideration and report. The Government, however, entertaining great doubt whether the proposed measure would be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end proposed, and observing that it admitted of a limited experiment, authorized such an experiment to be made in Cuddapah, under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, whose superintendence they observed afforded the best prospect of success. Mr. Ross was at the same time cautioned against incurring any considerable expense or giving any pledge in the confidence of success, which, in the event of failure, might be found to be inconvenient. He died not long afterwards, and no report of his further proceedings with respect to this object has been traced upon the records.

Free Schools at Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

In 1819, the Rev. Mr. Hough, chaplain at Palamcottah, solicited from the Government pecuniary aid to the extent of 25 pagodas per month for the support of two schools, the one at Palamcottah, the other at Tinnevelly, which he had opened in the preceding years 1817 and 1818, under the auspices of the Madras corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, for the instruction of native youth in reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of English grammar. These schools were under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hough; they were attended by natives of all castes; the books used in them were the New Testament, Seltare's History of the Bible, the Psalter, with Lindley Murray's Grammar and the usual English spelling books; and it was observed that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures excited no alarm in the minds of the natives. The Madras Government conceiving, however, that they were not interested in the support of schools of such a nature, declined compliance with the application.

Upon receipt of advices from Madras communicating the above facts, the Court observed that, with the strong evidence before them of the utility of these schools, of their acceptableness to the natives, and of their able and judicious superintendence by the chaplain of Palamcottah, they could not but regret that they were not supported, and desired to be informed of the grounds on which the Madras Government came to the determination not to support them. In reply, those grounds were alleged to be, the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of the Rev. Mr. Hough's superintendence, and the probable inconvenience of the precedent; but the Government promised to bear in mind the Court's wishes respecting these schools, when the general subject was gone into upon receipt of the Board of Revenue's then expected report; with which explanation the Court was satisfied.

Rev. from 14 Jan. 1823. 40; to 18 May 1825. 20; From 30 June 1826. 2 to 6; Rev. Cons. 2 July 1824. 1 & 2; D° 21 Jan. 1825. 12.
Bd Rev. 25 July 1822; 6 Nov., 1 May, 2 Oct., 13 Jan. 14 July, 30 June, 25 Aug. 1823; 17 Feb. 1825; 7 Apr., 10 Mar. 1823.

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

On the Revenue proceedings of the 2d July 1822, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute, recommending as an object of interest and importance that the best information should be obtained of the actual state of education in its various branches among the native inhabitants of the provinces under the Madras Government.

Bd Revenue, 3 July, 7 D°, 28 Aug. 14 D°, 13 Feb. 1823; 5 Sept., 28 Oct., 4 Nov. 14 Nov., 2 Dec., 1822; 17 Feb., 14 D°, 1825.
Rev. Cons. 30 Sept. 1; 10 March, 1826. 1 to 5; 26 May, 1826. 22 to 26.

A circular letter was accordingly addressed to the several collectors, accompanied by a blank form, according to which they were required to furnish, for the information of Government, lists of schools within their several collectorates, specifying the numbers of scholars, Vedas scholars, Soodra scholars, and scholars of all other castes, both male and female, in the several schools; also of Mussulman scholars; and a return of the population of the several districts respectively. The collectors were further required to state the names of the books generally read at the schools, the time which scholars usually continue at the schools, the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public; and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Sir Thomas Munro also observed in his minute, that "when there are colleges or other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c. an account should be given of them. These sciences," he remarks, "are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals to a few scholars or *disciples;* but there are also some instances in which the native Governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers."

"In some districts," he adds, "reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class; in some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited, and regarded as unbecoming of the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers. But among the women of Rujbundah and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and as it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools, a column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read; but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form."

"It is not my intention," Sir Thomas adds, "to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Every thing of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones, where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for."

The Court of Directors gave great credit to Sir Thomas Munro, for having originated this inquiry, reserving their sentiments on the subject at large till the collectors' reports should have been received. The Court nevertheless remarked, that the most defective part of the information which would probably be elicited by this inquiry, would be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords. But of this the Court add, "we shall be able to form a more correct opinion, when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the collectors against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with. But it would be equally wrong to do any thing to fortify them in the absurd opinion, that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement."

In June 1826, the Madras Government forwarded to the Court of Directors the several returns which they had received through the Board of Revenue, from the collectors, accompanied by an abstract of those returns prepared by the Board; of which the following is the summary.

Summary of the information contained in the Reports of the Collectors.

The schools now existing in the country are for the most part supported by the payments of the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and according to the different circumstances of the parents of the pupils, from one anna to four rupees per mensem: the ordinary rate among the poorer classes appearing to be generally about four annas, and seldom to exceed half a rupee.

There are endowments for the support of schools only in the following districts:

Rajahmundry.—There are in this district 69 teachers of the sciences, who possess endowments in land, and 13 who enjoy allowances in money granted by former zemindars.

Nellore.—In this district certain individuals, Brahmins and Mussulman, are in possession of allowances in land and money granted by the Carnatic Government for teaching the Vedas, &c. and Arabic and Persian respectively, to the amount of Rs 1,467 per annum.

Arcot, Northern Division.—There are in this district 28 colleges, supported by mauniums and marahs, granted by former Governments, yielding Rˢ 516 per annum, and six Persian schools maintained at the public expense, at an annual charge of Rˢ 1,361.

Salem.—There are Enam lands in this district estimated to yield Rˢ per annum 1,109, which are appropriated to the support of 20 teachers of theology, &c. and one Mussulman school, which has land for its support yielding annually Rˢ 20.

Tanjore.—There are in this district 44 schools and 77 colleges, which are supported by his highness the Rajah. There is no school or college endowed particularly by the sircar; but the free schools maintained by the mission established in Tanjore, are stated by the collector to possess a *surramaunium*, the annual value of which is estimated at Rˢ 1,100.

Trichinopoly.—There are in this district seven schools, which possess endowments in land to the extent of 46 cawnies granted by former Governments.

Malabar.—There is in this district one college supported by the Zamorin Rajah, which has also some land attached to it.

The Collectors of the undermentioned Districts made Returns to the following effect:

Salem and Coimbatore.—It is admitted by the collectors of these districts that public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or

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The following STATEMENTS give the result of the

POPULATION of COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.

DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Total of the Population as per Statements submitted to Government on the 3d February, 8th May and 4th Dec. 1823.	——
Ganjam - - -	196,170	179,111	375,281	332,015	Schools - - 255 Colleges - - none
Vizagapatam - -	482,852	458,152	941,004	772,570	Schools - - 914 Colleges - - none
Rajahmundry - -	393,512	344,796	738,308	738,308	Schools - - 291 Colleges - - 279
Masulipatam - -	289,166	240,683	529,849	529,849	Schools - - 484 Colleges - - 49
Guntoor - -	243,859	210,895	454,754	454,754	Schools - - 574 Colleges - - none
Nellore - - -	432,540	406,927	839,467	439,467	Schools - - 804 Colleges - - none
Bellary - - -	489,673	438,184	927,857	927,857	Schools - - 533 Colleges - - none
Cuddapah - -	578,461	515,999	1,094,460	1,094,460	Schools - - 494 Colleges - - none
Chingleput - -	190,243	172,886	363,129	363,129	Schools - - 508 Sanscrit - - 51
Arcot, N. Division -	298,539	278,481	577,020	892,292	Schools - - 630 Colleges - - 69
Arcot, S. Division -	217,974	202,556	420,530	455,020	Schools - - 875 Colleges - - none
Salem - - -	542,500	533,485	1,075,985	1,075,985	Schools - - 386 Colleges - - none
Tanjore - - -	195,522	187,145	382,667	901,353	Schools - - 884 Colleges - - 109
Trichinopoly - -	247,569	233,723	481,292	481,292	Schools - - 790 Colleges - - 9
Madura - - -	401,515	386,681	788,196	788,196	Schools - - 884 Colleges - - none
Tinnevelly - -	283,719	281,238	564,957	564,957	Schools - - 607 Colleges - - none
Coimbatore - -	316,931	321,268	638,199	638,199	Schools - - 673 Colleges - - 173
Canara - - -	- No Statement of the Population or number of Schools.*				
Malabar - -	458,368	449,207	907,575	907,575	Schools - - 759 Colleges - - 1
Seringapatam -	14,851	16,761	31,612	31,612	Schools - - 41 Colleges - - none
Madras - - -	228,636	233,415	462,051	462,051	Schools - - 305 Charity ditto - 17 Children who receive private tuition at their own houses - - Total Schools 12,498
Total Population	6,502,600	6,091,593	12,594,193	12,850,941	Total Scholars - -

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* A Statement of the Population was afterwards submitted, which will

or resumed. In the former district the value of land so diverted, is estimated at Rs 384; in the latter at 2,208.

Bellary.—The collector of this district, submits, that although none of the institutions for education at present existing in it derive support from the State, "there is no doubt that in former times, especially under the Hindoo Governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning;" and he further states his opinion that many of the Yeomiahs and Shotriums which are now held by Brahmins in the district, may be traced to this source. Of the correctness of this suggestion, the Revenue Board appears to entertain considerable doubts.

Canara.—The late principal collector of this district stated generally, that there are no colleges in Canara for the cultivation of abstract science, neither are there any fixed schools and masters to teach them. There is no instance known of any institution of the above description having ever received support in any shape from the former Government. In Canara, education is conducted so much in private, that any statement of the number of private schools, and of the scholars attending them, would be of little or no use, but on the contrary, rather fallacious, in forming an estimate of the proportion of the population receiving instruction.

Information furnished by the Collectors.

EXTENT to which Means of INSTRUCTION are enjoyed in the several COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.

Hindoo Scholars.			Mussulman Scholars.			TOTAL.		
MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
2,938	12	2,950	27	none	27	2,965	12	2,977
9,315	303	9,618	97	none	97	9,412	303	9,715
2,569	37	2,606	52	none	52	2,621	37	2,658
1,454	- -	1,454	none	- -	- -	1,454	- -	1,454
4,775	31	4,806	275	2	277	5,050	33	5,083
199	- -	199	- -	- -	- -	199	none	199
7,365	99	7,464	257	3	260	7,622	102	7,724
6,946	55	7,001	617	3	620	7,563	58	7,621
6,338	60	6,398	243	none	243	6,581	60	6,641
5,551	107	5,658	341	1	342	5,892	108	6,000
6,941	116	7,057	186	none	186	7,127	116	7,243
7,140	41	7,181	552	11	563	7,692	52	7,744
10,167	104	10,271	252	none	252	10,419	104	10,523
4,160	31	4,191	432	27	459	4,592	58	4,650
16,495	154	16,649	933	none	933	17,428	154	17,582
769	none	769	none	- -	- -	769	none	769
9,501	84	9,585	690	56	746	10,191	140	10,331
131	none	131	none	none	- -	131	- -	131
12,592	105	12,630	1,147	none	1,147	13,676	105	13,781
8,462	115	8,579	796	2	798	9,258	119	9,377
7,812	82	7,894	312	one	312	8,124	82	8,206
724	none	724	none	- -	- -	724	- -	724
8,767	1,068	9,835	3,196	1,122	4,318	11,963	2,190	14,153
75	none	75	none	- -	none	75	none	75
527	14	541	86	none	86	613	14	627
4,966	127	5,093	143	none	143	5,109	127	5,236
404	49	453	10	- -	10	414	49	463
24,756	517	25,273	1,690	none	1,690	26,446	517	26,963
171,776	3,313	175,089	12,334	1,227	13,561	184,110	4,540	188,650

be found in the Return, entitled Extent and Population of British India.

From the foregoing statement, the Board of Revenue observed, it appears that the total number of persons who are receiving education in these provinces, is 188,650 out of a population of 12,850,941, or 1 in 67.

These reports (with the exception of that of the collector of Bellary) furnish no answer to the inquiry respecting the books generally read at the schools, except that the Shasters and Vedas are read, and that the sciences of theology, astronomy, logic and law, are taught but chiefly privately.

Mr. Campbell, the collector of Bellary, gives the titles of several books which are read at the schools, and enters very largely into a detail of the mode of instruction pursued in them, and of the several languages taught there.

On the revenue proceedings of the 10th March 1826, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute containing his observations on the information communicated by the collectors in their reports to the Revenue Board. "From these reports," he remarks, "it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges in the territories under the presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941, so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

The observation of the Board of Revenue, that the proportion of the population receiving education did not exceed 1 in 67, Sir Thomas Munro remarks, is correct only as it regards the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion is much greater.

The male population he estimates at 6,425,000. The proportion of this number, "between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school," he takes at one-ninth or 713,000. This he takes to be the number of boys that would be at school, if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools appearing to be not more than 184,110, it follows that not quite one in four of the male population enjoy the benefit of a school education, and that the female population is almost wholly destitute of it. But taking into this account the probable numbers taught at home, (which the collector's returns do not state, excepting that in Madras the private scholars amount to 26,963, or above five times more than those taught in the schools), Sir Thomas Munro considers it probable that the number of the male population who now receive education is nearer to one-third than one-fourth. The practice of private tuition, he observes, varies considerably. It is not unfrequent in any part of the country, but the proportion is very different in different classes. In some it is nearly the whole, in others it is hardly one-tenth.

He further observes, that low as the state of education in India is admitted to be, compared with that of our own country, it is even now, he thinks, higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. "It has no doubt" he adds, "been better in earlier times, but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes."

The ignorance of professed teachers and poverty of parents, are considered as the causes which now combine to keep education in a low state.

Owing to the comparatively great number of professed teachers, the number of scholars attached to each is small, and the monthly rate paid by each scholar does not exceed from four to six or eight annas. So that teachers do not earn more than six or seven rupees monthly, which is not considered an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession.

To remedy these defects, he suggests the endowment of schools through the country by the Government. As a preliminary measure, he proposes a school for educating teachers at Madras, on the plan suggested by the Madras School-book Society, towards which he recommends that the Government should allow 700 rupees per month; also, that two principal schools should be established in each collectorate, one for Hindoos and the other for Mahomedans, and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools should be augmented, so as to give one to each tehsildary, which would be about fifteen to each collectorate. The Mahomedan population not amounting to above one-twentieth of the Hindoo, it is considered sufficient to establish one Mahomedan school in each collectorate except Arcot and a few other collectorates, where the proportion of the Mahomedan population is greater.

The following is the estimate of the total expense attending the execution of this project:

	Rupees.
Madras School-book Society, per month - - - -	700
Collectorate schools, Mahomedan, 20, at 15 rupees - -	300
Ditto - - Hindoo, 20, at 15 rupees - - -	300
Tehsildary - - „ 300, at 9 rupees - - -	2,700
Per month, Rs	4,000

Although, it is observed, the salary of nine rupees monthly from Government to each teacher may appear small, yet when it is considered that the teachers will get as much again from their scholars, their situation will probably be better than that of parish schoolmasters in Scotland. In order to the execution of this plan, the Court's sanction is solicited for a disbursement of not less than half a lac of rupees, exclusive of any public endowments, which may be found available.

"Whatever expense" Sir Thomas Munro adds, "Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq.

diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people."

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a *Committee* of *Public Instruction*, and by an expression of the most entire confidence in the final success of the measure, although he concurs in the opinion that that success must be progressive and will be slow.

With a very slight modification, the Council have concurred in their President's suggestions, which are accordingly recommended for adoption by the Court of Directors, and the following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Public Instruction at Madras: H. S. Græme, junior, W. Oliver, John Stokes and A. D. Campbell, esquires.

These gentlemen have been informed that the object of their appointment is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to Fort St. George. They have been directed to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their inquiries and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it. They have also been informed, that it was intended to commit to them the duty of directing and superintending the conduct of such measures as it might be deemed proper to adopt with reference to that great object. Detailed instructions have also been given to them, founded on the suggestions contained in the minute by Sir Thomas Munro, and nearly in the terms of that minute. Mr. George Hyne was appointed their secretary, and a disbursement of Rˢ 45,000 per annum authorized, inclusive of Rˢ 6,000 per annum, and exclusive of a donation of Rˢ 3,000 in aid of the funds of the Madras School-book Society, whose benevolent labours are warmly eulogised, and a confident persuasion expressed that they will, by furnishing good school-books, materially contribute to the attainment of the end for which the committee has been instituted.

This committee has forwarded one report to Government, under date the 16th May 1826, (entered on the proceedings of the 26th of that month,) stating that its members have assembled and made the several preliminary arrangements necessary for the performance of public business; also that they had applied to the College Council for teachers of the following languages, which they have obtained at the following rates of addition to their present pay, should the Government approve of it:—

Sanscrit - - per month, - -	Rˢ 70
Arabic and Persian - - - -	70
Teeloogoo - - - - - - -	15
Tamul - - - - - - - -	15
Canarese - - - - - - -	15
	185

They have also proposed that these teachers shall instruct

20 Hindoos, at 15 rupees, - - - - -	300
20 Mahomedans, at 15 rupees, - - - -	300
Making a total expenditure of per month -	785
Exclusive of an English teacher - - -	300
Total -	Rˢ 1,085

The report of the committee further states the death of Mr. Hyne, their secretary, to succeed whom the Government appointed Captain Henry Harkness, and that the committee had advertised for an English master.

The Government approved this report, and sanctioned the disbursement specified in it.

Madras School-book Society.

Towards the objects of this society (the constitution of which is similar to that at Calcutta), Sir Thomas Munro, in his minute, recorded on the Revenue Consultations of the 10th March 1826, proposed that the Government should allow 700 rupees per month, as follows:

For interest of money employed in building, and for the salaries of teachers,	Rˢ 500
The expenses of the press, - - - - - - - - -	200
	Rˢ 700

It was, however, subsequently determined to allow this society a gratuity of 3,000 rupees, and an annual sum of 6,000 rupees.

BOMBAY.

Letter to 4 March 1752. 101 to 103.
31 March 1756. 131, 132.

AT this Presidency, as at those of Bengal and Fort St. George, the maintenance of charity schools for general education appears to have been a part of the duty of the Company's chaplains, for which they occasionally received special allowances or gratuities. In March 1752, two additional chaplains were appointed for Tellicherry and Anjengo, "that the rising generation might be instructed in the Protestant religion." The Court also recommended to the Bombay Government "the setting up and establishing charity schools, wherein the children of soldiers, mariners, topasses, and others, might be educated as well at the subordinates as at Bombay," and promised the Company's assistance in the execution of any plan which

Letter to
21 April 1771.
52, 53.

might be found practicable. By a subsequent order, bastards and the children of slaves on one side were to be admitted to the schools, if the children would mix with them.

The Bombay School and Mrs. Boyd's Charity.

Public to
2 May 1806.
Cons. 26 Dec. 1807.
12 Feb. 1808.
5 Nov. 1807.
Public to
27 June 1810.
19 to 21.

In the year 1767, Mrs. Eleanor Boyd bequeathed about 6,000 rupees for the endowment of a charity school in the town of Bombay, which had been supported by voluntary subscription from the year 1718. Some legal obstacles to the appropriation of this legacy having arisen out of a prevalent opinion that when Mrs. Boyd made her will she was not in fact a widow, but had a husband living in England, the money has been allowed to accumulate at interest in the Company's treasury, where it stands as a credit to Eleanor Boyd, in the books of the court of the recorder; the question as to its appropriation remaining in that court undecided so late as the year 1824. The amount of legacy and interest was at that time R^s 18,831. 1. 23.

Letter to
21 April 1771.

In 1771, the Court of Directors ordered the sum of R^s 1,000 to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Howell, one of the Company's chaplains, for the additional trouble he had had in superintending the charity school.

Letter from 20 Feb. 1808; 27 June 1810; Cons. 9 June, 22 July 1811; Public to 9 Mar. 1815; Cons. 29 Mar. 11 Apr. 31 May 1815; Public from 19 July 1815; Cons. 15 Feb. 5 July 1815; from 21 Aug. 1815; 24 Feb. 1816; 20 Dec. 1817; Cons. 24 Apr. 15, 22 May, 26 June, 17 July, 22 Oct. 1816.

Cons. 3, 17 Dec. 1817;
5 March, 25 June 1818;
to 27 Aug. 1817; 18 May 1819;
From 3 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1818;
Revenue to 14 July 1819.

At the request of the managers of the school, the Court of Directors, in 1807, granted the sum of R^s 2,712, as an augmentation of an aggregate sum of R^s 37,288, being the amount of the funds of the school then in deposit; by which a total sum was formed of R^s 40,000, which latter sum the Court, in 1810, allowed to be held in their treasury at an annual interest of 8 per cent. (being the rate of interest which money then bore), and authorized the Bombay Government to pay the same to the managers of the school. The principal and interest, however, appear to have been allowed by the managers to accumulate in the Company's treasury, from May 1812 till April 1824. It then became a question after what rate interest upon this deposit should be computed, and whether compound interest should be allowed. Upon the latter supposition, the managers had, on the 30th of April 1824, a demand on the Company's treasury of R^s 81,149, exclusive of Mrs. Boyd's legacy; but the Bombay Government resolved to allow only simple interest at the current rates, which reduced the claim to R^s 46,115, subject to a reference to the Court of Directors.

The amount of the annual charge made upon the funds of the Company for the support of this school, exclusive of interest of money, land and medical aid, appears to have been about R^s 3,600; but the total amount of aid afforded to it during the period of the school's existence has not been ascertained.

Society for promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay.

On the 29th January 1815, a voluntary assembly of the inhabitants of Bombay took place in the vestry room, at which a society was formed under the above designation. The plan of tuition adopted by this society was, that which has been ascribed to Doctor Bell, and under its auspices the several schools have been established, which are stated in the subjoined List. The Governor of Bombay was chosen perpetual president of the society. The donations of the inhabitants, within the first and second years, were considerable, being sufficient to create a fund of R^s 20,000, after allowing of an expenditure to that amount. The Court of Directors, also, at the request of the Government, authorized a monthly donation of R^s 500; which sum the society continue to receive from the Company's treasury.

LIST of SCHOOLS established by the EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(From the Society's Report of 1821-2.)

When Instituted.	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.
A. D. 1815 -	Central School at Bombay - -	Boarders -	148
		Half ditto -	6
		Day Scholars -	26
			180
1818, 1819	Four Native Schools at Bombay - - - -		217
1817 -	School at Surat - - - -	Christians -	11
		Natives -	14
	School at Tannah - - - -	Christians -	18
		Natives -	11
	School at Broach - - - -	Christians -	10
		Natives -	20
			481
	Exclusive of the Regimental Schools which are also under the management of the School Society, and contain Pupils - - - - - - -		542
			1,023

The Education Society has received from the Bombay Government grants of ground for the sites of its several schools.

By the printed report of 1825, recently transmitted to the Court of Directors, it appears that the number of scholars in the several schools, including the regimental schools, had decreased rather more than 100. It also appears that the Bombay Government make a separate allowance to the society of about Rs 5,000 per annum for *legitimate children*; but it is presumed that by this description the children of European parents are chiefly intended.

By the Report of 1826, which has also been received, it appears that on the 1st of January there had been admitted into the central schools since the year 1815—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boarders - - - - - - - - -	367	228	595
Apprenticed and otherwise removed - - -	257	148	405
Remaining on 1st January 1826 - -	110	80	190

	Christians.	Natives.	Total.
That there had also been day-scholars admitted -	268	472	740
Left School - - - -	227	368	595
Remaining on 1st January 1826 - -	41	104	145

Total remaining in Central Schools on the 1st day of January 1826 -		335
In Surat School - - - - - - - -	Christians - 3 Natives - 48	51
In Tannah School - - - - - - - - - - -		15
In the Regimental Schools - - - - - - - - -		183
Total Scholars - - - - -		584

It also appears, that towards the support of this establishment the Company subscribed

in the year 1826 - - - - - - - - - - - -	Rs	5,280
And an allowance to legitimate children of rupees - - - - -		6,095
Making a total of - - - - - - -	Rs	11,375

Bombay Native School-book and School Society.

This institution was formed at Bombay in the year 1823, for the purpose of promoting education among the natives, by the establishment of schools, and by patronizing and encouraging the compilation of elementary books in the native languages, as well as by purchasing and disseminating such as might be judged worthy of the countenance of the society. It is one of the fundamental principles of the society, embodied in its regulations, to adhere to the principles and rules on which education is conducted by the natives themselves; and in consonance with those principles, the society adopted the Lancasterian plan of instruction, and particularly the great principle of that plan, tuition by the scholars themselves; but so modified as to avoid the evils attendant on the same, when brought into operation in schools conducted wholly by natives.

In October 1823, the society applied to the Governor in Council for pecuniary aid in furtherance of their plans, and obtained the following grants:

		Rupees.
To enable them to pay the rent of the room in which they meet, and have a depository of books, per month - - - - -		80
A sum which had previously been placed at the disposal of the Persian secretary for the encouragement of native works - - -		210
For the support of Mahratta and Guzzerattee schools - - - -		150
For English schools - - - - - - - - - -		200
Salary for the native secretary - - - - - - - - -		100
Mahratta and Guzerattee superintendants - - - - - -		320
Per Month - - - - -	Rs	1,060
Or, per Annum - - - -	Rs	12,720

The Bombay Government have also supplied the society gratuitously with a lithographic press, and have recommended the publication of several useful works, particularly elementary books in geometry and in ethics, so written as to discountenance the marriage of infants, expensive feasts, and other erroneous practices of the Hindoos.

In 1824, it was proposed to unite this society with the School Society of the Southern Concan, but the project was subsequently abandoned.

By the report of the society's proceedings in the year 1824-5, it appears that a very liberal contribution of Rs 3,550 has been made by 24 native gentlemen, towards erecting buildings for the use of the society.

This report also contains a list of elementary works printed and published by the society, comprehending grammars, dictionaries, and spelling books of the Mahrattee, Goojrattee, and Hindoostannee languages, with some elementary books of arithmetic, geometry and geography, and a few books of fables and tales.

Dr. John Taylor having bequeathed to the Company his valuable Sanscrit, Mahratta and Guzerattee library, it was presented to the Native School-book and School Society, in the name of the Company, as the foundation of a native library.

Education Cons. 8 March 1826.

By the society's report of 1825-6, submitted to the Government in March 1826, it appears that 25 Mahrattas and 16 Goojrattees had been admitted as schoolmasters since the date of their preceding report.

Special Committee of the Native School-book and School Society.

Early in 1824, a special committee of the Bombay Native School-book and School Society was appointed to examine the system of education prevailing among the natives, and to suggest the improvements necessary to be applied to it.

Public Cons. 10 March 1824. 670. 902.

Their report is recorded on the public proceedings of the 10th March 1824, prefaced by a minute of the Governor, and accompanied by several other documents and minutes of the Council. It commences by enumerating the evils which have distinguished the Indian system of education, and concludes by suggesting remedies.

The first and principal evil mentioned is the deplorable deficiency of books of instruction, of which it is stated there are actually none in the vernacular dialects of the two provinces.

The second, the want of an easy and efficacious method of imparting instruction.

The third, the want of properly qualified persons.

The fourth, the want of funds.

The remedy to the *first* of these evils, the committee conceive, can only be found in the exertions of European gentlemen acquainted with the languages, and capable of pointing out to such intelligent natives as may lend their assistance, the proper mode of reducing these languages to fixed rules and principles, and of employing them in the translation of such works from English as may be approved of by the Directors. They therefore recommend a series of publications adapted to the object of imparting elementary knowledge, to which the labours of the education society will, it is expected, materially contribute. The class of publications referred to is wholly elementary, embracing language, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, philosophy, history and ethics. The scale of remuneration to the translators to be governed wholly by the merit of the production. And it is recommended that lithographic presses should be employed, as most economical, and peculiarly adapted to a free open writing hand.

To remedy the *second* evil mentioned, it is suggested, after a comparison of the Malabar system of tuition with the more extended and improved plans of Lancaster and Bell, that the latter should be adopted as possessing the greatest advantages. The committee recommend that the study of English should be provided for and permitted, as a reward to those who may have successfully attended to the study of the Mahratta and Guzerattee languages. To remedy the *third* evil, it is proposed to assemble at Bombay, and initiate into the system of education which it is designed to promote, a certain number of young men who are afterwards to be stationed as head masters and superintendants on salary as follows:

	Rupees.
Two at Bombay and Salsette, one for Guzerattee, and one for Mahratta, and to exercise superintendence over the native department of tuition generally - - - - salary 100 rupees each per month -	200
Two others in the Deccan for the Mahratta language, one at Poona, the other at Dhoolea, - - - - - - 60 rupees each -	120
Two in Guzerat for Guzerattee, one at Surat, the other at Ahmedabad, 60 rupees each -	120
English Teachers to be rewarded according to merit.	
The whole establishment to be under the European secretary of the society, to whose native secretary it is proposed to allow a salary of rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - -	100
To which, adding for English schools:	
At Bombay - - - - - - - - - -	100
In the Deccan - - - - - - - - -	60
In Guzerat - - - - - - - - - - -	60
The Total Monthly Expenditure will be - Rs -	760

As the only available remedy for the *fourth* evil, the want of funds, the committee make their appeal to the liberality of Government; after showing, by the annual statement of the School-book Society's funds, their own inability to meet the additional charge.

In a minute recorded by Mr. Warden on the foregoing paper, that gentleman suggested the necessity of great caution in rendering assistance to the natives, in procuring education, lest they should be led to depend too much on Government for the education of their children. He suggested that a preference should be held out in the appointments to official situations, to those who might qualify themselves in particular attainments, making it a rule that no person, of whatever rank, should be employed without being able to read and write. Mr. Warden also suggested that advantages might be attained from *indirectly* encouraging the

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq.

the missionary societies, who have hitherto promoted education with success. "I entirely concur," he observes, "with the Governor in the expediency of abstaining from all attempts at religious improvement; yet so long as the natives do not complain of the interference of the missionaries with their prejudices, and so long as they prosecute their labours with the caution and judgment they have hitherto manifested, their exertions cannot fail of being profitable. Even if they combine religious with moral instruction, no danger will arise out of their agency. The beneficial result may not be immediately conspicuous, yet it must ultimately appear, even, if limited to the education of the lower classes of the natives. If education should not produce a rapid change in their opinions on the fallacy of their own religion, it will at least render them more honest and industrious subjects."

Mr. Warden did not fully concur with the president in the propriety of adopting some of the measures suggested by the special committee. The *press* he thought might be more usefully employed in aid of the great object contemplated, were its services rendered less directly under the control of Government, and encouragement merely given to such of its spontaneous productions as might be calculated for extensive usefulness. After considerable discussion among the members of the Council, whose minutes are recorded on the proceedings of the 10th March 1824, it was resolved to defer the decision of the Governor in Council for the present, on the question of aiding the Native School-book and School Society, in the manner and to the extent stated in the report of the special committee of that society; but to apply to England for lithographic presses for the use of the society; to allow a monthly rent of 80 rupees for a receptacle or depository for the publications of the society and place of meeting for its committee; and to afford the other aids mentioned in the report of the society already quoted.

It was also determined to call upon the several collectors to report to Government—

The number of village schools in their zillahs respectively?

What proportion that number bears to the number of villages?

What allowances are granted to schoolmasters, and from what source?

Whether similar provisions could be made for schoolmasters in villages now without schools?

Whether, if small salaries for teachers were allowed to be deducted from the revenues of villages, where they are required, and to be inserted among the village expenses, effectual means could be employed to secure the appropriation of them, and the efficiency of the schools, and what allowances would be sufficient?

Whether such charges might not be made upon lands granted from time to time; as sircar, wurchasuns, enams, &c.

Whether there are any religious allowances, which although it might be impolitic to resume them, might by proper management be diverted to this purpose?

Whether a payment of money for this purpose might not be accepted in lieu of the religious or other services, for the performance of which lands are often held?—And,

Whether any inconvenience would arise from a rule, that after a certain number of years, no person should be entertained as a public servant, unless able to read and write?

Also to report generally such observations as they might find occasion to offer on the subject.

REPORTS on the State of Education in the Territories subject to the Presidency of *Bombay*.

IN January 1825, the Governor and Council recorded such Reports as had then been transmitted to them by the revenue and judicial officers in the following districts:

Gen. Cons.
19 Jan. 1825. 27.
16 Jan. 21 to 105.
Education Cons.
14 Dec. 1815. 1 to 8.
31 Dec. 6, 7.

Ahmedabad.
Southern Concan.
Kaira.
Northern Concan.
Surat.
Broach.
Khandeish.

Some of these reports are voluminous, and contain minutely detailed statements of the institutions in existence for the promotion of education among the natives. Others are less satisfactory, and they do not all fully meet the points of inquiry which had been proposed by the Government. The following is a brief analysis of them.

AN ABSTRACT of the RETURNS from the Magistrates and Collectors of the several Districts on the Public Proceedings

DISTRICTS.	1. NUMBER of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.		2. NUMBER of VILLAGES.		SCALE of ALLOWANCES to SCHOOLMASTERS, and from what Source derived.
	SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.	VILLAGES that have SCHOOLS.	TOTAL VILLAGES.	
Ahmedabad - - - A. Craford, Collector.	City - 21 Villages 63 84	Nayer Brahmins 2 Ditto 408 Wannees 1,080 Kombees 524 17 other Castes 480 In Goga 157 Total 2,651	Three per Cent. 49	928	- - The manner of remunerating teachers is exceedingly various, each village having a mode peculiar to itself. The more general practice is, for each boy to present daily about a handful of flour. A sum of from one to five rupees is also usually paid on his leaving school. The parents also pay about one rupee and a half on the boy being perfect in the first 15 lessons. A similar sum on his acquiring a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, and another similar sum when he is able to write, to cast up accounts, and to draw out bills of exchange. The office of schoolmaster is generally hereditary.
A more detailed Report of the 21 schools in the city of Ahmedabad, furnished by Mr. W. A. Jones, the magistrate, is entered on the proceedings of the 31st of December, not materially differing from that of Mr. Craford, except that the office of schoolmaster is represented as not strictly hereditary.					
Southern Concan - - V. Hale, Judge, and Lieut. J. B. Jervis, who is employed on statistical survey.	86 (58 in private dwellings, and 28 in temples.)	1,500 of all castes, including 567 Bramins, and no girls.	65	2,240 ½ containing a population, under 12 years of age, of boys 128,833, girls 77,682.	- - Pecuniary payments, amounting to about four rupees a month upon an average (a salary which is stated to be perfectly inadequate for efficient instruction); it is also customary in Hindoo schools, for each child to give two mutwars of rice per month, and the shewoo pice, or two pice, to the teachers on every great Hindoo holiday; but this custom is not invariably observed.
Kaira District - - Thomas Williamson, acting Collector and Magistrate.	139 badly conducted.	seldom more than 100 boys in each school, in general much less.	- - -	579	- - The boys daily, when they quit the school in the evening, present a handful of grain, seldom exceeding a quarter of a seer; and when they finally leave the school make the master a present of two or three rupees. Boys of respectable families also give half a rupee on first entering the school, and on days of ceremony send him a meal of grain ghee. They also sometimes beg for him from respectable visitors. Total of income betwen 40 and 100 rupees.
Kaira Sudder Station - J. D. De Vitre, Criminal Judge.	2 The education does not extend beyond the rudiments of reading and writing and arithmetic	230 average number of all classes.	- - - -	- - -	- - The office confined to Brahmins, though not hereditary. They receive generally seven seers of grain monthly from the parent of each boy, and five rupees in cash when he is withdrawn from school.
Northern Concan - - Evan H. Bailie, Criminal Judge.	9 Gov^{t} - 1 Charitable 2 Hindoo - 3 Mah^{n} - 3	390 120 90 100 80	- - -	- - -	R^{s} Fixed pay from Government per month - - - 60 Ditto from American Missionary Society - 26 Various Allowances from Parents between per month, R^{s} 40 & 3. 3.

subject to the Government of *Bombay*, of the State of Education in those Districts, recorded of 26th January 1825, Nos. 21 to 44.

4. Whether similar Provision for Schoolmasters could be made in Villages now without Schools.	5. Whether small Salaries for Teachers could not be secured in the way of Charge upon the Public Treasury.	6. Whether such Charges might not be made on Lands.	7. Whether any Religious Allowances might be so appropriated.	8. Whether a Payment in Money for the purpose might not be accepted in lieu of the Religious or other Services, for performance of which Lands are often held.	9. Whether any inconvenience would arise from a Rule, that after a certain number of Years, no Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
Might be established by the Government. In Pergunnahs: Schools. Dhundooka - 17 Danpoor - - 3 Dholka - - - 47 Dhuskroe - - 26 93 Probable Number of Scholars: Dhundooka - } Danpoor - - } 455 Dholka - - 453 Dhuskroe - - 230 1,138 Estimated Emolument of Schoolmasters: Rs. Dhundooka - } Danpoor - } 1,090 Dholka - - 886 Dhuskroe - 575	- - Yes; monthly allowances of about five or eight rupees from the jumma of the village.	- - Yes; by grants of from 10 to 20 begahs of ground, according to the size of the village.	No answer	No answer	- - Such a rule would be attended with difficulties for some years to come. It would be more practicable to restrict it to promotions.
No increase considered necessary by Mr. Hale.	- - Lieut. J. B. Jervis suggests a scale of remuneration from the public treasury (for which *see seq.*) total amount per annum, Rs 34,360.	No answer - -	No answer	Nothing available.	- - None anticipated, except with regard to peons.
None - - -	- - Such an arrangement considered to be necessary to the respectability of the schoolmaster, and a plan submitted. *See seq.*	- - There are some villages given in enam to certain deities, the produce of which is now distributed to pilgrims, and might be employed in upholding schools.	Answered in the last reply.	The nature of the tenures in Kaira it is believed will not admit of such a commutation.	- - The measure would be novel, but with the limitations above suggested might be advantageous.
No - - -	- - Yes; a monthly stipend of 15 rupees to the head masters, and an allowance of three rupees each to a certain number of assistants, would be ample.	No answer - -	No answer	No answer	- - No inconvenience apprehended except in the case of peons, which situation it might be difficult to fill under the operation of such a rule.
- - Expresses doubts on this point owing to the apathy of parents, but conceives Government might with advantage endow one or two schools for the lower orders, under the superintendence of the law officers and pundits of the courts.	- - Submits that a payment per head would be preferable to fixed pay, and that it should not be large; the greatest difficulty in the way of native education arises out of the mal-appropriation of the funds allotted for its support.	No answer - -	No answer	No answer	- - Mr. Baillie is unprepared to say whether it is advisable to lay down such a rule, and thinks, that except the peons, every department is able to read and write.

(*continued.*)

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS from the Magistrates and Collectors

DISTRICTS.	1. NUMBER of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.		2. NUMBER of VILLAGES.		3. SCALE of ALLOWANCES to SCHOOLMASTERS, and from what Source derived.
	SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.	VILLAGES that have SCHOOLS.	TOTAL VILLAGES.	
Surat Zillah - - - (exclusive of alienated villages.) W. J. Lumsden, Collector.	139	average about 3,000	- - 21 schools to each 100 villages.	655	- - Total Emolument: Flour - - R^s 915 1 61 Cash - 4,122 19 to 5,052 2 19 Service lands - - 135 3 - Total R^s 5,163 2 80 to 6,103 2 80
Surat Town - - -	Hindoo 42 Pundits 18 Mah^n - 20 Moollas 56	2,222 66 471 287	- - -	- - -	- - Each master receives about 60 rupees per annum for 50 boys in grain and money.
Broach Zillah - - R. Boyd, Acting-Collector.	In Cusbas 13 Villages 85	- - Not stated	- -	Cusbas or Townships 5 Villages 391	- - In the townships they receive their recompense chiefly from the parents. There are, in some cases, fixed allowances of from 30 to 70 rupees. In others a daily present of one quarter of a seer of grain, and payments in money upon the scholars attaining to a certain state of proficiency. In the villages the mode of remuneration is usually similar to that adopted in the townships; but the fixed annual allowances are as low as 20 rupees, and scarcely ever exceed 50 rupees.
Broach Town - - - John Kentish, Judge.	16	373	- - -	- - -	- - The schoolmaster's allowances are derived from the parents of the children, and consist of a small quantity of grain daily presented by the pupil. A few pice in the course of the month, half a rupee or a rupee at the different stages of advancement. The income of a schoolmaster never averages more than from 3 to 5 rupees monthly, and is precarious.
Kandeish - - - Archibald Robertson, Collector.	Hindoo Elementary 95 Superior 75 170 Mah^s - 19 Total 189	2,022 (being in the proportion of 1 to 18, the number of male inhabitants, being 36,881.)	68	2,738	- - The schoolmaster's allowances are all derived from the scholars, and supposed to average not more than 36 rupees per annum for each school.

of the several *Districts* subject to the Government of *Bombay*—continued.

4. Whether similar Provision for Schoolmasters could be made in Villages now without Schools.	5. Whether small Salaries for Teachers could not be secured in the way of Charge upon the Public Treasury.	6. Whether such Charges might not be made on Lands.	7. Whether any Religious Allowances might be so appropriated.	8. Whether a Payment in Money for this purpose might not be accepted in lieu of the Religious or other Services, for performance of which Lands are often held.	9. Whether any inconvenience would arise from a Rule, that after a certain number of Years no Person should be entertained as a Public Servant, unless capable of Reading and Writing.
- - He recommends opening 172 new schools for about 6,000 scholars, at an expense to the Circar, of about - R^s 5,800 Other allowances 3,500 Total charge 9,300 To be defrayed eventually by the Government.	- - Such salaries might be so charged, but doubts are expressed in that case respecting the practicability of ensuring the efficiency of the schools. A payment per head according to proficiency considered to be preferable.	- - No assistance can be expected from this source.	- - There are religious endowments, the funds of which could be diverted to the aid of education.	- - Not any lands held for services which might be so commuted.	- - No inconvenience apprehended, except in the case of peons, to which office it might, in the event of such a rule being adopted, be necessary to appoint otherwise improper persons.
Not without the aid of Government.	- - Yes; under European superintendence, and with periodical examinations.	- - - -	- -	- -	- - No difficulty if the rule be not applied to peons.
- - It certainly could, but it should be done progressively, and the scale of remuneration not fixed too high, as it would be difficult to ensure its application to the object contemplated.	Yes - - -	- - Vershums and enams ought not to be taxed, because their tenure is essentially at variance with taxation.	- - Such an appropriation would be objectionable.	No answer	- - Cannot state the probable result of such a measure.
- - The number of schools can only be increased by Government.	- - Yes, of from 10 to 12 rupees; such salaries will ensure the services of respectable teachers; periodical examinations will be necessary to secure the efficiency of the teachers.	- - - -	- -	- -	- - None apprehended, provided a sufficient time is allowed, and that the schools are placed on an efficient footing.
No - - - -	- - In answer to this query Mr. Robertson suggests 127 schools, at 2½ rupees per month - - 3,810 225 at 3 - 8,100 11,910 Rewards - 500 12,400 With examinations and other arrangements, which he conceives calculated to ensure the efficient application of sums so appropriated.	- - It is believed that there are no enams or other lands on which such charges could be made, but no satisfactory answer can at present be given to this question.	- - It is believed that there are not many such allowances, but further information will be submitted hereafter.	- - No such commutation could be made for reasons assigned.	- - This rule would be beneficial, except with respect to peons.

The

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

See seq.

The returns, of which the foregoing brief abstract gives the most material statements, are accompanied by a report from Mr. Secretary Farish, containing some observations on the principal points which they elicit.

On the mode and amount of compensation, the secretary objects to the suggestions of Lieutenant Jervis as extravagant, and submits the expediency of adopting in preference the modes already in use among the natives, including the daily present of grain, and of gradually transferring the duty of remunerating the schoolmasters, to the public officers of the Company. "The most customary mode" he observes, "of paying for schooling by a daily present of grain, and, on advancing to different branches of instruction or leaving the school, of money, is one which possesses some very important recommendations, as engaging the interests of the master in the daily attendance of his scholars and their speedy advancement, particularly if checked by examinations into the proficiency of the boys, which the collectors, their assistants or the camavisdars might (as would seem from the reports) attend to."

Most of the collectors, Mr. Farish remarks, in their answers to the 9th query, apprehend no objection, inasmuch as the rule is already essentially in operation with reference to all but peons, and the multiplication of free schools would make the enforcement of it very practicable with respect to that class of natives.

The chief obstacle in the way of improving the education of the people, as appears by the reports of some of the collectors and magistrates, is stated to be the difficulty of obtaining qualified schoolmasters. "It seems" says Mr. Farish, "one of the greatest objections to establishing numerous new schools at once, that the persons who would be employed, might be expected (from the experience we have already acquired) to oppose or to neglect the introduction of any improvements either in the matter or the manner of instruction, without a much more vigilant European superintendence than could possibly be afforded. A great delay in the establishing of schools at the presidency has arisen from the necessity of educating the schoolmasters in the first instance, and a number of youths are with that view under instruction. If, therefore, it be resolved, that Government should assist in establishing schools where they are not, the first step for rendering them really useful would be, to collect youths for the purpose of instructing them according to a proper system, and in proper books and branches of knowledge, and after they have attained sufficient to qualify them for the duty at a school which can be ably superintended, to appoint them to the schools for which they have been selected.

"With such masters the improved system will be carried on, by the influence of the same motive which with other masters would oppose improvement, they would teach in the manner in which they had been taught, in the only way which they understood.

"The extension of education by this means might not be so great in the first three years, s it would be by establishing at once schools with such masters as are now to be met with, but after that it would extend as speedily and much more efficiently. It will not, however, be without difficulty, for it will probably meet with opposition from the present teachers."

Mr. Farish also decidedly recommends the use of the society's books, and of lithography in the conduct of the schools, and submits that the aid of Government will be the only pecuniary resource to be relied upon for their support. He adverts to a plan submitted by Major Robertson for keeping in the hands of the collector the patronage of the schools, which he thinks might be rendered, if it were not too unpopular, a most important means of improving education; the plan having been adopted and followed with success by Lieutenant Jervis in the Southern Concan.

The reports above noticed were accompanied by two separate plans for native schools. The first, that proposed by Major Robertson, and the second by Mr. Williamson, which contain the following suggestions.

1st. Major Robertson's Plan.

The schoolmasters to receive pay from Government, at per head, and for a limited period only for each scholar; but the scholars to remain till their education is complete.

The schoolmaster's claims for allowances not to be fully liquidated but upon production of a certificate of the scholar's proficiency.

The examinations to be conducted and certificates signed by the mahmutdars of the villages and such other persons as the collector may appoint.

That there shall also be examinations before the punchayets twice a year, at certain centrical and convenient stations.

That instances of extraordinary proficiency shall be reported to the collector, who shall cause a further examination to take place, and bestow upon meritorious scholars another certificate of merit, and a "suitable token of approbation."

The collectors and their assistants to visit the school at their discretion without previous notice, and bestow small rewards for extraordinary diligence.

The certificates of merit obtained at school shall entitle to employment in the public service, in preference to any individuals who have not such certificates.

Monthly returns of the scholars and their comparative proficiency to be made to Government, and checked every half year by the mahmutdars and sheristadars of the villages.

Certain specified classes of persons capable of paying for the education of their children, not to be allowed to receive it at the Government's expense.

The office of schoolmaster to be no longer in any case considered hereditary; but the individuals who fill it to be liable to dismission by the collector for misconduct; and in cases where the office has been hereditary, the successor to be appointed to be the nearest qualified relative of the person dismissed, who may be willing to undertake the duty.

The ordinary term of schooling to be four years, or till the scholar has attained the age of 12 years; but in cases where the scholars do not go to school till they have attained the age of ten years or more, then only three years' schooling to be allowed them at the public expense.

2d. Mr. Williamson's Plan.

Schools to be established in each village, where the number of houses exceeds 400.

Where the villages are smaller, one school to be allowed to two or three, according to local circumstances.

A master to be appointed to each school, and to receive a fixed pay from Government, besides the allowances he may receive from the boys.

Remuneration to schoolmasters to be—

First class - - - - -	12 rupees per month.
Second - - - - - -	8 - - ditto.
Third - - - - - -	7 - - ditto.

Masters of the first class to be appointed to cusbas, towns or villages of 600 houses.

Masters of the second class to villages, or circles of villages, of from 250 to 600 houses.

Masters of the third class to districts of less than 250 houses.

The pay of schoolmasters to be a charge on the revenues of the villages.

Masters to be appointed by the zillah magistrates after examination as to the extent of their qualifications by a committee of respectable natives, the shastree of the court presiding.

To be appointed by sunnud.

The schools to be held in broad sheds, erected for the purpose.

Annual examinations to be had, to be conducted before the magistrate in the most public manner.

Prizes of turbans to be given by the magistrate as frequently as practicable.

In schools containing 100 boys or more, five turbans, value 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 rupees each: in schools of from 50 to 100 boys, three turbans, value 7, 6, and 5 rupees; and in schools of less than 50 scholars, two turbans, of 5 and 4 rupees value each.

Lieutenant J. B. Jervis's proposal for an increased establishment of schools in the Southern Concan, also suggests the following scale of expenditure:—

	TEACHERS.	LANGUAGE.	Number of CHILDREN.	MONTHLY SALARY.	TOTAL.
Rutnagherry - -	3	Mahratta - -	300	30	90
" - -	1	Persian and Arabic -	60	50	50
" - -	2	English - - -	50	60 40	100
" - -	2	- - - -	100	60 40	100
Eight Chief Towns in the Talooks, each -	2	Mahratta - -	200	20	40
	1	Hindostannee - -	60	20	20
Each Cusba of Mehals, and for very populous Towns - -	2	Mahratta - -	200	15	30

Total for the Schools in the Zillah, 8 Talookas and 67 Mehals per annum, for the instruction of 16,000 children, exclusive of books, school-houses and premiums - - - - *Rupees.* 34,360

By these reports of the collectors and magistrates, it is stated, in the communication to the Court of Directors, that former impressions as to the actual state of science among the natives of India are confirmed, "that education is in a low state throughout the country; that the instruction imparted in schools extends, with very limited exceptions, only to such an elementary acquaintance with writing and arithmetic as is absolutely necessary for the business of a shopkeeper or tullatee; that but a small proportion of the people acquire even this knowledge; and that the aid of Government, in providing or assisting in the remuneration of schoolmasters, is essential to any advancement of learning, if not to the preservation of the very inefficient and defective means of instruction now existing."

Resolution.

On these several papers, the president and members of council recorded minutes, generally concurring in the observations and suggestions of Mr. Farish, and particularly in the necessity of giving the earliest attention and encouragement to the education of schoolmasters, which it was proposed and resolved to do, even pending a reference to the Court of Directors; also, by affording every encouragement to the plans already in progress under the Education Society.

The minute of Mr. Goodwin contains the following observations on the general question respecting the expediency of Government's adopting some plan for improving the education of the natives, although he declares his own notions as to the best mode of prosecuting that object to be by no means settled. " Although," he says, " there are many village schools in existence in the territories attached to this presidency, the instruction received through this channel is almost exclusively confined to the mere elementary parts of education, which go into the business of a shopkeeper or tullatee; the moral and religious improvement of the scholars forming, in fact, no part of the system in operation; it is therefore obvious, that if measures be not taken to push education beyond this scale, the rising generation can scarcely be expected to advance in civilization. I ought, perhaps, to say, that they must retrograde, and appear less estimable to Europeans than they have hitherto done, since it cannot be denied, that our rule has relaxed many of those restraints which the policy of native states imposed upon the conduct of their subjects. Among the rest, the use of spirituous liquors, under the Mahratta government, was, I believe, so guarded, that an intoxicated person was rarely to be seen in any of their towns, and whenever seen severely mulcted. I fear the vice of drunkenness is now much more common, and looked upon with much less abhorrence than formerly. The question, then, seems to be, by what means we are likely to wean them from such degrading propensities, and to recal them to the practice of those moral virtues which their own institutions exacted. Other allurements may be suggested, but education is surely the safest, and at the same time the most general. It will go into the cabin of every villager, and while it conducts him to attainments which, without general instruction, we can hardly expect to see introduced among the lower orders, as objects of study, it must infuse into their minds ideas that will gradually subdue their superstitions and prejudices, and contribute to their elevation in the scale of civilization."

The objects in connection with this subject to which the Court's attention is now particularly directed, as needing their countenance and pecuniary support, are the following, of which the three first are connected with the diffusion of education in its early stages among all ranks of the people.

First, The improvement of schools, and increase of their number by educating schoolmasters, and gradually establishing new schools. The Native School-book and School Society has been authorized to proceed in the education of schoolmasters, and to report to Government from time to time such as were found qualified.

Second, The publication of school books. The society has also been authorized to proceed with this work on a limited scale; all estimates exceeding 5,000 rupees to be submitted to Government previously to the expense being incurred.

Third, The encouragement of schools and education among the lower orders, by the establishment of examinations, certificates and prizes, both to scholars and masters.

The other objects recommended to the attention of the court are connected with the encouragement of the higher branches of knowledge, viz.—

Fourth, Schools* for European science.

Fifth, Printing translations, and advertising rewards for the best. This object being considered one of superior importance, the Education Society has also been authorized to proceed in the accomplishment of it, by offering rewards of from 100 to 400 rupees for school-books, and from 4,000 to 5,000 rupees for superior productions.

Sixth, " English schools for teaching science."

Seventh, Rewards to natives for good original essays on subjects of natural or moral science in any of the spoken languages of India. The Native School Society has likewise been allowed to offer such rewards; to regulate the subject, and to fix the scale of merit by which the rewards are to be adjudged. Mr. Elphinstone proposes that this reward be liberally granted " to any native who should produce an essay containing any thing like an improvement in science, from whatever source derived, or a good essay on any subject of natural or moral science in one of the spoken languages of India."

Education Cons.
14 Dec. 1825.
1 to 8.
D° 31 Dec. 6.

The separate proceedings relative to education, of the 14th December 1825, contain the reports of the collectors in the Deccan, on the state of education among the natives there, transmitted by the commissioner. The following is a brief summary of the contents of these reports:—

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* It is presumed that native schools are intended.

A BRIEF SUMMARY of the CONTENTS of the REPORTS on the State of EDUCATION in the DECCAN, transmitted by the Collectors of *Poona* and *Ahmednuggur*, and by the Political Agent in *Darwar* to the Commissioner at *Poona*, and by him forwarded to the Government, and recorded on the Proceedings of the 14th December 1825.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Population.	SCHOOLS.					TEACHERS.			SCHOLARS.			REMARKS.
			Mahratta.	Persian, Arabic, Canarese, Jelanga and Guzerattee.	For the Vedas, Shasters and Sciences.	English.	TOTAL.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	TOTAL.	Hindoo.	Canarese and Persian.	TOTAL.	
Poona City - -	- -	- -	53	5	164	–	222	not stated.			- -	- -	- -	- - Children commence the study of the vedas at eight years of age. If of moderate abilities they would require 12 years study, or if of poor abilities perhaps 22 years. The best teacher receives per month 60 rupees; the second best, 50; the third, 40 rupees. One master can teach ten children at once when they are a little way advanced. Teachers of astronomy, physic or anatomy receive after the rates of R^{s} 100, 75 or 50 each per month, according to their abilities. The teachers of the Shasters are paid after the same rate, and the scholars require the same time to attain proficiency; viz. from 12 to 22 years.
Poona District - - H. D. Robertson, Collector.	880	not stated.	110	4	34	1	149	not stated.			- - Average 15 scholars to a school; estimated total of scholars 2,445, who learn the spoken languages of the country. Estimated amount of male youths of the district, from 5 to 15 years of age, 60,000.			- - Schoolmasters who teach the Mahratta and other languages, paid by the parents at the rate at six, five, four and three rupees per annum for each scholar. There is no public endowment or contribution by Government towards education. Several wealthy natives employ tutors in their own houses to teach their children Sanscrit and the sciences; and occasionally, from motives of religious charity, permit the children of their poor neighbours or friends to partake of these advantages. Others club their means to employ teachers for their children, excluding from the benefit all but subscribers. Eminent Shasters hold their schools in their own houses; others where they can. There is in general great need of improvement in the system.
Ahmednuggur - - Henry Pottinger, Collector.	About 5,635 or 35 to 1 school.	not stated.	114	12	35	–	161	not stated.			- -	- -	- -	- - There is no endowment by Government. The vedas, &c. are taught gratis. The schoolmasters earn a limited and precarious livelihood of about (on an average) three rupees each per month. The collector proposes to establish 240 additional schools, including two for medicine, and one English school. He also suggests the expediency of augmenting the total number of schools to 400, excluding those subject to Shallapoor, and that they should be placed under the superintendence of the collector and his assistants, as visitors on circuit.
Darwar - - - J. H. Baber, Political Agent.	1,441	not stated.	79	66	5	–	150	–	–	151	1,313	1,035	2,351	- - Of these scholars there are in the Brahmin caste, 649; of Surgwunt, 1,164; and of all *the other castes, an inconsiderable number of each.* 871 learn only reading, writing and simple arithmetic; 1,390 learn to write on sand or on boards besmeared with earth called dowlacharam; and 107 to read the Jayamony video Mill and Kurema, and Persian books. The average monthly pay of teachers is R^{s} 4. 1. 62.; the average pay from each pupil 13½ rees. The talook servants propose 92 additional schools, at which they expect at least 1,700 scholars will attend. The average monthly pay proposed for each teacher is calculated at R^{s} 7. 0. 32½.; the average contribution of each scholar, R^{s} 1. 0. 53½.

Appendix (I.)

Education Cons. 12 Oct. 1825. 9 to 16.

In pursuance of the determination to which the Government of Bombay has come to adopt, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, certain measures for the promotion of education among the natives, the following specific measures have been agreed upon.

To grant to the Native School and School-book Society a bill on Calcutta for a supply of Balbodh types, and to forward an indent for other printing materials to the Court of Directors. Mr. Warden dissented from this resolution, and recorded a minute, in which he proposed to limit the aid afforded by Government to this society to a fixed monthly grant, leaving the society to look for further aid to other sources.

D° 30 Nov. 1825. 2, 3.

The Bengal Government, in November 1825, forwarded to Bombay, for the use of the society, a quantity of medical books, which had been printed at Calcutta in the languages of the Bombay side of India.

D° 7 Dec. 1, 2.

In December 1825, the Bombay Government ordered the society to comply with an application received, through the commissioner in the Deccan, from the collector in the Carnatic, for a supply of Mahratta books.

D° 5 Oct. 1 to 4.
D° 1826. 1, 2.

The society has also obtained permission to receive the proceeds of the sale of their books through the several collectors; and the difference between the amount granted to them monthly and that which they had drawn, has been paid to them, for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expense of new buildings which they had erected.

D° 8 Feb. 1826. 1, 2.

In January 1826, Major Robertson, the collector of Kandeish, submitted, through the commissioner in the Deccan, a proposal to grant a salary of 15 rupees per month to the puntajee of Peempalnore, who had long conducted a Mahratta school according to the native system. It was also proposed that Government should purchase a house for him, and grant land to provide for its expenses; both proposals were acceded to. Upon the puntajee being called upon to assign reasons for requiring a salary for the performance of duties which he had long professedly performed without one, he gave an answer to the following effect, that he was formerly independent, trusting to the receipt from his pupils of whatever their respective means might enable them to afford; but the present system rendered him dependent, by subjecting him to a periodical scrutiny, to be conducted by the mahmutdar, and by binding him to complete the education of a pupil in the space of three years; and that the prospect of obtaining a compensation larger in a small degree than he formerly received was not, in his estimation, even sufficient to counterbalance these evils. He preferred obtaining a small and a certain remuneration with ease to himself, to a larger one gained with greater difficulty.

The Engineer Institution at Bombay

Public from 1 Nov. 1824. Cons. 29 Sept.

Which is maintained wholely at the expense of the Government, and superintended by Captain Jervis, is filled chiefly by native youths; the proportions being on the 13th September 1824, the date of the engineer's last report, about 36 natives to 14 lads of European descent, or of colour. Of the natives several are sons of wealthy inhabitants, and have been allowed to enter the institution, not with a view to public service, but solely that they may acquire the sciences and arts which are taught therein. These are the elementary principles of arithmetic in its higher branches, geometry, trigonometry, and the arts of drawing and surveying. The chief engineer represents the natives, both Mahratta and Guzerattee, as studying in the same classes with Europeans, and with equal success, and describes their progress as having been rapid and their attainments considerable. The Bombay Government, in addition to the other expenses of the institution, have sanctioned prizes in books and medals, to the total annual value of 180 rupees.

The Native School Society of the Southern Concan.

Public from 11 Aug. 1824. Cons. 16 June. 6 Oct. 27 Oct.

This society was formed on the 15th June 1823, by the exertions of Lieutenant J. B. Jervis, for the establishment of native schools in the Southern Concan. It commenced its operations with a fund amounting, in annual subscriptions and donations, to 1,600 rupees, including some liberal contributions made by natives of distinction. With this sum three schools were established at Rutnagherry, Nandewra, and Chiploon, for instruction in the Mahratta language. Elementary books have been supplied from the Presidency, and small rewards given to the most forward and attentive children. In addition to the native schools, one school has been established at Rutnagherry for instruction in the English language.

The Governor in Council of Bombay, upon representations being made to them of the object and success of this institution, resolved in June 1824 to aid the society by a grant of books, a donation of 1,000 rupees, and an annual subscription of 500 rupees.

The second report of this society was submitted to the Bombay Government in October 1824, and exhibits the following view of the then state of the schools:

—	Teachers.	Children Admitted.	Deceased, left, &c.	Children now in School.	Total Expense.		
					Rs.	an.	rs.
Rutnagherry, 1 Mahratta School -	2	177	31	146	778	3	20
Ditto - 1 English - -	2	34	18	16	576	2	23
Nanderec - 1 Mahratta - -	1	46	2	44	177	2	50
Chiploon - 1 Ditto - -	1	33	1	32	174	2	63
Total - - -	6	290	52	238 of which 120 are Brahmins.	1,709	2	56

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq.

The actual expense of the English school is Rs 1,096. 3. 5., but nearly the half of this sum, or Rs 520. 1. 27., is repaid by the scholars. The average annual expense of each child's education in the Mahratta schools is 3 rupees; in the English school it is 25 rupees.

Material assistance in the establishment and management of these schools appears to have been derived from two public spirited natives, Mahomed Ibrahim Pacha and Wittoba Ragoonth Caunt, whose services were acknowledged by the Governor in Council.

Captain Sutherland's Plan for the Education of Natives with a view to the Civil Service.

Public Cons.
20 April 1825.
16 to 26.
13 July 1825.
27 July 1825.
14 Sept. 1825.

By a letter dated 14th March 1825, Captain Sutherland, of the 3d Light Cavalry, submitted a plan for the education of native youths in such branches as would qualify them to serve the Company in the revenue line, in which department of the service the greatest want of efficient agents was experienced. This plan was referred by the Government to Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan, who recommended its adoption, and framed a proclamation inviting candidates to come forward as pupils. Some discussions appear to have taken place in Council respecting the propriety of immediately adopting this plan, which ended in a determination forthwith to carry it into execution. Mr. Chaplin was accordingly authorized to send pupils to the presidency, whither he immediately despatched 24 Brahmin boys, who were placed under the care of Captain Jervis, and the following sums assigned by the Government for the support of the institution:

Education Cons.
31 Dec. 1825.
9 to 35.

	Rupees.
For a superintendant, per month, - - - - - - -	200
For 25 boys at 8 rupees, each, - - - - - - - -	200
Rupees, per Month, - -	400
Or, per Annum, - - -	4,800

Institutions in the Deccan for the Encouragement of Learning.—The Dhuksna.

Political Cons.
23 Feb. 1820.

The Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone, in his Report on the territories conquered from the Peishwa, submitted to the Governor in Council in 1819, stated, that in the Peishwa's time, an annual distribution of charity, called the Dhuksna, took place, which cost five lacs of rupees; that "the original plan was to give prizes to learned Brahmins, but that as a handsome sum was given to every claimant, however ignorant, to pay his expenses, the institution degenerated into a mere giving of alms." The practice was therefore abolished, the sum of five lacs of rupees being considered "too enormous to waste;" but the abolition appearing to be extremely unpopular, Mr. Elphinstone obtained the sanction of the Bengal Government to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding two lacs of rupees to this object, and re-established that which appeared to have been the original Dhuksna, amounting to Rs 50,000, and proposed that it should be still kept up, but that "most of the prizes, instead of being conferred on proficients in Hindoo divinity, should be allotted to those who were most skilled in the more useful branches of learning, law, mathematics, &c. and that a certain number of professors might be appointed to teach those sciences." The arrangement and appropriation of the Dhuksna was committed to Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan.

Education Cons.
17 Aug. 1825,
2, 3.

In August 1825, Mr. Chaplin forwarded to the Presidency, copy of a letter from the collector of Ahmednuggur, requesting that a teacher might be furnished for that place. In reply he was authorized to send a young native to the Presidency, to be instructed in the popular modes of tuition at the Company's expense.

The Hindoo College at Poona

Pub. Cons.
20 Dec. 1820.
Do 15 Aug. 1821.
Do 10 Mar. 1824.
Do 24 Oct. 1821.

Was projected by Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner in the Deccan, and established by authority of the Bombay Government on the 7th October 1821, at an annual charge to the Company of about Rs 15,250, which has since been confirmed by the Court of Directors.

The college was designed to contain 100 students, divided into 10 classes; three of divinity, one of medicine, one of metaphysics, one of mathematics and astronomy, one of law, one of logic, one of belles lettres and rhetoric, and one of grammar.

The Establishment, in 1824, consisted of—	Rupees.
One principal, at a salary of, per annum - - - - - - -	1,200
Five professors of the Shastres, at 720 rupees each - - - -	3,600
Three ditto of the Wyedicks, 500 rupees ditto - - - - -	1,500
Ten assistants to ditto, at 240 rupees each - - - - -	2,400
Eighty-six scholars at 5 rupees each per mensem - - - -	5,160
Establishment and contingencies - - - - - - - -	1,390
Total expense - -	15,250

Education Cons.
27 July 1825, 4 to 6.
Do 15 Feb. 1826, 3, 4.
Do 22 Do 1, 2,
12 Oct. 1826, 16.
Do 31 Dec. 3 to 5.
Letter from
15 March 1826,
18 to 20.
Education Cons.
1 March 1826, 1, 2, 3.
29 Do 4.

Dr. John Taylor having, as before stated, bequeathed his curious collection of Sanscrit manuscripts to the East India Company, copies of several of them were ordered to be made at the Company's expense for the library at Poona.

At the instance of Mr. Warden, a reference was made to this college in 1825, desiring to know whether they were willing to have a branch for English education added to the institution, and holding out the prospect of being supplied with a library of the most useful works, elementary and practical, in all departments of literature, arts and sciences. The proposal was acceded to with readiness, and four students volunteered to repair to Bombay, to acquire the necessary

necessary education as candidates for the office of master and assistant. Salaries have been sanctioned for the persons holding these situations—

To the former, rupees per mensem - - - - -	50
To the latter - - - - - - - - -	20

Application has also been made to the Court of Directors to furnish from this country a considerable number of publications, specified in a list inclosed in the packet, as the foundation of an English library.'

Education in the Northern Concan.

Public Cons. 10 March 1824, 901. 854.

In December 1823, Mr. Marriott, the collector of the district, suggested the expediency of establishing in it 15 Mahratta schools, and one for English, at the public expense. The president, Mr. Elphinstone, was favourable to an immediate compliance with the suggestion, but the other members of the Council not acquiescing, it was deferred till the result of the general inquiry into education should be known.

Education Cons. 8 June 1825. 1.

In May 1825, a petition was received from the Brahmins and ryots of the village of Mozali Puluspey, in this district, setting forth, that their children were desirous of learning the Mahratta language, but were unfortunately too poor to keep a schoolmaster, and praying the assistance of Government. This petition was referred for report to the collector, who represented the parties as very desirous of the favour of Government. It was accordingly ordered that a youth from the village should be forthwith sent to the Presidency to receive instructions as a schoolmaster.

27 July 1825, 2, 3.

The Bhow's College at Surat.

Gen. Cons. 20 Oct. 1824. 5894.
From 15 Mar. 1826. 21.
Gen. Cons. 12 Oct. 1825. 16.

An offer has been made to the Bhow, through the judge at Surat, to add a branch for English education to this institution, but the Bhow's answer has not yet been received.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

The Free School in George Town.

Letter from 13 Dec. 1815; to 3 July 1817; from 8 July 1816; Cons. 6 Jan. 13 D°, 12 Oct. 3 Aug. 1816; 29 Mar. 7 June, 24 July, 11 Sept. 30 Oct. 1817; Letter to 14 Oct. 1818; from 1 July 22 Nov. 1817; 24 Aug. 1820; 7 July 1819; Cons. 25 Jan. 16 Feb. 18 June 1819; 5 Oct. 1820; 25 Jan 1821; From 15 Nov. 1822; Cons. 31 May 1821; 3 Oct. 28 Nov. 17 Apr. 1822; 15 May 1823; 4 Mar. 29 Apr. 4 Nov. 2 Dec. 1824; 2 June 1825; from 31 July 2 Dec. 1824; to 23 Jan. 1822; Letter to 23 Apr. 1823; 2 Dec. 1824; Cons. 25 Jan. 8 June 1816; to 12 May, 4 Aug. 1824.

In November 1815, at the suggestion of the Rev. R. S. Hutchins, chaplain of the settlement, a committee was formed, consisting of seven gentlemen, who were entrusted with the establishment of a school for the instruction of native children in the most useful rudiments of education; the school to be conducted by a superintendant, and such teachers as should be requisite; to be open for the reception of all children, without preference, except to the most poor and friendless; parents who might be able to pay to be allowed to do so; children resident near the school to be day-scholars; those who might come from a distance to be boarded, and if possible clothed; all the children to be educated in reading and writing English, and in the common rules of arithmetic, and at a proper age, in useful mechanical employments; great care to be taken to avoid offending the religious prejudices of any parties; the Malays, Chinese and Hindoostanees to be instructed in their own languages by appointed teachers; the school to be open to children of all ages between 4 and 14 years.

The above plan was carried into effect with the approbation and under the patronage of the Government, who contributed, on the part of the East India Company, towards its establishment, 1,500 dollars; to which was added an annual grant of 200 dollars, afterwards reduced to 100 dollars in pursuance of orders from the Court of Directors.

The Government of Prince of Wales' Island also granted a piece of ground, called Church-square, for the erection of two school-houses, one for boys and the other for girls, which grant was confirmed by the Court of Directors. This ground being afterwards required for the church, another site near to Church-square has been chosen, upon which the building has since been erected.

In July 1824, this school was reported to the Court of Directors to be in a prosperous state, having in it at that time 104 boys of different ages, and having sent forth several promising youths, six of whom had been placed by regular indenture in the public service.

As a further accommodation to the managers of this free-school, the Prince of Wales' Island Government, in November 1819, consented to receive 12,000 dollars of its funds into the Company's treasury, allowing interest thereupon at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Total interest per annum, 720 dollars.

The Three Missionary Schools for Malays and Chinese.

In January 1819, the Rev. Mr. H. Medhurst, a missionary under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, submitted to Government the plan of a charity school, for the instruction of Chinese youth in the Chinese language, by making them acquainted with the ancient classical writings of the Chinese, and connecting therewith the study of the Christian catechism. The Government approving the suggestion, granted a monthly allowance of 20 dollars for the furtherance of the object; to which was added a further grant of 10 dollars per month for a Malay school, making a total sum of 30 dollars, granted for two Chinese schools and one Malay school. In 1821, a piece of ground for the erection of a school-house was also granted to the Missionary Society.

Note.—In May 1823, the sum of 400 dollars towards the erection of a missionary chapel in George Town was also granted by the Government.

The Branch Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

In July 1819, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta being at Prince of Wales' Island, a society was established there under his Lordship's patronage, as a branch of the society in London for promoting Christian Knowledge, to which the Government on behalf of the East India Company granted as a donation the sum of 200 Spanish dollars.

The Four Malay Schools at Point Wellesley.

In April 1823, Mr. Ay. D. Maingy, the superintendant of Point Wellesley represented to the Governor in Council, that the district under his care was exceedingly populous, every village literally swarming with children of both sexes and all ages; that the Malays acknowledged the benefit of education, although too poor and destitute to provide it for their children; and, as they possessed no prejudices to oppose their receiving the blessing from other hands, he recommended the establishment of three or four free schools, on the most simple and practicable plan, where the male children might be taught writing, reading and arithmetic, and the females sewing, spinning and weaving.

The Government concurring in the above suggestion, granted the sum of 32 dollars per month, being an allowance of 8 dollars each for four schools, to be established at the several stations of Prye, Teluk Aier, Tawur Panaga and Juroo.

The Roman Catholic Schools.

In November 1824, the superintendant of a Roman Catholic mission in George Town, applied to the Government for assistance towards repairing the church and educating the youth of that denomination. Under all the circumstances of the case, and particularly adverting to the number and poverty of the inhabitants of that persuasion, the Government resolved to grant for the repair of the church the sum of 100 dollars, and for the support of three schools the monthly sum of 30 dollars.

The Chinese College at Malacca.

In 1816, the Prince of Wales' Island Government also sanctioned the grant of a piece of ground at Malacca, to Dr. Milne, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, for the erection of a mission college at that place. The college has since been erected.

The Singapore Institution.

Public from
3 Dec. 1823.
to 11 May 1825.
Cons. 25 Sept. 1823.
6 Nov.
12 Feb. 1824.
15 March.
17 D°.

Early in 1823, Sir T. S. Raffles projected an institution at Singapore, designed to consist of a college, with library and museum for the study of Anglo-Chinese literature; and of branch schools in the Chinese and Malayan languages. With the college it was proposed to unite and incorporate that previously formed by Doctors Milne and Morrison at Malacca; but this part of the design it is believed has been since relinquished.

In aid of the Singapore institution the sum of 15,000 dollars was raised by subscription, towards which Sir T. S. Raffles gave, in the name of the Company, a donation equal to his own personal subscription, but the amount of the latter is not stated.

He also appropriated for the use of the institution and schools an advantageous allotment of ground near the town, and endowed each of the departments with an assignment of 500 acres of uncleared ground on the usual terms.

Previously to his quitting Singapore, Sir T. S. Raffles laid the first stone of the college, and finally assigned for the support of the institution a monthly allowance of 300 dollars, which, together with the grants of land, has been subsequently approved and confirmed by the Court of Directors.

THE following Statement exhibits the estimated Amount of the Sums annually chargeable on the Revenues of *India* for the support of Native Schools, as the same appear upon the Books of Establishments, and by the proceedings of the respective Governments last received from *India*.

BENGAL.

	Rupees.
Calcutta Madrissa, per annum - - - - - - - -	30,000
„ Hindoo Sanscrit College (in which those of Nuddea and Tirhoot have merged) - - - - - - - -	25,000
„ School-book Society - - - - - - - - -	6,000
„ School Society - - - - - - - - - -	6,000
„ At the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction (inclusive of the Chinsurah, Rajpootana and Bhaugulpore schools, and of the salary to their secretary, R^s 6,000) - - -	106,000
„ Old Charity School; as rent for the court-house, per month R^s 800	9,600
„ Free School - - - - - - - - - -	720
Benares Sanscrit College - - - - - - - - -	20,000
„ Charity School - - - - - - - - -	3,000
Cawnpore Free School - - - - - - - - -	4,800
Hidgellee Madrissa - - - - - - - - -	365
Moorshedabad College and School - - - - - - -	16,537
Total R^s	2,28,022

FORT ST. GEORGE.

	Rupees.
Tanjore Schools, per annum	4,620
Sunday School at the Mount	1,200
Committee of Public Instruction for the Madras School-book Society and the collectorate and tehsildary Schools	48,000
Total Rs	53,820

BOMBAY.

	Rupees.
Bombay School	3,600
Society for promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay	11,385
Bombay Native School-book and School Society	12,720
Native School Society, Southern Concan	500
For the education of natives on Captain Sutherland's plan	4,800
Dhuksna, in the Deccan	50,000
College at Poona	15,250
The Engineer Institution at Bombay	180
For an English class	960
Total Rs	99,395

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

	Dollars.
Free School in George Town	1,200
Three Missionary Schools for Malays and Chinese	360
Four Schools at Point Wellesley	384
Three Roman Catholic Schools	360
Singapore Institution	3,600
Total Dollars	5,904

Molucca Islands.

Colonial from *Bengal*, 8 Jan. 1814. Cons. 28 Mar. 1812. 21 Aug. 1813. 6 Nov. 1813.

IN 1811, Mr. W. B. Martin, the resident at Amboyna, restored the allowances which had been enjoyed by 58 Christian schoolmasters in the Negrees, amounting annually to 2,143 rix dollars.

In November 1813, the Governor-general in Council afforded to the Serampore missionaries the means of embarking any of their members for Amboyna for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of the public schools at that settlement; in consequence of which, Mr. Jabez Carey embarked for Amboyna, and established upwards of 40 schools in the Moluccas on the Lancasterian plan.

The Bengal Government have also granted the sum of Rs 10,000 to assist in publishing a version of the Holy Scriptures in the Malay language.

East India House,
February 7th, 1827.

(signed) *Thomas Fisher*,
Searcher of the Records.

SUPPLEMENT to the foregoing MEMOIR, containing further proceedings of the local Governments in *India* relative to NATIVE SCHOOLS in that country, and to the diffusion of science among the Natives, to the date of the latest records received from *India*.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

The General Committee of Public Instruction in Calcutta.

Civil Jud. Cons. 22 Sept. 1825. 14 to 20.

THE Bengal Government early in the year 1825 had under its consideration a proposal, founded on a communication from Madras, to encourage learning among the natives of India by a Regulation directing a preference for public employments in the courts of justice, of persons duly certified to be of competent learning. The judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in Bengal, were consulted on this point, and severally recorded minutes expressive of their conviction that the measure would be inefficient. Under these circumstances, the Bengal Government did not deem it expedient to pass such a Regulation, but called upon the judges of the provincial, zillah and city courts in selecting pleaders for their respective courts, to give a preference to those persons who should produce certificates of their acquirements, and to recommend for such certificates such individuals as appeared to them best qualified for the office; which certificates, the Committee of General Instruction was empowered and directed to grant, after due inquiry, in all cases.

The letters from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors in the Persian department, dated the 21st of August 1829, and in the political department, dated the 27th of August 1830, contain in detail the proceedings of the Committee of Public Instruction in the years 1827, 1828 and 1829, in the arrangement and direction of the several institutions which had been placed under the superintendence of that committee, as follows:

Calcutta Madrissa.

The studies in this college had been confined, in the year 1826, to Arabic, Mahomedan law and mathematics. In the year 1827 the study of Mahomedan law was extended, and a medical class instituted; the examinations were in Arabic, logic, rhetoric, philosophy, the elements of Euclid, arithmetic, algebra and medicine. The progress of the students was reported to have exceeded that of the preceding year. Dr. Breton, the professor of medicine, had been authorized to obtain a supply of medical tracts, and a skeleton had been purchased for the use of the medical class. Orders had also been given for translating into Arabic an anatomical work published by Mr. John Tytler. An English class had been established, which in the year 1828, consisted of 42 out of 73, the total number of students then in the college. The letter of August 1830, enclosing the report of the year 1829, informed the Court that although the Bengal Government wished to encourage the Mahomedans of Calcutta in the acquirement of the English language, it had not been thought expedient to resolve as proposed by the committee, that a preference in the appointment of Government vakeels, and of agents with the several commissioners, should be given to those who had acquired that language. The Committee of Public Instruction were, however, authorized to state that proficiency in the English language would be a ground of preference where the acquirements of candidates were in other respects equal.

All applications for certificates as law officers were to be accompanied by testimonials of good conduct and general proficiency previous to examination.

The number of students examined in January 1830 was 85, the number of students at that time in the institution was 99.

Benares College.

In 1826 the studies in this college appear to have been purely national, but pursued with diligence. In 1827 the study of the Hindoo law was introduced; an increased attention given to the cultivation of the Sanscrit, and generally to objects which had a practical value. Grammar was the favourite study; the law classes well attended; higher proficiency in the Persian exhibited than in any previous year; a local committee for the management of the college formed, and a separate English school sanctioned as an experimental measure, at an expense of from 700 to 800 rupees per month, to be charged to the education fund.

The number of students in the college at Benares, in 1827, was 259, inclusive of 93 on the foundation. In the following year the total number was 277; of which 249 were Brahmins and the remainder were 18 of the Khetry sect, 9 Kaets and 1 Ajerwala.

At the public examination in March 1830 donations to the college funds were made by opulent natives present, amounting to Surat Rˢ 1,516 and 1 gold mohur.

Agra College.

In 1826 the studies in this college are reported to have been most successful in the Arabic and Persian. In Sanscrit and Hindoo advance was retarded through the want of books. In 1827 considerable progress was made in the latter language, to which more attention was paid. The study of the elements of geography, of astronomy and of mathematics, according to the European system, was introduced this year. In 1828 the committee reported, that through the zeal and judgment displayed by the superintendant, Dr. Duncan, the scale of proficiency at the institution was considerably raised. After some discussion the propriety of forming an *English class* was determined on and the measure adopted; although it was then under consideration to establish a separate college for English at Delhi (*q. v.*) and to unite influential natives with Europeans in the management of it.

In 1829 the committee was authorized to draw upon the treasury at Agra to the amount of Rˢ 42,501. 15. 9. for the erection of a college at Agra.

The number of students in this college

In 1826 was - - -	117
In 1827 - - -	210
In 1829 - - -	203

of whom 73 received stipendiary allowances.

Delhi College.

The reports state that, in the year 1826, the studies in this institution were confined to the Persian and Arabic languages, to Mahomedan law, and the elements of Euclid; but the progress of the institution was considered to have been very satisfactory, and additional means were placed at its disposal; particularly a donation by Nawaub Islamaid-ood-Dowlah, late minister of the King of Oude, of Rˢ 1,70,000; which donation it was intended to commemorate by a marble tablet to be placed in the college. In the year 1827, the study of astronomy, and the mathematics, on European principles, was introduced. The progress made in the several studies during the years 1828 and 1829, is stated to have been satisfactory. It was resolved to obtain the assistance of influential natives at the periodical examinations of the students, and to form a separate English college; from which, with the several economical arrangements determined upon, particularly the discouragement of stipendiary grants to the students, the greatest benefits were expected.

In 1827, the greatest number of students was 204; in 1828, 199; and in 1829, it was 152, making a reduction of 47 from the preceding year.

Delhi Institution.

This establishment has been since founded by the appointment of teachers, provision of elementary books, and the assembling together of 68 pupils.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

Calcutta Sanscrit College.

The reports state that, in 1826, the attention of the students in this college was directed to the study of the Sanscrit, and of Hindoo law, according to the best authorities. In 1827, the acquirements of the students in the Sanscrit language and literature, had reached a point of excellence which had never before been attained under the native system of education; some of the students had gone through a complete course of arithmetic, and had commenced algebra, and a medical and English class had been formed. The report of 1828 states, that the progress of the students in the English language had been satisfactory, as had been that of the medical classes in the study of medicine and anatomy; and particularly that the students had learned to handle human bones without apparent repugnance, and had assisted in the dissection of other animals.

The report of the examination of the students in 1829, submits a list of prizes entirely of books, proposed to be presented to 62 students out of 137, the number of those attached to the college. R^s 300 per month have been assigned for the establishment of an hospital in the vicinity of the college.

In December 1823, Rammohun Roy addressed the Governor-general in the name of his countrymen, expressing an opinion adverse to the supposed object of the British Government, in the foundation of this college in Calcutta, which he considered as calculated only to perpetuate a species of literature, which was, in his judgment, and that of those whom he represented, utterly worthless, and recommending intead thereof the employment of Europeans of character to instruct the natives of India in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, and those other useful sciences, which the nations of Europe had carried to a pitch of perfection that had raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

Rammohun Roy particularly adverted to that period in the history of Great Britain, when Lord Bacon is considered as having by his writings set aside the legendary lore of the dark ages, and introduced true science in its stead.

The Bengal Government regarded this letter as having been penned under a somewhat erroneous impression respecting the views of Government in the establishment of the Sanscrit college, but forwarded the letter to the Committee of Public Instruction for their information.

On this subject, the despatch in the territorial department, dated 28th February 1824, contains observations by the Court of Directors as follows:

"With respect to the sciences it is worse than a waste of time to employ persons either to teach or to learn them in the state in which they are found in the oriental books. As far as any historical documents may be found in the oriental languages, what is desirable is, that they should be translated, and this it is evident will best be accomplished by Europeans who have acquired the requisite knowledge. Beyond these branches, what remains in oriental literature is poetry, but it never has been thought necessary to establish colleges for the cultivation of poetry, nor is it certain that this would be the most effectual expedient for the attainment of the end.

"In the mean time, we wish you to be fully apprized of our zeal for the progress and improvement of education among the natives of India, and of our willingness to make considerable sacrifices to that important end, if proper means for the attainment of it could be pointed out to us. But we apprehend that the plan of the institutions to the improvement of which our attention is now directed, was originally and fundamentally erroneous. The great end should not have been to teach Hindoo learning, or Mahomedan learning, but useful learning. No doubt in teaching useful learning to the Hindoos or Mahomedans, Hindoo Media or Mahomedan Media, as far as they were found most effectual, would have been proper to be employed, and Hindoo and Mahomedan prejudices would have needed to be consulted, while every thing which was useful in Hindoo or Mahomedan literature, it would have been proper to retain; nor would there have been any insuperable difficulty in introducing under these reservations a system of instruction from which great advantage might have been derived. In professing on the other hand to establish seminaries for the purpose of teaching mere Hindoo or mere Mahomedan literature, you bound yourselves to teach a great deal of what was frivolous, not a little of what was purely mischievous, and a small remainder indeed in which utility was in any way concerned.

"We think that you have taken upon the whole a rational view of what is best to be done. In the institutions which exist on a particular footing, alterations should not be introduced more rapidly than a due regard to existing interests and feelings will dictate, at the same time, that incessant endeavours should be used to supersede what is useless or worse in the present course of study, by what your better knowledge will recommend.

"In the new college which is to be instituted, and which we think you have acted judiciously in placing at Calcutta instead of Nuddea and Tirhoot, as originally sanctioned, it will be much farther in your power, because not fettered by any preceding practice, to consult the principle of utility in the course of study which you may prescribe. Trusting that the proper degree of attention will be given to this important object, we desire that an account of the plan which you approve may be transmitted to us, and that an opportunity of communicating to you our sentiments upon it may be given to us before any attempt to carry it into execution is made."

The Bengal Government, on receipt of the Court's letter, communicated it to the Committee of General Instruction, who in reply submitted some observations in vindication of this establishment as it then existed.

Admitting that the legitimate object to be pursued was the introduction of European science to the extinction of that which is falsely so called by Hindoos and Mahomedans, circumstances, it was observed, had rendered necessary the course which had been pursued, and it was questionable "whether the Government could originally have founded any other seminaries than those which it actually had established, viz. the Madrissa, to teach Mahomedan literature and law, and the Benares college, to teach Sanscrit literature and Hindoo law." The absence of all media, either teachers or books, for instruction of a different kind, the necessity for which has been acknowledged by the Court of Directors, was considered fully to have justified the course which had been pursued.

It was further observed, as justifying that course, that the Government stood pledged to its adoption in the case of the "Sanscrit college in Calcutta, which was substituted for two colleges proposed to be endowed at Tirhoot and Nuddea, the original object of which was declaredly the preservation and encouragement of Hindoo learning;" that the state of public feeling in India did not then appear to warrant any general introduction of western literature and science, although the prejudices of the natives against European interference with their education in any shape had considerably abated; that the substitution of European for native superintendence over all the schools maintained by Government was an important change which had been effected, and from the continuance of which, exercised with temper and discretion, it was expected that the confidence of the officers and pupils of the several seminaries would be won to an extent that would pave the way for the unopposed introduction of such improvements as the Government might thereafter have the means of effecting; and, finally, that a necessity still existed for the creation of those media by which useful science was to be diffused, that is, by teaching native teachers and providing books in the languages of India.

On the unfavourable view taken by the Court of the state of science among the natives of India, the committee remarked as follows:

"The position," that it is worse than a waste of time to employ persons either to teach or learn the sciences in the state in which they are found in oriental books, "is of so comprehensive a nature, that it obviously requires considerable modification, and the different branches of science intended to be included in it, must be particularized before a correct appreciation can be formed of their absolute and comparative value. The metaphysical sciences, as found in Sanscrit and Arabic writings, are, we believe, fully as worthy of being studied in those languages as in any other. The arithmetic and algebra of the Hindoos lead to the same results and are grounded on the same principles as those of Europe; and in the Madrissa, the elements of mathematical science which are taught are those of Euclid. Law, a principal object of study in all the institutions, is one of vital importance to the good government of the country, and language is the ground-work upon which all future improvements must materially depend. To diffuse a knowledge of those things, language and law especially, cannot therefore be considered a waste of time."

The committee conclude their letter by observing, on the subjects of history and poetry, that the attachment of the Mahomedans to their own history is great; that no good reason appeared why the natives of India should be debarred from cultivating their own historical records, or why the transactions of the country in which they had a natural interest should not be thought deserving of their perusal; and that poetry was a branch of study in all colleges, having ever been found to be a valuable auxiliary in the study of literature in every language and country. "As a part therefore, and a very important part of Sanscrit and Arabic literature, as the source of national imagery, the expression of national feeling, and the depository of the most approved phraseology and style, the poetical writings of the Hindoos and Mahomedans appear to be legitimately comprehended amongst the objects of literary seminaries founded for Mahomedans and Hindoos."

The Vidyala, or Anglo-Indian College.

THE reports of 1827 and 1828 state, that the studies in this institution are natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, algebra, Tytler's Elements of General History, Russell's Modern Europe, with Milton and Shakespeare; that the progress of the students had been satisfactory; that it had increased gradually, and was in the year 1828 greater than in any preceding year. It had been determined to attach to the college a lecturer on mathematics and a lecturer on English literature, for which latter appointment Dr. John Tytler had been selected, until the arrival of a person from Europe. For this duty a salary has been assigned to him of Rˢ 500 per month.

Subscribers to this institution to the amount of Rˢ 10,000, are allowed to place one free scholar each on the foundation. Smaller donations are appropriated to the maintenance of small scholarships, and to the maintenance of some of the pupils of the first class.

The number of students attached to this institution was,

In January 1826 - - - - -	196
In July " - - - - - -	280
In " - 1827 - - - -	372
In " - 1828 - - - - -	436;

of which latter number 100 received gratuitous education.

For the use of this institution, it was determined to publish a series of English books, at an expense of Rˢ 49,376, which is to be borne in equal parts by the fund under the control of the Education Committee, and by the School-book Society; an immediate supply amounting to Rˢ 5,000, to be obtained from England. Many of these were given in prizes to the students.

The report of 1829 states, that the progress made by the students in the preceding year had not been equal to that made by them in previous years, which was attributed to the want of superintendence by some zealous and intelligent person who had enjoyed the advantages of a superior English education. The committee were informed that they were at liberty to look for some person in England suitably qualified, to whom the Court of Directors were requested to grant the requisite permission to proceed to India. Permission has since been granted by the Court of Directors to the Rev. Dr. James Adamson, minister of the Scottish congregation at the Cape of Good Hope, to proceed to Calcutta, on receiving a requisition from the Bengal Government to that effect.

Institutions in Nuddea.

The report of 1829 refers to an allowance which had been enjoyed by some learned preceptors in Nuddea, amounting to 100 rupees per month, for the restoration of which the parties had petitioned the Government. The Committee of Public Instruction having received orders to examine and report upon this petition, deputed their junior member to the spot to make the necessary inquiries. His report contains the history of this institution, and the following description of the primitive modes of study practised in Nuddea, which is incorporated into the committee's report, on receipt of which it was determined to continue the allowance of 100 rupees per month to the petitioners.

" Nuddea contains about twenty-five establishments for study; these are called tolls, and consist of a thatched chamber for the pundit and the class, and two or three ranges of mud hovels in which the students reside. The pundit does not live on the spot, but comes to the toll every day in which study is lawful at an early hour, and remains till sun-set. The huts are built and kept in repair at his expense; and he not only gives instruction gratuitously, but assists to feed and clothe his class; his means of so doing being derived from former grants from the Rajah of Nuddea, and presents made to him by the zemindars in the neighbourhood at religious festivals, the value of which much depends on his celebrity as a teacher.

" The students are all full grown men, some of them old men; the usual number in a toll is about 20 or 25, but in some places where the pundit is of a high repute, there are from 50 to 60. The whole number is said to be between 500 and 600. The greater proportion consists of natives of Bengal; but there are many from remote parts of India, especially from the south. There are some from Nepaul and Assam, and many from the eastern districts, especially Tirhoot. Few, if any, have means of subsistence of their own; their dwelling they obtain from their teacher; their clothes and food in presents from him or the shopkeepers and landholders in the town or neighbourhood. At the principal festivals, they disperse for a few days in quest of alms, when they collect enough to maintain them till the next interval of leisure. All those who come from places more than three days' journey from Nuddea have hitherto depended very much upon the grant from Government, which gave them from twelve annas to one rupee a month each, and nearly sufficed to procure them food. The number of the Vidisika or foreign students was generally between 100 and 150, and there are about the latter number still at Nuddea, awaiting the result of their petition. If not complied with, they will find it necessary to quit the place.

" The chief study at Nuddea is nyaya or logic; there are also some establishments for tuition in law, chiefly in the works of Rughu Nundara, a celebrated Nuddea pundit; and in one or two places grammar is taught. Some of the students, particularly several from the Diklian, spoke Sanscrit with great fluency and correctness.

" I made particular inquiry of the students with respect to the distribution of the allowance, and entire satisfaction was uniformly expressed on this subject. A petty saraf or podar, accompanied by one of their number, is deputed to receive the allowance at the collector's treasury. On his return, he divides it among the Vidisi students, whose presence in the town is perfectly well known. The podar whom I saw keeps a shop for the sale of grain, and supplies the students with food, advancing them occasional maintenance on the credit of their monthly allowance. They are commonly in his debt; but he is too unimportant a personage, and the students are too numerous, and as Brahmins too influential, for him to practise any fraud upon them. The allowance, I have no doubt, is fairly distributed; and although the value of the learning acquired at Nuddea may not be very highly estimated by Europeans, yet it is in great repute with the natives, and its encouragement, even by the trifling sum awarded, is a gracious and popular measure. There can be no doubt of its being a very essential benefit to those students who have no other fixed means of support."

[For further notices of native establishments for education in Nuddea, *see* under Indigenous Schools, in a subsequent part of this paper.]

Bhaugulpore School.

In 1828, it was proposed to discontinue this school, it not having answered, in the opinion of the committee, the purpose of general instruction, with a view to which it had been established. As a regimental school, it was supposed that it might be useful, but for this purpose only it was considered inexpedient to burthen the education fund with a charge of 300 rupees per month. The report of 1829-30 gives a more favourable view of the state of this institution, and announces the determination of the Government to continue it. From this report it appears that during that year 134 pupils had been in attendance, chiefly from the hills, of whom 57 had left the school during the year, after acquiring various degrees of proficiency; and that of the 77 who were present at the examination the first class consisted mostly of boys from the hills; and in the other classes the proportion of sepoys was less than usual. The scholars were mostly of a less advanced age than formerly, and their reading had been more miscellaneous and more likely to be of service generally. In these respects, therefore, the committee remarked that the character of the school had already undergone a beneficial change.

The means of further improvement suggested by Captain Graham, are the cultivation of Hindoostanee in the Nagree character, and the formation of an English class, to which the best

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

best scholars should be promoted as a reward for their exertions; the appointment of competent teachers; the limitation of the attendance of paid scholars to four years, and the authoritative interposition of the magistrate in enjoining the Hill chiefs to send their sons to school. Captain Graham had instituted two branch schools, and proposed more when competent teachers could be found. His letter, dated the 16th of February 1830, contains the following observations:

"I beg leave to suggest that when the scholars are able fluently to read the common elementary school books in one of the above characters, (the Khates or Deb alphabets), to write letters on common affairs, and are become ready accountants, they should as a reward be placed in an English class. The following are my reasons for recommending this plan:

"*First.* Judging from the attempt which has been made to teach a few of the Hill boys English at this school, as well as from the progress made by five or six boys who were under the instruction of the late Rev. T. Christian, I am led to be of opinion they would acquire that language with greater facility than the Persian, and nearly in as short a time as they learn Hindoostanee.

"*Second.* The Hill people, neither being of the Hindoo nor Mussulman religion, and quite free from the prejudices of caste, esteem a knowledge of the English language as a sure means of their obtaining lucrative employment under Europeans, and thereby becoming a most useful race of people in place of remaining in their present degraded state. I have at different times employed several of them in my private service, and have always found them active, honest and cheerful, although constantly suffering from the hatred of the other servants.

"*Third.* As they have neither priests nor images, and are very independent as to religious matters, the common class books used in any English school would not now be objected to by them."

The Chinsurah Schools.

THESE schools, which were placed under the superintendence and orders of the instruction committee in 1824, appear subsequently to that date to have declined considerably; in consequence of which some of the members of that committee, in 1827, expressed doubts as to the utility and expediency of maintaining them. The Government determined to await a communication from the local committee, which proving more favourable than had been anticipated, the schools were continued. The examination report for the year 1829, gives the following results:

Number of schools - - - - - -	14
Number of scholars on the books - - -	1,540
Ditto - - - - in attendance - -	1,215

The scholars consisting of different castes in the following proportions:

In every 100 boys	10 Mussulman.
	15 Brahmins.
	15 Kyast.
	15 Baidey.
	45 Soodra.

These are divided into three classes, of which the first peruses the Bengalee works of Messrs. Yates and Pearson on geography, astronomy and natural philosophy; the studies of the others are of a merely elementary character, or lessons in spelling and reading. By means of these schools, the committee remark, "useful instruction and improved feeling are disseminated amongst the villages above and below Chinsurah, but their scattered position renders effective superintendence impracticable." It does not appear that any general examination of the pupils has taken place. The state of the schools is from time to time reported by the superintendant, Mr. Pearson. The committee do not anticipate that the acquirements of the students will ever be more than elementary.

Chinsurah Free School.

THIS separate establishment, which is, like the other schools, under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, contained in 1829, 64 males, of whom from 30 to 40 were Hindoos, and six girls. The studies of the senior classes, it is observed, appear to have assumed a higher scale than in former years; the History of England and Miscellaneous Extracts being added to the perusal of the Bible and the acquirement of English grammar. The correspondence relative to the grant made to this school will be found in the Appendix.

Rajpootana or Ajmere Schools.

THE sum of 300 rupees per month, assigned for the support of these schools, appears to have been appropriated in the following proportion:

	Rupees.
Salary to Mr. Cary, as superintendant - - - - - - -	200
To the expenses of the school, including two native teachers - -	100
Rs	300

In 1827, these schools, then four in number, were reduced to one at Ajmere. For the use of this establishment, a supply of books was forwarded from the Presidency, which proved advantageous; and the principal civil authority at Ajmere was required to superintend the periodical examinations of the scholars.

In 1828, an examination took place at Ajmere, in the presence of the honourable R^{d} Cavendish and some qualified natives, the result of which is stated by the education committee to have been unsatisfactory. There were at that time less than 200 boys in this school; they were divided into two departments, Hindoo and Persian, in neither of which was much proficiency evinced; the Hindoo students of the second class being reported to read indifferently, and those of the first having learned a few pages of Sanscrit grammar. The pupils in this division were, however, with few exceptions, very young, none having been attached to the school more than two years. The state of the Persian classes was still less satisfactory. Both departments studied arithmetic, in which, in the Persian class particularly, progress had been made to the rule of three. The committee observe that all the reports they have received from the superintendant are merely tabular statements, and that they look to the political agent and his assistant, under the orders of Government, to report on the state of the school, the duties of the superintendant, the description of teachers employed, the salaries they severally receive, the course of study, the hours of attendance, the inducements held out to scholars to attend and to exert themselves, the possibility of fixing a small charge for tuition or of assisting the means of support by private subscriptions and donations, admitting subscribers or donors to a share in the superintendence, and also to the practicability and advantage of introducing the study of English, in which Mr. Cary might no doubt take an active part.

Cawnpore Free School.

The report of the education committee states, that a public examination of the state of this school took place in February 1830, before the Rev. E. White, the Rev. J. Whiting and others, which gave great satisfaction to many persons well qualified to judge of the efficiency of the system pursued in the school.

The boys' school contained 75 scholars studying English alone, 47 who were studying Sanscrit, and 23 who were studying Persian and Arabic. These last classes commenced the study of English after the examination. There were also 11 girls in the school. It is stated that the English classes contained a large proportion of Hindoos and a few Mahomedans; that the upper classes had made considerable proficiency in ancient history, geography and arithmetic; that they were familiar with English grammar, and could translate from English into Hindoostanee; that there were few (seven in the first class) who had attained adolescence, being many of them under 12 years of age, instead of adults between 20 and 30, or even older, who were formerly learning to spell in this school.

Only the elements of Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian were taught, and the Koran learned, " probably by rote." This seminary is stated to have been on the whole as efficiently conducted as its means permitted.

Allahabad School.

The native school in this place was set on foot in 1825 by some English gentlemen, who subscribed for its support about R^{s} 30 per month. In January 1826 the friends of the institution at Allahabad applied to the Government for patronage and assistance to the school. There were at that time in the school, 31 scholars reading Persian, and 17 reading Hindoo, for whom teachers and accommodation had been provided out of the sum subscribed. The first aid afforded to this institution out of the education fund, was a supply of books to the value of R^{s} 1,000, with a promise of further assistance when the school should have assumed a consistent and permanent character. In February 1830, the education committee received a very favourable report of the state of the school, which then consisted of about 64 students who were studying Persian and Hindoostanee, in which they were able to read works of a classical character. It is further stated, that they had acquired a tolerable proficiency in the elements of geography and arithmetic; and that some of them had acquired such a knowledge of surveying, as to have surveyed a village under the orders of the commissioner in a satisfactory manner, and that five of them had in consequence obtained employment as ameens and surveyors under the Government. The education committee in consideration of this favourable report, recommended the Government to grant to the school 100 rupees per month, out of the education fund, which recommendation was complied with.

Dacca Schools.

In 1823, a society was formed at Dacca for the support of Christian, Persian and other native male and female schools in the city of Dacca and its vicinity. This society took under its care six schools, which in three years were increased to 25 schools, attended by 1,414 scholars. The six schools had been for about three years supported by the Serampore society, but the funds of that society proving inadequate to the demand upon them, the European inhabitants of Dacca, aided by many natives of liberal dispositions, subscribed for the support and enlargement of these schools. " Through some unaccountable cause," the native subscribers withdrew their support in 1826, and the number of Europeans in Dacca being too limited to afford the means of supporting these schools, application was made to the Bengal Government for pecuniary aid, who referred the request to the education committee. That committee reported, that these schools did not fall strictly within the limit of their superintendence, and even had it been otherwise, that the fund annually at their disposal was entirely appropriated. The Vice President in Council, nevertheless determined, under date 30th December 1826, to present the Dacca schools with 3,000 rupees, and a supply of school books.

Etawah School.

Jud. from
6 Dec. 1827,
107 to 109.
Cons. 1 July 1829:
19, 20.
D° 3 Dec. 30.

In 1824, the superintendant of police reported that the magistrate of Etawah had appropriated the sum of R^s 101. 3 annas out of the town duties, as wages for the instructors of youth in a school, and requested to be informed whether such an appropriation of that fund was allowable. He was informed in reply that it was not allowable, without the previous sanction of Government.

Mynpoory College.

The local agent in Etawah was subsequently permitted to appropriate this sum in the support of schools for the education of youth in Persian, Hindoostanee and English, which appropriation of it continued till 1828; when the reports of the examinations of the scholars having been submitted to the education committee, it appeared that no progress had been made in useful learning; that the greater number of the pupils was generally absent, and that those who attended, derived through badness of memory, little or no benefit from the institution. The greatest number of boys reported to have been in these schools, or college, was 40. Under these circumstances the institution was abolished.

Proposed College at Bareilly.

In 1827, the local agents in Bareilly, Messrs. S. M. Boulderson, J. Davidson & C. Bradford, were required to report "what schools, colleges or seminaries of any description whatever, existed in the towns or villages" of that district. In reply they informed the education committee, that in the town of Bareilly there were 101 schools in which Persian was taught, and 20 in which the children of the Malinjims were taught accounts; besides which there were 11 persons who taught Arabic, and two who taught the science of medicine; that in the villages round about Bareilly there were nine Hindoo schools and 13 Persian; and in the other parts of the district as follows:—

	Persian.	Hindoo.
In the thannah of Bhoora - - - - -	4	–
In Ichonadab - - - - - - -	3	3
In the town of Budaou - - - - -	34	–
besides the College of Mahasnood Ally.		
In the neighbouring villages - - - - -	6	1
In Kusbah Furreedpore - - - - -	8	–
In the neighbouring villages - - - - -	8	–
In Kusbah Besulpore - - - - - -	–	2
In the neighbouring villages - - - - -	–	7
In the thannah of Dettagunge - - - -	6	2
In Riche - - - - - - - - -	–	1
In the adjoining villages - - - - -	–	11
In the Busten Ojahnee - - - - -	1	2
In the villages adjoining - - - - -	2	16
In the town of Omlah - - - - -	8	21
In the adjoining villages - - - - -	6	–
In the thannah of Bilsee - - - - -	4	3
In the town of Shagusti - - - - -	1	–
In the villages of the Pergunnah - - - -	3	1
In the thannah of Nawaubgunge - - - -	5	32
In the Busten of Sheergicoli - - - - -	2	–
In the neighbouring villages - - - - -	10	–
and that in a village of the same thannah there were resident three learned men who taught the Arabic sciences, and		
In the thannah of Meergunge - - - -	3	4

"In these schools," the local agents observe, "science of any sort is rarely studied. Works in the Persian language, such as the Bostan, Golistan, Zalicka, Madhooram Aboolfuzul, Secundernameh, Tusha Kheeleefa, Bahardanisli, are read, with a view to facility in writing Persian; besides this, the scholars are instructed in the simplest rules of arithmetic. In the colleges, the works read are in the Arabic language. The course of study includes Surf, Neho, Mautick, Laws of Composition, Fikha Kikmut, under which are included medicine, mathematics, and natural philosophy, the Buddus, and the explanations of the Koran; besides these, there are schools in which the children of Mahajans and those intended for putwarries are taught accounts; those who study the Hindoo sciences read the Vedas, the Shastres, the Poorans, Beakam Jotuh Chelum Naryul, Ojoosh Bed, Memansa, Neari. We have not heard that there are any establishments for such scholars in the villages.

"In the schools in which Persian is taught, the boys read manuscript copies of the different books, and learn to write on boards.

"Hindoos and Mussulmans have no scruples about reading together. The teachers are almost always Syeds, Sheeks, Moguls, Patans or Kaits.

"The teachers are paid from three to seven rupees a month by the person at whose house they sit; they also get their meals twice a day; and surance, that is, a kubba, razaee, toshak and bolaposh. Kubba and razee are regularly given every year, whether the old one be worn out or not; the tushak and bolaposh are sometimes given, sometimes not. Summer clothing is also sometimes given, but rarely. Those who do not pay a teacher for attending at their own houses, send their children to the houses of those who entertain one, and pay the teacher from four annas to one rupee monthly, according to their means; besides this, the master gets other perquisites, such as "jummajee" offerings, presented on Thursday evenings by each boy; from four gundahs to one and five annas; "aghazee" offerings, presented on beginning a new book, from five annas to 1½ rupee; "eidic," presented on holidays, from one anna to one rupee. The boys begin to study at six years of age sometimes, but seldom till 20; in the colleges, from 14 to 25, sometimes 30, sometimes much less, it depending upon the talents and inclination of the students. Those who learn Persian, viz. boys till the age of 14 and 15, never remain under the roof of the master; on the contrary he generally attends at the house of some person or other, where he instructs the children of the master of the house, and those of others. Schools in which accounts are taught differ in no material respect from Persian ones. Those who teach Arabic have sometimes pupils who come from a distance residing under their roof; but those who live in the same town remain in their parents' house. It is considered improper to take any thing from Arabic students, unless from necessity. The schools in the towns are well attended in comparison with those of the villages; we have heard of no schools supported by public grants."

On receipt of this report, the education committee addressed the Government, suggesting the expediency of establishing a college in this district, where such abundant materials for a learned establishment appeared to be already in existence. "In devising a plan for a college at Bareilly," the committee observed, "it is clearly unnecessary to provide for elementary instruction, as the means of acquiring a certain previous proficiency are already ample. It will also, perhaps, be unnecessary to make any allowance to any number of pupils, as instruction is so generally paid for; but it is not universally defrayed by the scholars' funds, and in some cases, food and clothes are supplied by the teacher. Perhaps a limited foundation of 50 poor pupils will be sufficient."

The establishment of a college in the district at Bareilly had been suggested by two of the members of the education committee, Messrs. Mackenzie and Stirling, chiefly for the two following reasons: the great desire of the native community there for its establishment, and the beneficial effects it would probably produce upon their sentiments towards the Government, as well as their intellectual improvement. The fact, that nearly 3,000 persons in the district were at the time receiving education, and 300 seminaries open (either muktahs for instruction in Persian, chatrals for Hindoo, or patsals for Sanscrit, besides 17 teachers of the Arabic), was considered as justifying the assumption that a college would be productive of considerable benefit.

On a review of the existing means, it was submitted that the evils of the existing system which rendered it necessary to consume 25 or more years in the acquisition of useful knowledge, were of a kind to be removed only by that permanent and systematic instruction which the establishment of a college would furnish.

The scale on which it was proposed that the college should be established was as follows:

			Rupees.
1 Moulavie, - - - - - - -		per month	50
2 ditto, at - - - - -	40 rupees	- „ -	80
1 Persian moonshee - - - -	- -	- „ -	30
1 Pundit - - - - -	- -	- „ -	40
2 ditto, at - - - - -	30 rupees	- „ -	60
2 Hindoo pundits, at - - -	25 rupees	- „ -	50
English teacher - - - -	- -	- „ -	50
50 Pupils, at - - - -	3 rupees	- „ -	150
Superintendant - - - -	- -	- „ -	250
Servants and contingencies - -	- -	- „ -	240
	Rupees, per Month	- - -	1,000

If it were found to be unnecessary to provide for the pupils, the 150 rupees was to be added to the salaries of the establishment of teachers, or to be given in prizes.

The Bengal Government at first fully concurred in the propriety of establishing a college at Bareilly, and in the suggestions which had been offered by the education committee respecting its superintendence, and the course of study to be followed by the persons admitted into it; and a local committee of management was named, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Francis Hawkins, esq. agent to the Governor-general.
William Cowell, esq. judge of the Provincial Court.
H. Dick, esq. judge and magistrate.
S. M. Boulderson. esq. collector; and
J. Davidson, esq. sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces;

who were accordingly advised of the intention of the Government, and directed to communicate with the general committee on the subject.

This proposed establishment was, upon further consideration, abandoned, in consequence of the expense which would have attended it, and more particularly the "cost of providing a suitable building."

Bhowanipore and Kidderpore Schools.

THESE schools were established by native gentlemen for the instruction of Hindoo lads in English; they were supported by voluntary subscription; and in May 1829, were placed upon an improved footing. In the management of them, Europeans and Natives were then associated; they were opened to pay-scholars, and the School Society in Calcutta made them a monthly grant towards their support; but this resource not proving adequate to their wants, they applied to the education committee for assistance. Their immediate wants extended only to about Rs 500 for the necessary school furniture; but the education committee placed Rs 1,000 at the disposal of the School Society for the use of each school, considering it to be "a great object to establish schools of this description, which might in time serve as preparatory steps to the Hindoo college, and relieve that institution of part of the duty of elementary tuition." They have since been united, and have been found to realize the advantages expected from them.

The Calcutta Education Press.

THE whole establishment has been transferred to the Baptist mission press. During its existence as a separate establishment, between July 1824 and February 1830 it cost the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - Rs

its existence as a separate establishment, between July 1824 and February 1830 it cost the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - Rs	69,347	2	–
Less the value of stock in types and stationery - - - - -	10,456	7	8
Leaving a net charge of Rupees - - -	58,890	10	8

The works produced by this press within the above period were as follows:

	Finished.	In hand.		
Sanscrit - - - -	15	3		
Hindi - - - - -	3	–		
Arabic - - - -	2	5		
Persian - - - -	4	1		
	24	9	Total - -	33

They are all, it is observed, books required for the classes of the colleges, or standard works on Hindoo or Mahomedan law. As fast as completed, they were distributed to the different establishments in proportions suited to the probable demand, and the balance, of the Sanscrit books especially, formed a fund which obviated all necessity for pecuniary rewards.

The value of the books which had been completed and distributed was—

Computed at - - - - - - - - - - Rs	11,990	–	–
And those in hand at - - - - - - - -	15,838	–	–
Making a total of rupees - - - - - - - -	27,828	9	–
The value of the unfinished Works was estimated at - -	31,062	1	8
Total - - - - - - - Rs	58,890	10	8

On the transfer of the press to the Baptist missionaries a depository was established at the Presidency for books on sale, with an establishment amounting to rupees per month 58.

The superintendence of this establishment has been confided to Mr. Tytler, in addition to the duties which will devolve upon him from the general revisal and correction of the proofs of the different publications.

The Bengal Government, in addition to the establishment and maintenance of a press, have encouraged, by the purchase and distribution of them, many useful publications.

A series of such publications authorized by the Government in July 1829 amounted to Rs 4,891. A similar patronage had been afforded to other works, including a translation of Hooper's Anatomy into Arabic by Mr. Tytler, which had been nearly completed.

A revised and corrected edition of Moulavi Abdoor Ruheem's translation of Hutton's Mathematics; this, although considered desirable, had been deferred on account of the expense which would attend it.

The first part of Hutton's course, which is confined to arithmetic, it had been determined to publish; also

The work of Bridges on Algebra, translated by Moulavi Abdoor Ruheem, and revised by Principal Mill.

The first books of Euclid, both in Persian and Arabic.

A short treatise on Logarithms, and another on Surveying.

A new edition of Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary.

It has also been determined to purchase 100 copies each of three works on Mahomedan law, published by natives, which are reported as works of high character, and to commence a second series of works for the Sanscrit college, as recommended by the pundits of the several classes. The series to comprehend the following works:

LAW.—Vivada Chintamoni, Dattalea Chandrika Mindusa, Vyvaha Tatwa, Asoucha Tatwa, Uhnika Tatwa.

LITERATURE.—History of Cashmir, Naishadh, with Commentary.

RHETORIC.—Kavyadersa Kavikalpatata, Kavalayananda.

LOGIC.—Kusa Manjali, Muktwada, Vidhivada Tarksara.

VEDANTA.—Bhashya. The ten Upanishads.

GRAMMAR.—List of Roots, and Commentary on Magdabadhoo.

MATHEMATICS.—Bija (Algebra), Swya Sidhanta (Astronomy).

The printing of the series to be proceeded in at a fixed rate.

The report of the education committee, dated 28th May 1830, concludes with the following proposal, to which the Government assented. We "recommend strongly for publication a work of a more extensive and costly description; the heroic poem, entitled the Mahabarat. This work appears to be the chief source from which the whole body of the Puranas is derived, and comprises every authentic tradition that has been preserved by the Hindoos of their former social and political condition. Independently, therefore, of its high estimation amongst the Hindoos as a sacred poem, it merits from its comprehensive and historical character, perpetuation by the press, whilst it will form a very acceptable class book, and be a reward of the highest value as a prize book at the public examinations. We therefore beg to recommend its publication according to the form and estimate submitted by Mr. Pearce, or in five volumes quarto, at a charge not exceeding Rs 20,000. The work must occupy several years before it is completed, and it will be much cheaper as well as correcter than manuscript copies. We doubt not it will find an extensive sale amongst the Hindoos, sufficient probably to reimburse the cost of printing."

REGULATION XI. of 1826.

IN August 1826 the Bengal Government had again under its consideration the proposal to make literary attainments the condition of appointment to the law stations in the courts, and of permission to practise as law officers in those courts. In furtherance of this object, a committee of examination at the Presidency was appointed, consisting of the following members:—Mr. M'Naghten, President; Mr. W. H. Wilson, Captain Ruddell, Captain Ousley and the Rev. Mr. Carey, Members; assisted by the kazeeool kuzant and mooftee of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; the pundits of the same, the principal modums of the Madrissa, and the chief pundit of the Hindoo college; and Regulation XI. of 1826 was passed. This Regulation was limited in the first instance to moulavies and pundits. Students, although not on the establishment, were allowed to practise, and an allowance granted to them.

The following Rules were also passed for the guidance of the committee, and embodied in the Regulation:

I. The committee to act under the orders of Government in the judicial department.

II. The appointment and removal of law officers in the several courts to be made by the Government on the nomination of the local officers.

III. All nominations to such situations to be made from amongst the number of candidates possessing suitable certificates.

IV. "Whenever a vacancy may occur from death, resignation or otherwise, in the station of law officer of a Zillah or Provincial Court, or of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the authority empowered to impose a successor in the event of the candidate or candidates for succession, not possessing a certificate of qualification from the superintendant of a college supported by Government, or from a committee of examination appointed by Government, shall report the circumstance to the committee of examination at the presidency. It will be the duty of that committee to furnish written interrogatories, and such exercises as will serve to ascertain the candidate's knowledge, both of the law and the language in which it is written, (Sanscrit or Arabic, as the case may be), to be answered and performed in the presence of the judge or judges of the court where the vacancy has occurred, so as to ensure a fair and impartial trial. The papers to be returned through the same authority to the committee, who will exercise their discretion in issuing or withholding a certificate of qualification.

V. "In cases where no candidate possessing that testimonial, or willing to stand the prescribed examination, is forthcoming, or where those applying for examination have failed, it will then be the duty of the court to apply to the local committee of the nearest Government Hindoo or Mahomedan college, as the case may be, or to the general committee of public instruction at the Presidency, to recommend a duly qualified successor to the vacant office, who has passed through a course of collegiate education, and obtained the requisite certificate at one of the public institutions.

VI. "At the annual examination holden at the Madrissa and Hindoo colleges of Calcutta, it shall be permitted to learned natives residing at the Presidency, and to all who may resort thither for the purpose, to claim an examination at either institution, with the view of taking out a certificate, testifying their fitness for the situation of Hindoo or Mahomedan law officers; such examination to be conducted under the general orders and direction of the Presidency committee of examination, and the certificate to be issued under their signatures respectively."

Orders of the Court of Directors.

THE despatches of the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of Bengal of the undermentioned dates, contain the Court's observations in general, commendatory and confirmatory, on the measures pursued by the Bengal Government, with a view to the promotion of education among the natives of the several provinces subordinate to that presidency.

Letter to Bengal in the Revenue Department, dated 18th February 1824.
Ditto Public - - - - ditto - 5th September 1827.
Ditto ditto - - - ditto - 18th February 1829.
Ditto ditto - - - ditto - 29th September 1830.
Ditto ditto - - - ditto - 24th August 1831.

The revenue despatch of February 1824, calls the particular attention of the Bengal Government to the necessity of selection both in the persons employed in the business of tuition, and in the works chosen as means of instruction with a view to the introduction of genuine science among the natives of India, in preference to that which had been considered learning by the Hindoos and Mahomedans.

The points principally adverted to in the Court's subsequent despatches, are the following: the despatch of September 1827, suggests the desirableness of abolishing as speedily as possible the practice of allowing pensions to students, and of restricting even necessary expenses within the most moderate limits. The services of the late Dr. Lumsden in the Calcutta Madrissa, are eulogized, and his zeal, attention, talents and learning acknowledged; the arrangements proposed in the Vidyalaya are confirmed, and particularly the proposed establishment of two professorships.

This despatch directs the greatest attention to be paid to the moral as well as intellectual characters of the students, so as to render them in the highest degree available to the public service, and the Government is authorized to employ every means with a view to discountenance vicious, and reward good conduct.

The orders for employing natives, duly certified to have attained the necessary qualifications in the courts of law, as law officers and pleaders, are also confirmed, and the donations of the Hindoo Rajahs to the education fund, declared to be highly gratifying, and the mode of the expression of the Government's approbation of their conduct confirmed, in addition to which the Government is directed to make them acquainted with the sentiments of the Court of Directors respecting them.

The separate despatch of February 1829, which related to the finances of the Company, chiefly remarks on the expense attending the establishments for education, and directs economy in the management of them.

The despatch of September 1830, reviews the state of the several institutions for education, as reported in the letters from Bengal of September 1827 and August 1829, which is considered satisfactory and highly gratifying. "The increasing efficiency and popularity of these institutions," it is observed, "not only affords complete proof that their establishment was called for by the state of public feeling, and by the circumstances of the times, but also conveys the gratifying assurance that the higher classes of our Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects are ripe for a still further extension among them of European education and European science and literature."

After a review of the state of the several colleges, the despatch adverts to the establishment of separate English colleges, and the desire of the natives to acquire the English language sufficiently, manifested by the success of the Anglo-Indian college at the Presidency, and contains some observations on the comparative importance of the English and Native languages as means of improving the native character, on the selection of teachers, on the preparation of useful elementary books, and the endowment of scholarships; on the regulation for requiring all candidates for law appointments or practice to give proof by examination or otherwise of their competency; on the proposal to introduce the English as the language of public business, and on the proposal to establish a college at Bareilly; in the latter proposal, the Court of Directors fully acquiesced.

The despatch of August 1831 contains a review of the state of the different institutions for native education, as reported in the letter from Bengal of August 1830, which is considered to be in general highly encouraging and satisfactory. The Court approve the establishment of an hospital, in connection with the Calcutta Sanscrit college for the accommodation of the medical class, whose progress has been eminently successful; that of the students in the Anglo-Indian college was considered to have been not so satisfactory as had been expected. The donation of Rajah Ishmaud-ood-Dowlah to the college at Delhi, the Court considered an important aid, and highly approved the means by which it was intended to commemorate it, as they also have the encouragement which has been given to the intended publications of the Baptist missionaries at Serampore, in English and Bengalee, and the other measures of the Bengal Government, with a view to the promotion of native education.

REPORTS on Indigenous Schools in the Provinces under the *Bengal* Government.

Delhi Territory.

In December 1826, the principal assistant to the resident commissioner in this district forwarded to Calcutta some reports on the native schools then existing there, which contain the following particulars:

In a letter from the principal assistant, Mr. Fraser, it is stated that "in the town of Panniput there are several ill supported and thinly attended schools, which appeared to have had their origin with some respectable individuals, and to have deteriorated year after year since the introduction of the British rule. The teachers are generally paid by the guardians of the children, according to their means, and seldom continue, from the trifling remuneration which they receive, long to exercise the calling of schoolmasters. One teacher of respectable family and attainments receives a monthly allowance of 30 rupees from the Nawaub Meerkhan, who does not, however, appear now to have or ever to have had any connection with the district." The number of schools in the town of Panniput, it is stated, amounted nominally to 21, but there was reason to believe that only two or three were attended by more than a very few children.

" In the many large and populous villages in the pergunnahs, Panniput, Bursut and Chowasuth, there are few, if any, establishments for education. Many of the syyuds of Furreedpore and Bursut read and write Persian, and the zemindars of Dhursowlee and Koultha employ mutsuddys commonly to instruct their children, but who are really occupied in keeping the village accounts. In no other village of these pergunnahs is there any school.

" In pergunnah Soonput it is reported by the thanadar that there are but three schools; one in the town of Soonput, which is believed to contain a population of upwards of 10,000 souls, and one in each of the villages of Fumana and Mohana. For many years, Mr. William Fraser supported schools in the larger villages of the pergunnah, but was forced to withdraw his aid in consequence of finding the necessary disbursements too heavy to be supplied from private funds.

" In the town of Kurnaul (containing 20,000 inhabitants) there is only one school, supported by the canoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah, and one in the village of Ghurrowda, established by the zemeendars; both are, however, said to be of a very negative utility."

By the other returns furnished by the assistant, it appears that in 18 establishments for education in this district, which were chiefly held in mosques, and in many of which the Koran only was read, the number of scholars in attendance was as follows:

1.	In Causumcut village, Hansie Pergunnah - - -	15	scholars.	The children furnished by their parents with books and food.
2.	In Cusbah Hansie - -	5	,,	An establishment of two teachers, recommended by the ameens.
3.	Ditto - - - - -	4	,,	The children furnished by their parents with books and food.
4.	Ditto - - - - -	10	,,	
5.	Cusbah Hissan - -	15	,,	Establishments for education at these places recommended by the ameens.
6.	Ditto - - - - -	7	,,	
7.	Ditto - - - - -	5	,,	
8.	Futtlehabad - - - -	7	,,	
9.	Sewane - - - - -	7	,,	
10.	Burwalleh - - - -	15	,,	
11.	Ditto - - - - -	20	,,	
12.	Toosham - - - -	9	,,	
13.	Raneea - - - - -	6	,,	Nothing but the Koran read in these districts.
14.	Ditto - - - - -	6	,,	
15.	Ditto - - - - -	6	,,	
15.	Ditto - - - - -	2	,,	
16.	Sirda - - - - -	23	,,	
17.	Ditto - - - - -	43	,,	
18.	Ditto - - - - -	22	,,	
		227		

The assistant states, in another report, that in the Southern Division of Delhi there were, in March 1827, 27 schools then existing, in which the Arabic and Persian were taught; the schools containing 41 Arabic and 247 Persian scholars, instructed by 24 teachers: also 70 Hindoo and Shastree schools, in which there were students in the Shaster 244, and in Hindoo 642, under 71 teachers. In many of these schools the preceptors received no pay, but taught "*gratis, in hope of heaven;*" in others, such pay as the scholars could afford to give them, with which they were content; generally, it is stated, receiving a bare subsistence, and sometimes finding it difficult to subsist.

Mr. R. Cavendish, also an assistant to the commissioner, strongly recommended to the Government to establish, at the public expense, two Persian and four Hindoo teachers in the town of Rewaree; two Hindoo at Bohora; one Persian and two Hindoo at Sonah; the same at Nho and at Hulheem; and at Hodul two Hindoo teachers. The total estimated expense per annum, Rs 4,480, which, it was submitted, might be paid out of the Rewaree town duties.

Mr. Cavendish offered it as his opinion that the scholars should not be supported by the Government, and that in preference to the Arabic the English language should be taught in the schools.

Two other returns, dated in June 1827, and furnished by the magistrate of the district, contain details of the names of villages, names of schoolmasters, and number and ages of scholars in 31 schools in this district, and of 247 schools in Delhi and its immediate vicinity. According to these returns, the schools were without exception elementary, confined to reading and writing Arabic and Persian, and to arithmetic; the ages of the scholars were in general from six to eighteen years, but some older, and in one or two instances they were of thirty years or even of forty-five years of age. The education is stated to have been either gratuitous, or the remuneration provided by the scholars, except in the instance of one school of seven scholars, the master of which received a salary of three rupees per month from the King.

School for Native Doctors.

On the 9th of May 1822, the Medical Board communicated to the Government a memorandum, pointing out the want of native doctors for the supply of the various establishments connected with the civil and military branches of the service, and suggesting the establishment of a school for native doctors, to be maintained at the expense of the Government, as the only means by which the deficiency could be supplied. The Government highly approved of the suggestion, and called upon the Medical Board to submit more detailed arrangements of their plan, in the form of a regulation for the proposed institution. Accordingly, on the 30th of May, the Board submitted their plan of a school for native doctors, which meeting with the approbation of the Government, a general order was issued on the 21st of June 1822, establishing the school on the proposed plan, as follows:

Military from 31 Oct. 1822. 290 to 303.
Cons. 24 May. 99 to 101.
D° 21 June, 105 to 108.

"The school to be established at the Presidency for the instruction of natives in medicine, with a view to the civil and military service; to be under a medical officer as superintendant; to consist of 20 students; no student to be admitted who cannot read and write the Hindoostanee language in the Nagree or the Persian character, and whose age is under 18 or above 26 years; Hindoos and Mussulmans equally eligible, if respectable; the sons of native doctors in the service to be preferred; students to be regularly enlisted as soldiers, and supported by the Government, and when duly qualified, to receive certificates to that effect and practise; entitled to their discharge after 15 years; the superintendant to direct the studies, practical pursuits, and general conduct of the students; to prepare manuals of the most necessary parts of medical science for their use in the native language, to give demonstrations, and to deliver courses of lectures to them on those subjects, and, generally, to take every available means of imparting to them a practical acquaintance with the diseases of most frequent occurrence in India, the remedies best suited to their cure, and the proper mode of applying those remedies:"

The superintendant to be subject to the orders of the Medical Board under whom he was to conduct all the correspondence of the establishment, and regulate all its interior details:

Candidates for admission to the school to be selected and recommended by superintending surgeons of divisions:

The students to be attached to the several hospitals at the Presidency, for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge, and to be subject to military law, and liable to be removed, if, from dulness, idleness, negligence or misconduct, they are considered to be not likely to profit by the superintendant's instructions:

Their allowances fixed at R^s 8 per month each while in the school; their pay as native doctors raised to R^s 20 instead of 15 in garrison, and to R^s 25 instead of 20 in the field; also invalid pensions allowed to them at the rate of R^s 7 per mensem for less than seven years service; from seven to fifteen years, one-third of their field pay; at the expiration of fifteen years, R^s 10 per month; and after 22 years serviee, one half of the field or garrison pay:

Native doctors employed with the army not liable to dismission, but by sentence of court martial.

The salary of superintendant was fixed at R^s 800 per month; to which office Mr. Jameson, secretary to the Medical Board, was appointed.

The Court of Directors expressed doubts as to the advantages likely to arise from this establishment, of which the object was acknowledged to be of difficult accomplishment, and expressed a preference for the more simple plan adopted at Fort St. George, of educating half castes for medical service, by admitting them as dressers in the hospitals. The difficulty adverted to in the despatch of the Court of Directors arose out of the necessity of having to impart "knowledge not merely novel, but of a nature possibly too abstruse and refined for the rude and unprepared minds of the pupils, and occasionally from the impossibility of stating a fact or conveying a notion, for the proper expression of which no terms are to be found in the native dialects." The Court did not, nevertheless, direct the immediate abolition of the school, but remarked on the disproportionate salary assigned to the superintendant, and on the probability that his duties in that capacity would interfere with his other official engagements.

Military to 15 Sept. 1824. 87 to 94.

In 1823, Mr. Jameson the superintendant died, and previously to the appointment of a successor, it was resolved to subject the candidates for the office to an examination in the college of Fort William, as to their acquaintance with the necessary languages. The appointment was given to Surgeon Breton, together with that of secretary to the Medical Board, and an aggregate salary allowed him of R^s 1,600 per month. Surgeon Breton immediately undertook the compilation of a vocabulary of the names of the different parts of the human body, and of medical and technical terms in the Roman, Persian and Nagree characters: and also to submit copies of demonstrations of the brain, thoracic and abdominal viscera, and of the structure of the eye, in the Persian and Nagree character. The only expense attendant on these publications was, the cost of the paper, a salary of R^s 40 per month for a pundit, and the use of the lithographic press. An Hindoostanee version of the latest edition of the London Pharmacopœia in the Persian and Nagree characters has also been published, together with some extremely well "executed anatomical plates;" an essay on suspended animation; an essay on the poison of serpents; and on the effects of mineral and vegetable poisons; a concise description of the structure of the eye; of

Military from 15 Dec. 1823, 149.
Cons. 29 March, 117, 118.
Pub. D° 10 Ap. 43, 44.
Mil. D° 6 June 1823. 120, 121.
D° 3 Oct. 118, 119.
D° 16 Nov. 130, 131.
D° 4 Dec. 96, 97.
D° 26 Feb. 1826. 113 to 115.
D° 19 April, 137 to 140.
D° from 1 April 1825. 16 to 24.
Cons. 2 April 1824. 73 to 75.
D° 18 March 1825. 179 to 182.
Military from 15 Dec. 1826, whole.
Cons. 30 Dec. 1825. 147, 148.
Cons. 10 Jan. 1826. 260.
D° 17 Feb. 112, 113.
D° 14 July 257.

Cons. 27 July 1826. 150 to 153. D° 5 Aug. 98 to 224. the thoracic and abdominal viscera, the brain and the bones; a treatise on intermittent fever; on cataract, and on the European and native modes of couching; on rheumatism and cholera. The services of Surgeon Breton in the management of this establishment have been eulogized by the Bengal Government, and the Court of Directors considered "his praiseworthy anxiety for its success," as giving him a reasonable claim to the indulgence which had been granted to him.

In May 1825, the Medical Board submitted a report, explaining the reasons why it appeared unadvisable to adopt the Madras system of employing as doctors those who had served as dressers in the hospitals, and also explaining satisfactorily both to the Government and to the Court the superior usefulness and success of the school for native doctors, as it had been established, and was then conducted, in Calcutta.

Eight of the pupils who had been educated in this seminary were appointed native doctors, and sent with the troops serving in Arracan.

It is also stated that "during the prevalence of cholera in Calcutta in 1825, the pupils were most usefully employed in distributing medicines in the different thannah stations, and in affording to the wretched and numerous victims of the disease, every assistance in the power of European art to bestow."

In February 1826, it was determined at the instance of the Medical Board, to extend the benefits of the institution to 50 scholars, and to increase the monthly allowance assigned to each to Rs 10, in order to secure the services of the more respectable natives of India. It was also resolved to fix the ages of admission at between 14 and 18, instead of between 18 and 26; the latter limitation having been found to exclude many desirable candidates.

The Court of Directors has confirmed these changes, and, at the request of the Bengal Government, has sent to Calcutta some models of anatomical subjects in wax, prepared in this country for a warm climate.

Surgeon Breton's last report of the state of this establishment, is dated in May 1830. He is since dead.

Calcutta Free School.

Pub. Cons. 1 June 1826, 36 to 38. 2 June, 22. IN May 1826, the governors of this school represented to the Bengal Government that in consequence of the reduction of the rate of interest on the government securities, in which their funds were invested, they were unable to continue the school on its then extended scale, unless the Government would afford them aid. In support of this application they urged the greatly increased demand for the admission of destitute children; that they had been compelled to reduce their numbers from 400 to 280, viz. 195 boys and 85 girls; and that unless aid could be afforded to them they must make a further reduction.

Pub. from 3 Aug. 1826. 189, 190. D° to 13 Aug. 1828. 102. Under these circumstances the Government resolved as follows: "The Governor-general in Council, adverting to the extensive benefits which the free-school is the instrument of diffusing, considers so useful an establishment to possess a strong claim on the bounty of Government with reference to the deterioration of the resources of the institution, and his Lordship in Council has accordingly been pleased to resolve, that an allowance of Rs 800 per month, being the amount hitherto contributed by the Government to the vestry fund, be granted to the free school from that date, subject to the confirmation of the honourable Court of Directors."

Pub. Cons. 20 July 1828. 30, 31, The Court confirmed the grant, at the same time suggesting the propriety of uniting the free school with the benevolent institution, the two establishments appearing to be of a similar character; but the Bengal Government, in reply, has stated points of difference which render such an union impracticable. This school is also allowed by the Government to conduct its correspondence free of postage.

Calcutta School Society.

Pub. Cons. 9 April 1829. 33, &c. IN March 1825, the Court of Directors confirmed the grant of Rs 500 per month which had been made to this society by the Bengal Government, and expressed their approbation of the measures which had been adopted with a view to the education of persons as teachers for native schools, in the following terms: "The Calcutta School Society appears to combine with its arrangements for giving elementary instruction an arrangement of still greater importance, for educating teachers for the indigenous schools. This last object we deem worthy of great encouragement, since it is upon the character of the indigenous schools that the education of the great mass of the population must ultimately depend. By training up, therefore, a class of teachers, you provide for the eventual extension of improved education to a portion of the natives of India, far exceeding that which any elementary instruction that could be immediately bestowed, would have any chance of reaching."

Calcutta School-book Society.

Pub. Cons.
9 Apr. 1829.
33, &c.

By the last report of this Society, dated in 1830, it appears that its published works in the several languages of India, then amounted to 38 volumes, as follows:

In Sanscrit	3
Bengallee	9
Hindee	3
Arabic	2
Persian	5
Hindoostanee	1
Anglo-Bengalee	3
Anglo-Hindee	1
Anglo-Persian	3
Anglo-Hindoostanee	2
English	6
	38

Comprehending the following works:

In Sanscrit.

Sanscrit Grammar, (Bengalee character); Sanscrit Reader, (Nagree character); Sanscrit Reader, (Bengalee character); Cashenath's Logic, (*Nyay Darshwn*); Sanscrit Couplets; Elements of Natural History and Philosophy; Ramjoy's Law of Hindoo Inheritance.

In Bengalee.

Picture Alphabet; Bengalee Primer, (Likhya Poostok); Stewart's Elementary Tables in Ten Numbers; Bengalee First Spelling Books; Radha Caunt Deb's Spelling Book; Keith's Bengalee Grammar in question and answer; Rammohun Roy's Grammar; Bengalee Vocabulary, (*Obhidan*); Harle's Arithmetic, mixed model, (*Gonitanka*); May's Arithmetic, native model, (*Goorto*); Map of the World; Pearce's Instructive Copy Books; Serampore Geography, (*Goladhya*); Pearce's Geography, with Map of the World, (*Bhoogol Britant*); Pearson's Dialogues on Geography, with Map of the World; Smyth's Zemindarry Accounts, Three Parts; Elements of Natural Philosophy and Natural History, (*Podarth's Bedya Sar*); Elements of Ancient History, (*Itias Somachoy*); Fables, or Moral Tales, (*Neeticatha*), Three Parts; Pleasing Tales, (*Monorranjon Etitias*); Stewart's Historical Anecdotes, (*Oopodesh Cotha*); Indian Youth's Magazine, (*Digdurshum*) No. 1 to 26; Goldsmith's History of England, by F. Carey; History of British India, ten numbers; Pearson's Familiar Letters, (*Potro Commodu*); Account of the Lion, (*Suiger Biborun*); Lawson's Natural History, (*Pushwabola*). Nos. 1 to 5; Pearson's School Instructions, (*Pathasalar Biborum*); Defence of Native Female Education, (*Stree Sikhya Bidhayok*); Bengalee Encyclopædia, (*Vidyaharavulee*), Nos. 1 to 14, only 25 copies printed; Breton's Treatise on Cholera, 1,000 copies printed and distributed gratis; Yates's Abridgement of Fergusson's Astronomy, with plates; Yates's Anecdotes of Celebrated Characters in Ancient History; Reward Book, No. 1.

In Hindee.

Primer; Rowe's Spelling Book, (*Mool Sooha*), published in parts; Adam's Arithmetic and Grammar; Pearce's Outlines of Geography and History, (*Bhoogul Brittant*); Fables, (*Nieticotha*); Historical Anecdotes, (*Oopodesh Cotha*); Defence of Native Female Education, (*Stree Sikhya Bidhayok*); Bell's Instructions, (*Pathsalar Biborum*); Hindoo Vocabulary, with interpretations in Hindoo; Pleasing Tales; Hindee Burvomallah, (Nagree character.)

In Ooriya.

Elementary Fables; Reading Lessons.

In Arabic.

Reader; Thomason's Euclid's Elements, first Six Books, (*Oosooli Ooglydoos.*)

In Persian.

Roebuck's Persian Primer; Persian Grammar, (*Guwadee Farsee*); Permutation of Arabic Inflections, (*Tabelah*); Verbal Synonymes, (*Nisabors Sibyan*); Sincar Verbal Resemblances, (*Tujvees-ool Soghat*); Thomason's Euclid's Elements, (*Oosooli Ogledoos*), first Six Books; Persian Reader, (Muntukhubah Farsee), three vols.; Map of the World; Map of Hindostan; Travels of Mirza Oboo Taleb Khan, with map of the World; Trant's Summary Index to Bengal Civil Regulations, (*Khilosah*); Persian Aithmetic; Persian Astronomy; Thomason's Persian Atlas.

In Hindoostanee.

Hindoostanee Grammar, (*Gilchrist's Risalah*); Compendium of Geography, (*Kholasah Ilmi Urz*); Hindoostanee Fables, (Persian character); Hindostanee Fables, (Nagree character); Pleasing Instructor, (*Khirud Afza*); Hindoostanee Spelling Book, 2 parts; Brown's Arithmetic, (*Kini Kisal*); Looking Glass, (*Lurkouka Diropan.*)

In English.

Murray's Spelling Book; Carpenter's Spelling Assistant; Rickett's (D'Anselmes) English Exercises; Murray's abridged Grammar; Murray's large Grammar; Chamier's Arithmetic; Joyce's Scientific Dialogues; Youth's Magazine, (*Digdurthun*), Nos 1 to 26; Goldsmith's

History of England; Wilson's Mackenzie's Collection of Oriental MSS. 2 vols.; English Spelling Books, Nos. 1 and 2; English Reader, Nos. 1 to 12.

Anglo-Asiatic.

Yates's Vocabulary, in parts, (*Anglo, Sanscrit and Bengalee*); Pearson's Idiomatical Exercises, (*Bakyaboli Anglo-Bengalee*); Pearson's English Grammar, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Pearson's Dialogues in Geography, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Morton's Bengalee and English Dictionary, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Mendie's Bengalee and English Dictionary, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Tarachund's Bengalee and English Dictionary, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Pearson's Bengalee and English Dictionary, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Yates's Elements of Natural Philosophy and Natural History, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Pleasing Tales (*Monoronjim Etitias*), (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Stewart's Historical Anecdotes, (*Oopodesh Cotha*), (*Anglo Bengalee*); Youth's Magazine, Nos. 1 to 16, (*Digdurshun*) (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Elements of Ancient History, (*Anglo-Bengalee*); Historical Anecdotes, (*Anglo-Indooee*); Pleasing Tales, (*Anglo-Indooee*); Adam's Dictionary, (*Anglo-Indooee*); Persian Reader, 3 vols. (*Muntukabul Farnee*) (*Anglo-Persia*); Bundhum's Persian and English Dictionary and Compendium of Geography, (*Kholasah Ilum Urz*), (*Anglo-Hindoostanee.*)

Of these works, including the reports of the society, an aggregate number of 28,671 copies were circulated in the years 1828 and 1829, as follows:

Of Reports - - - - - - -	651
Sanscrit Books - - - - - -	177
Bengalee - - - - - - -	10,074
Hindee - - - - - - -	2,452
Ooriya - - - - - - -	200
Arabic - - - - - - -	117
Persian - - - - - - -	1,907
Hindoostanee - - - - - -	1,173
English - - - - - - -	9,616
Anglo-Asiatic - - - - - -	2,304
Total - - -	28,671

The income and expenditure of the society within that period appears to have been about R^s 31,000.

The list of subscribers contains the names of several natives of distinction, such as the

Rajah of Benares - - - - - - - - - -	R^s 150
Baboo Oomanandun Macoor - - - - - - - - -	100
Baboo Racharant Del - - - - - - - - - -	50
Baboo Ramcomul Sem - - - - - - - - - - -	25

and others.

The report, which contains the rules of the society, a list of its officers, and some account of the proceedings at the public meeting, contains also the following observations:

"As native presses are now beginning to multiply, it is of the utmost consequence that their influence upon the community should be beneficial. In looking over the list of books printed at these presses, as given in the third report of this society, it will be perceived that many of an opposite tendency have been issued; and this must continue to be the case, till by the exertions of societies like this, and of well-informed native gentlemen, a taste is excited for works of a more instructive and scientific nature. In proportion to the influence which these exert, will be the decrease of useless and the increase of valuable publications proceeding from the native press; for the diffusion of knowledge and science invariably creates a numerous class of intelligent readers, whose minds can be gratified only with the works of a superior order. Of this the progress of the Cheap Book Society in Ireland affords a satisfactory illustration.

"It was once thought, by some, that your committee were confined within too narrow a circle, by the limitations of the third rule of the society, which states 'That it forms no part of the design of this institution to furnish religious books.' Experience has proved the opposite; the field before them is so extensive, that it is only a small part of it which they are able to cultivate; and they have reason to be thankful that their boundary is at first defined, since it has enabled them to occupy a distinct portion of ground, and has prevented them from offending many whose interest they wished to promote, and from interfering with the operations of other institutions, whose express design is to furnish books of the above description.

"Since the welfare of so many millions depends upon the success of education, your committee are confident that every step of progress made by the society will afford pleasure both to European and native gentlemen; to the former, it will be a satisfaction to transfuse into the languages of the East the improvements that have been made in education and science in the West; and to the latter, it will be a gratification to find that they have every facility afforded them for emulating those who by their superiority in the arts and sciences have eclipsed the greater part of the world."

After detailing at some length the proceedings of the committee, in its selection and publication of useful works, the report contains the following further observations:

"Next to the preparation of books, is the importance of their distribution; and the difficulties of the latter are scarcely less than of the former. These are comparatively unknown in countries where a general taste for reading has been formed; but when ignorance, indolence and prejudice unite their influence to oppose the progress of knowledge, they are powerfully felt. Where there are no pleasing associations of youth, no settled convictions of the intrinsic value of instruction, to recommend certain publications, it is no wonder that the love of ease and of money should cause them to be neglected. These obstructions once existed to a great extent in England, but they have been happily removed; and your committee have the satisfaction to state that they are beginning to be surmounted in this country, though not with the rapidity they could desire. They have cause, however, to congratulate this society, that every year diminishes their force, and witnesses the more extended circulation of its publications.

"The different institutions in Calcutta and its neighbourhood have continued, as heretofore, to receive supplies from the stores of the repository at half the cost price; and the applications for the books from the Upper Provinces are upon the increase. The general Committee of Public Instruction, the Hindoo college, the School Society, the European schools, several European regimental schools, and the various missionary associations have all materially aided the society in the distribution of its works. Among several of the native booksellers there is a regular demand for English books; and as the English language becomes more generally studied, which it does every year, it may be expected that the demand from this quarter will increase. The retail shop near the Hindoo college, as long as it was continued, effected a regular sale; but as sales thus effected were expensive in proportion to the extent; as a short time ago the shop was broken open in the night and robbed; as all the European and native booksellers in the city now keep a stock of the society's publications, or send to the depository for them when wanted; and as a shop is about to be opened near the spot by the Committee of Public Instruction, from which this association may derive some advantage, its longer continuance has appeared an unnecessary expense.

"The communication opened with the Upper Provinces through the medium of the Committee of Public Instruction, has been kept up, and continues to increase. By a letter lately received from Mr. Taylor, the society's correspondent at Delhi, it appears that there is likely to be a considerable demand for English books at that station, in consequence of which, this year, two large supplies have been forwarded."

The report then proceeds to state equally encouraging prospects at Agra, Allahabad, Patna, Moorshedabad, Chittagong, Bareilly and Benares, and after adverting to the branch societies at Madras and Bombay, and stating its receipts and disbursements, concludes as follows:

"Whether your committee look to the success that has attended their past operations, or to the wide field that requires cultivation, they find the most powerful motives to increased exertion. That a very considerable improvement in general knowledge has been effected in the native mind in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, since this institution commenced its operations, cannot be denied; and that this will continue to increase through successive years, as its publications are diffused by degrees through the Mofussil, admits of no doubt. The final success of education is certain; and though in this country its friends are doing little more at present than ploughing the ground, yet to cheer them under this toil they may with certainty anticipate the joy of harvest. They are not called to labour in a hopeless undertaking, for there is reason to believe, that as science first arose in the East, so when it has illuminated other parts of the world, it will return to the East again, and shine in eastern splendour."

Calcutta Benevolent Institution.

Pub. Cons. 4 May 1826. 65, 66.
D° 18 May, 40.
D° 31 May, 1827. 102, 103.
D° 7 June. 75.

THIS institution was founded in the year 1810, by an association of Europeans and others, by whose voluntary contributions it was supported. Its object was, as stated by the secretary of the society, Dr. William Carey, to afford tuition in Bengalee and English to youth of both sexes, the descendants of indigent Christians of all nations.

Pub. Cons.
24 Jan. 1828.
60 to 62.

In May 1826, the society represented to the Bengal Government that the average daily attendance of children of both sexes in this school was 250; that more than 1,000 children had been educated in it, and introduced to public life under favourable auspices, and that it still enjoyed the sanction of public patronage; but that owing to the increase of benevolent institutions, and the death or return to Europe of some of the early patrons of this institution, its funds were so materially diminished as to leave a balance of 10,000 rupees against the institution on the year's account. Under these circumstances, the society solicited the aid of the Company, which the Bengal Government consented to grant, and passed an order for the payment to Dr. Carey, on behalf of the institution, of the sum of 13,000 rupees.

In May 1827, in consequence of the continued insufficiency of the funds of this institution, another application was made by the secretary of the society to the Bengal Government, by whom a permanent grant was made to the institution of 200 rupees per month.

The Calcutta Ladies' School for Native Females.

Pub. from
30 Sept. 1825.
54 to 57.
Cons. 18 Aug. 1, 2.
Public to
13 Dec. 1826.
2 to 6.

IN June 1825, a society of ladies united for the promotion of female education in Calcutta and its vicinity, applied to the Government for the sum of 10,000 rupees to enable them to purchase a spot of ground on which to erect a central school. The members of the Council present, Messrs. Harington and Fendall, resolved to comply with the request; but the Governor-general having, as his Lordship afterwards stated in a minute, ascertained that it had been publicly avowed in the hearing of many native gentlemen that the object of the ladies' society was the propagation of the Christian religion, interposed his authority, and the grant was negatived. Minutes were recorded by the several members of Council on this occasion, stating their respective opinions, and the subject was referred to the Court of Directors, whose decision was confirmatory of that which had been passed by the Governor-general.

Day School at Meerut.

Judicial Cons. 15 October 1819. 18, 19, 20.
Cons. 5 May 1829 106.
21 July 47 to 52.
Public from 22 Sept. 1830. 390.

In October 1819, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-colonel Westenra, the commandant of the 8th regiment of Dragoons, Serjeant Robert Blewett, having received his discharge from that regiment, was allowed to remain in India, in order that he might open a day school at Meerut for the benefit of such persons as had no access to the regimental schools.

Meerut Free School.

Pub. Cons.
21 July 1829.
47 to 52.
Dº 5 May, 106.
Public from
22 Sept. 1830.
390.

This school was established by the chaplain of the station, the Rev. H. Fisher, in concert with Major-general John Nichols, Mr. Scott the magistrate and the chief local authorities, for the purpose of giving to boys and girls of different denominations, Christian, Hindoo and Mahomedan, plain and useful education. In 1829, the committee applied to the Government for a grant out of the education fund of Rs 8,000 to enable them to purchase a school, and for an endowment of Rs 400 per mensem. It was stated that there were then in the school 21 Europeans, (18 boys and 3 girls), 16 Hindoo boys and 34 Mussulman boys, making a total of 71 scholars, who were studying the English and Persian languages. The expenses of the school, amounting to Rs 207, were at that time defrayed by the committee and other inhabitants.

"No one" the committee observed in their address to the Bengal Government, "can have been resident in India for any length of time, (at least of sufficient endurance to enable him to form a correct opinion upon the subject), without observing the lamentable state of ignorance in which the thousands around us live and die, our fellow creatures though they are, and through various circumstances (doubtless under the control of Divine Providence) our fellow subjects.

"In happy and privileged England, the means for mental improvement are so efficient and so abundant, that even the humblest orders of the people may avail themselves of this privilege; so that according to their respective talents and industry they may benefit thereby.

"The common principles of useful knowledge and a power to put forth their respective efforts, both for their own individual good as well as for the public interests, are thus secured. But here, in this country, the scene is mournfully the reverse; we need only to call upon our benevolent and enlightened countrymen to look around upon their Indian brethren and fellow citizens, to see, to hear and to believe this melancholy truth.

"The few native schools which have from time to time been visited, afford little or no encouragement to hope that they are sufficient, or can be made sufficient to remedy the evil. Attempts, however, have been occasionally made by individuals to this effect; but from a variety of causes which it does not seem necessary in this address to enumerate, have only issued in disappointment, unless the personal and enduring superintendence of some competent patron or European teacher could keep all in order.

"Under the influence of such considerations, it has been deemed desirable to form a committee at Meerut of resident gentlemen in and round the station, in order to set on foot some practicable system of education, embracing those common acquirements which are known to be generally needful for each and every member of society in his respective rank and calling, and more especially with a view to benefit the humbler orders. These advantages should be made accessible to all descriptions of children, without restriction to European or Native, whose parents may be desirous of their profiting by such a privilege.

"In order to effect this, it was obvious that nothing could be done, even in the way of experiment, unless a fund were first established, to meet the unavoidable expenses which such an institution would incur.

"A pressing invitation to minister donations and subscriptions has therefore been circulated, and the public benefits of such a charity were so obvious, and were met with such cordiality of good feeling (a subscription of Rs 1,580 being promptly made), that a commencement was at once entered upon.

"A small house, centrally situated and surrounded by the principal bazaars, was purchased out of our slender funds, and a suitable establishment entertained. The scholars flocked readily to the proffered means, and have thus far continued stedfast in their attendance. A far greater number would be glad to come, but the very small and inadequate accommodations for the reception of a large school renders it at present impossible to attend to their desires."

The application of the Meerut school committee was referred to the Committee of Public Instruction, who replied to the reference in the following terms; and the subscribers to the school were informed accordingly.

"In our general report we have had occasion to show, that the funds of which we hold the disposal are now entirely appropriated, either actually or prospectively. It is therefore impossible to give the Meerut free school permanent assistance from the education fund. Donations of books and stationery might be occasionally furnished from the accumulations which we are able to effect, until the whole of the monthly allowance for the purposes of education is absorbed.

"If this were not the case, however, even if any disposable balance existed, we should doubt the propriety of applying any of it to the maintenance of a school of the nature of that now projected. The sum which is annually set apart for education is expressly appropriated to the improvement of the natives; and it is very doubtful, therefore, whether any portion of it is applicable to a school intended fully as much for the children of European as of native parents.

"From the experience we had of the Cawnpore school, which is the only one of a similar character with the Meerut school, supported by Government, we have reason to conclude, that although set on foot by individual subscription, the burthen of the school would very soon fall almost entirely on the Government. We have also reason to infer from the same premises, that the education given would be of a narrow and ineffective description, and wholly disproportionate to the expense at which it could alone be provided.

"In conclusion, we beg to state that permanent assistance to schools originating in private subscriptions at Goruckpore and Allahabad, has been withheld on the principle above indicated; and upon the conviction that our chief hope of making any advance in the intellectual and moral improvement of the people of India, with the means at our command, is, by forming and fostering a few effective establishments, rather than by the multiplication of seminaries of an inferior description."

Jounpôre Native Free School.

Pub. Cons.
16 Nov. 1830.
33 to 35.

In 1829, a society composed of Europeans and Natives, was formed at this station for the establishment of a free school. The object of this institution was the introduction of a better system of education than then obtained among the people, the improvement of their moral and intellectual character, and the cultivation of useful knowledge, including the arts and sciences of Europe. Mr. G. F. Brown was appointed secretary to the society, who solicited for it the patronage of the Bengal Government, urging that the respectable natives of the district, to the number of 40, had readily come forward to support it, including Rajah Durshun Sing, who had given Rs 2,000, Rajah Sheololl Dobee, who had given Rs 100, and several others, who had contributed smaller sums.

The school was established in a spacious gallery or arcade, 60 feet long by 27 feet wide, attached to the attalah musjed, and one of the apartments in that edifice was used by the subscribers to the school as their place of meeting. This building, it is stated, had been suffered to fall into decay for more than 300 years; and as it had apartments facing the street on the north and south sides which might be let out to shopkeepers, it was proposed by the society so to occupy them, and to apply the proceeds to the support of the school and repair of the edifice. "This arrangement," it is observed, "would very materially contribute to the stability of the institution, without subjecting Government to any expense, or in anywise interfering with the prejudices of either Hindoos or Mahomedans, who are indeed anxious that the plan should be carried into immediate effect."

It appears that there were at this time (October 1830) 116 boys in daily attendance at the school, which was a free school, conducted on the Lancasterian plan, open to children of every age and sect, so long as they behaved with propriety; that they received no stipend for attendance, but periodical rewards for proficiency or good conduct; that provision was made for the introduction of the higher branches of European science, and for the improvement of indigenous schools in the neighbourhood.

The Bengal Government approved the plan of this school, and authorized the needful supply of books for its use; but referred the question as to the appropriation of the attalah musjed, or mosque, to the magistrate of the district, with orders for him to report whether it continued to be used as a place of worship by Mahomedans.

School at Surgeemarree in Rungpore.

Jud. from 5 Oct. 1826. 173, 174.
D° 30 Aug. 1827. 139 to 146.
Crim. Jud. Cons. 12 Oct. 1826. 10 to 12.
D° 25 Oct. 1827. 54 to 56.
D° 26 June 1828. 10 to 14.
D° 20 July 1828. 36 to 38.
D° 18 Dec. 1828. 11, 12.

In June 1826 Mr. David Scott, who held the situation of agent to the Governor-general in the North-eastern frontier of Bengal, and civil commissioner at Rungpore, called the attention of the Bengal Government to the rude and barbarous state of the inhabitants of the Garrow Mountains, and enclosed copies and extracts of a correspondence which had passed between him and Mr. W. B. Bayley, secretary to the Government, relative to the establishment of a mission for the civilization and conversion to Christianity of the Garrow mountaineers.

Jud. from 13 Oct. 1828, 143 to 146.
Pol. 15 Oct. 1826. 21, 22.

The advantages to be expected from this measure, he observed, were obvious and important and were detailed in a letter from the late Bishop Heber to Mr. Bayley, of which an extract was transmitted for record.

The project was as follows:

D° 15 Sept. 19, 20.

First. That an European, in the character of a missionary and apothecary, should be stationed at Surgeemarree, or some other convenient spot in that neighbourhood.

Secondly. That a school for the education of 40 Garrow boys should be established under the superintendence of the missionary, upon the general principles which were recommended by Bishop Heber, in his letter appended with the other papers to this report.

Thirdly. That the surplus net collections derivable from the Garrow markets should be appropriated to the purposes of the mission; which surplus it was calculated would amount annually to about 6,000 or 8,000 sicca rupees.

The Vice-president in Council acquiescing in the suggestions of Mr. Scott, resolved, on the 12th of October 1826, to establish a school at Surgeemarree, or at some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, to be under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, for the education of 40 Garrow boys, upon the general principle recommended by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the children to be taught to read and write their own language in the Bengalee character; also the Bengalee language, in which there are many printed books and tracts available for their instruction, which it was presumed the children would soon learn to translate from the Bengalee into the Garrow language, and thus be instrumental in disseminating useful knowledge; and that some of the more intelligent boys should be instructed in the English language.

At the recommendation of Bishop Heber, Mr. Valentine William Hurley, apothecary to the European invalid establishment at Chunar, was appointed the schoolmaster, with a salary

of per month - - - - - - - - - - - -	R^s	200
To have one native assistant, at per month - - - - -		50
Forty boys to have each four rupees per month - - - - -		160
For servants and other contingencies, per month - - - - -		40
Making a total monthly expense of - - -	R^s	450
Or, per Annum - - - - - - - - - - -	R^s	5,400

A farm to be established, if practicable, and all useful buildings to be erected: the expense to be defrayed out of the surplus collections from the Garrow markets.

In October 1827 Mr. Hurley relinquished this appointment, partly because the scale of the allowances did not fully meet his expectation, and partly because he felt desirous rather to confine himself to medical duties, professing not to have sufficient skill in the Bengalee language to qualify him for a teacher in that language.

In June 1828 Mr. Scott communicated to the Government an offer which had been made by the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, a Baptist missionary, resident at Sylhet, to undertake the superintendence of the Garrow schools, and the other arrangements for the improvement of the Garrows; but, as this gentleman had a large family dependent upon him, it was proposed to augment the allowance to be enjoyed by him to 300 rupees per month. Mr. Scott stated, that in an interview with the Garrow chiefs, he had communicated to them the intention of Government to send a missionary for their instruction, at which they unanimously expressed their great satisfaction; that he had also taken an opportunity of consulting some of the more intelligent priests on the subject, and that all the objections of those persons could be obviated and their good will secured; that he had been careful to select a healthy site for the mission, and that in order to clear it, he proposed to establish some Garrow families, with farming apparatus, at an expense of about R^s 5,000, and a native doctor for the school establishment for the instruction of the priests in the use of medicines.

Mr. Scott's proposals were approved and sanctioned, with the exception of his nomination for the appointment of schoolmaster, for which appointment the Government selected Mr. James Fernue, the junior teacher of English and geography in the Hindoo college at Calcutta, a young man of good character, who spoke the Bengalee language fluently.

Mr. Fernue proceeded to his station in July 1828, but the insalubrity of the climate proved fatal to him, and he died at Surgeemarree on the 19th of November following, leaving a widow and three young children, in whose behalf a strong appeal has been made to the liberal consideration of the Government, who directed that they should be enabled to return to the Presidency at the public expense. It further appears, that the Government have, under the circumstances of Mr. Fernue's death, hesitated to appoint a successor, leaving the school for the present to be managed by such means as the commissioner has it in his power to provide.

Moorshedabad College and School.

Pol. from 29 Feb. 1828. 139; Pol. Cons. 26 May 1826. 83, 84; D^o 20 Feb. 1829, 79, 80.
Pol. to 11 March 1829, 87.
D^o from 26 Dec. 1829, 197.
Cons. 1 July 1829. 39.

In May 1826, Mr. W. L. Melville, who then held the situation of agent to the Governor-general in Moorshedabad, reported the establishment of a college and school in that city, in pursuance of the orders of Government, in the accomplishment of which he stated that he had had to encounter some difficulties and delays. The head moulavee and other principal officers were selected from the Calcutta college, with the exception of Moulavee Musurut Ally, who, out of deference to the religious tenets of the Nizam's family, was chosen from the Sheah sect. This native having been strongly recommended to the resident by the Nawaub Munglee, was appointed moulavee, and took charge of the school, although a man much inferior in learning to the teachers from the Calcutta college, but equal to the duties of his appointment. It is added that it was not easy to find persons of the Sheah sect in that part of India who were eminent scholars.

In the selection of scholars, a preference was given to the immediate family of the Nizam, the members of which were encouraged to avail themselves of its advantages; but after some considerable delay, they not consenting to embrace the opportunity of entering the institution, the resident filled up the number of 50 students, of whom six were to attend the college and 44 the school.

Pol. Cons. 5 June 1829. 87.

The Government approved the conduct of Mr. Melville in the establishment of this college and school, and instructed him to report the progress of the institution, and to submit his suggestions for its future conduct whenever he might be prepared to do so. He was also authorized to draw from the hands of the collector of the district the sum of R^s 4,918. 5. 15.; together with the monthly allowance of R^s 1,500 on the same account, being an annual charge of R^s 18,000.

In January 1827, Captain Ruddell, the secretary of the Calcutta Madrissa, was permitted, at the request of Mr. Melville, to proceed to Moorshedabad, for the purpose of examining the Nizamut students.

School at Hummerpoor in Bundlecund.

Pol. letter from 8 May 1829. 20.
Pol. Cons. 6 June 1828. 78 to 80.

In February 1828, Mr. M. Ainslie, the Governor-general's agent in Bundlecund, reported that he had, in conjunction with Mr. William Henry Valpy, the collector of the northern division, established a school at Hummerpoor for the instruction of native children in the Persian and Hindoo languages, and that the Rajah of Dutteeah, who had received an account of it from his vakeel, had requested the permission of the Bengal Government to subscribe the sum of 1,000 rupees towards it.

Mr. Ainslie also stated that he had commenced the formation of a library of the best works in the native languages for the amusement or instruction of any persons who might be desirous of availing themselves, without expense, of the opportunity which it would afford them of improving their minds; that his success had been fully commensurate with the means at his disposal, and that he had reason to believe that the Rajah of Dutteeah's example would be eagerly followed by other chieftains, if expressly approved by the Government.

The Government, in reply, authorized the appropriation of the Rajah of Dutteeah's gift to the object for which it had been designed; but, as the school was private, did not consider the occasion to call for further notice from the Government.

State of Education in Nagpore.

Mr. Jenkins's Report, July 27, 1826, pp. 65 to 70.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, who was for many years the East India Company's resident at the court of the Rajah of Nagpore, in a statistical report prepared by him under the orders of the Bengal Government, and submitted to the Council on the 27th July 1826, gives the following account of the state of education in that country:

"Education is chiefly confined to the children of Brahmins and those of the mercantile classes, and the instruction they receive does not seem much calculated to promote their moral or intellectual improvement. All the other classes are extremely illiterate, and particularly the Kirsans. It is a rare circumstance, says Captain Gordon, to find one amongst them who can write his own name. Captain Wilkinson (one of the resident's assistants) remarks that this ignorance, in some measure, arises from a prejudice which the cultivating class entertain against learning, as giving their children an aversion to their own profession, on which they must depend for subsistence.

"Reading, writing and accounts are the chief objects of education, and these are only carried to the extent necessary for each individual's profession. The only order who ever look at books are Brahmins, and their reading is confined to subjects of Hindoo divinity. The knowledge of Sanscrit is professed by very few even of these. The modes of instruction are the same as described in other parts of India.

"There are no schools exclusively for the education of Mahomedan children. The tribes of Moollahs and Kazees are quite uneducated, and few of them can even read or write the Persian language; they know nothing of Mahomedan law, but are sufficiently acquainted with the common rules and usages of the sect to enable them to officiate at marriages and decide on disputes regarding religious matters.

"In Captain Gordon's district there are 113 schools, superintended by the same number of masters, who are usually Brahmins or Vidoors. These schools are all established in the large towns and kusbahs, and in some of them there are two or three. The total number of children who receive instruction at these schools is 1,170, or calculating the total children under sixteen years, beyond which age they never remain at school, at 80,077, it would appear that public instruction is only extended to one in eighty. The payments of the children to their masters vary from two annas to one rupee per month, according to the circumstances of the parents.

"In the Wyne Gunga district there are 55 schools, 28 in kusbas and 27 in villages; the number of pupils is 452, of whom 45 are taught Persian, the rest Mahratta. The expense is on the same scale as the above.

"In Captain Montgomerie's district the number of schools is only seven; the number of scholars has not been ascertained. The expense to the children is from two annas to four per mensem. Of the schools in Chanda district there is no report.

"In Chutteesgurh, there are four or five schools at Ruttenpore, five at Rypore, and perhaps one in each other pergunnah. The schoolmasters receive from two to four annas per month from each scholar. The languages generally taught are the Nagree and Mahratta, and some few are instructed in Persian and Hindoostanee.

"Private tuition is gratuitously conveyed to a still greater number of children by the Brahmins, Vidoors or village pandias. The teachers are paid by the parents, at the rate of two or three rupees per annum, or as in Chutteesguth by presents on certain days, but more frequently by the tutor living free of expense with the parents of the children. If the Shastry or principal Brahmin teaches the children of the village, he has no other object than the performance of a praiseworthy and charitable act, and will seldom accept the presents which are offered him. There is no allowance for schools any where in land or money from the Government, the attention of which was never attracted to public education.

"There are in the city and suburbs, 102 instructors, including teachers of public schools, private tutors, and such as teach boys gratuitously as a religious duty.

"The number of public schools which are supported by the payments made by the parents of the pupils for their instruction, is 46; of these there are for teaching

Mahratta - - - - - - - - - - - -	40
Persian - - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Nagree - - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Mahratta and Hindoostanee, (in the Persian character) - - -	1
Total - -	46

"The number of pupils attending these public schools is 736; of which there are learning

Mahratta	624
Persian	22
Nagrée	39
Mahratta and Hindoostanee, (in the Persian character)	51
Total	736

"In addition to the public teachers, there are 51 private tutors and teachers who instruct boys gratuitously; of these there are for teaching the

Shasters and Vedas	23
Persian	28
Arabic	4
Telinga	1
Total	56

"The number of pupils taught by these instructors is 323; of which there are learning the

Vedas and Shasters	159
Persian	126
Arabic	33
Telinga	5
Total	323
Total number of Pupils	1,059

"The average number of pupils in the Mahratta public schools is about twenty and a half to each. The average rate of remuneration to the masters may be taken at three annas per mensem for each boy, which makes about three rupees and twelve annas a month to each teacher. Some of them however do not receive so much as this, and others receive double the amount.

"The school in which Mahratta and Hindoostanee are taught, is supported by a private subscription among the writers in the public offices, and is superintended by a writer named Antone, attached to the residency. Printed translations of the Old and New Testaments into Mahratta and Hindoostanee, (in the Persian character) are in use in this school.

"The remuneration to the private tutors varies from two rupees a month in addition to their food and clothing, to thirty rupees. The private tutors are all Musselmen, and teach only Arabic and Persian. The education of the children of the respectable part of the Mussulman population is entirely entrusted to these private tutors, who are generally domesticated in the houses of the persons whose children they are employed to instruct.

"The teaching and learning the vedas and shasters is exclusively confined to the Brahmin class, and no remuneration is ever made for instruction in the sacred books. It is considered as a religious obligation to afford instruction to all who are qualified and desirous to learn, without receiving any reward or gratuity whatever.

"It does not appear that any support is given by the Government for the encouragement of education among the inhabitants, either by the establishment of public schools, or the grant of lands or pensions to any of the teachers. The teachers receive no public support whatever, and depend entirely for subsistence on the monthly remuneration they receive for the instruction of the pupils entrusted to their charge.

"Several Mahomedans teach Persian gratis, under the impression that so meritorious an act will be taken into consideration in a future state. These persons usually earn a livelihood by some trade or profession, and devote their leisure hours to the instruction of children.

"As the Rajah advances in years, his attention ought to be drawn to the subject of education, and he might be induced to found a college in the city, and give encouragement to schools on the system adopted in the Company's provinces."

FURTHER NOTICES of Indigenous Schools under the *Bengal* Government.

Burdwan.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 8 Sep. 1818. 11, 12.

IN September 1818, the collector of this district was required to report upon a pension of 60 rupees per annum claimed by Rambullub Butta-charge, for the support of a religious institution and seminary. The collector deputed his ameen to the spot, to inquire whether the institution on account of which the pension was claimed, was still maintained. The ameen reported that the institution appeared to be kept up, and that the number of scholars generally entertained was about five or six, and that the allowance had been sanctioned by the Government during the joint lives of Rambullub Butta-charge and his deceased brother. Under these circumstances the Revenue Board considered the claimant entitled to the full amount of the pension during his life, or as long as he should continue to appropriate it faithfully to the purposes for which it was originally granted; they accordingly authorized the future payment of this pension to Rambullub Butta-charge, and the discharge of all arrears which had accrued subsequently to the decease of the claimant's brother.

In March 1819, the collector of Burdwan applied to the Revenue Board for instructions respecting certain payments to a Musjeed and Madrissa in that district, respecting which a suit had been instituted in the Calcutta Court of Appeal, and the question ordered to be determined by the collector under Regulation XIX. of 1810. The establishment in question was in the hands of Mussil-ud-deen, who was called upon to produce his accounts, which he appears not to have done satisfactorily. The collector therefore sent his ameen to the place to ascertain to what extent the establishment was kept up. That officer reported favourably of the establishment on the authority of the inhabitants of the village in which the Madrissa was situated, but without any documents to corroborate his statements. Under these circumstances the Revenue Board desired the collector to take an opportunity of visiting the spot, in order that he might himself ascertain the grounds on which a decision might be come to.

B. Rev. 9 July 1823.

In July 1823, the Revenue Board reported an endowment for a college in Burdwan of 254 sicca rupees per annum, which was communicated to the general Committee of Public Instruction.

Barnagore School, in the City of Moorshedabad.

B. Rev. 18 Dec. 1818. 12, 13.
D° 8 Jan. 1819.
D° 21 Apr. 1821. 26.
D° 25 Mar. 1821. 60.

In December 1818, the collector of Moorshedabad forwarded to the Revenue Board the petition of one Colly Kaunt Surma, praying the continuance to him of a pension of five rupees per month, which had been granted to his father Joyran Neeyah Punchanused, by the late Muha Rauny Bowanny, former zemindar of Chucklah Rajeshahye, for the support of a Hindoo college at that place. The collector accompanied the petition by a statement that the pension had, as represented, been enjoyed by the father of the petitioner, and confirmed to him by the Government on the report of the collector in 1796, and that the petitioner was of good character, and qualified for the superintendence of the college. The Revenue Board, on forwarding this petition and the collector's letter to the Government, observed that the pension had in fact lapsed to the Government in 1811, the petitioner not being then qualified to discharge the duties of the office, but that it was intended fully to ascertain his fitness for the office, and in the event of his competency to give it him. "On general principles," the Board added, "we entertain the opinion, that pensions granted for the maintenance of public institutions for education and instruction should not be resumed so long as they shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which they were assigned; and we observe, on reference to our proceedings, that Government has generally been pleased to continue pensions for similar purposes, the Board having previously ascertained the qualifications of the persons in whose favour they have been granted, and we accordingly are induced to recommend the present claim to the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council."

On this recommendation the Government confirmed Colly Kaunt Surma in the receipt of this pension; upon whose decease in 1821, it was by the same authority conferred on his brother Chundressa Nyalunkur, whose claim was undisputed, and who "then maintained seven students, five of them resident in the house."

Hooghly Imaumbarah.

B.Rev. Proceedings, 29 Aug. 1817. 26.

In August 1817, Mr. D. C. Smyth, who held the situation of local agent at Hooghly, informed the Revenue Board that there was attached to the Imaumbarah a Mahomedan institution, the funds of which were under his management; that there was an akhund or teacher and a moonshee, whose duty it was to teach the sons of the persons connected with the institution to read and write; that this practice had been entirely given up, but that he had desired the teacher to attend daily in the Imaumbarah, and ordered all the pensioners to send their children there; that several had accordingly attended; and that he entertained no doubt that there would be in a short time a large number in daily attendance.

As there were many Mussulmen in the town of Hooghly whose children were in the grossest state of ignorance, Mr. Smyth also recommended the appropriation of a small sum from the funds of the trust at his disposal, to be given as rewards to the children who attended the school; this he conceived would go a great way towards securing their attendance, and the funds, he conceived, could not be better employed.

The Revenue Board approved of this appropriation of the funds, and sanctioned the distribution of the rewards proposed to such scholars as should be found on examination deserving both from regularity of attendance and progress in their studies. The Revenue Board also approved Mr. Smyth's very judicious management for maintaining this reading and writing school, and authorized the further payment of small weekly or monthly sums, by way of subsistence money, to orphans or children whose parents were quite unable to support them at school.

The fund destined to support this school was one-ninth of an endowment bequeathed by Hojee Mohun for the services of the Imaumbarah, viz. repair of the building, ceremonies of the mohurrum, hospital and school.

Under this management, the institution appears to have continued till 1824; it acquired the title of a Madrissa, and was then in a prosperous state. The fund available for its support had become by prudent management "the larger portion of 16,000 rupees per annum;" and

Education of Natives.

an establishment was then authorized to the extent of 6,060 rupees per annum, or per month 505, as follows:

	Rupees.
One Arabic Master, per month - - - - -	100
One Persian ditto - - - - - - - -	50
One English ditto - - - - - - - -	50
One Bengalee ditto - - - - - - -	20
One Librarian - - - - - - - - -	15
One Pishmunay - - - - - - - -	40
One Moronyan - - - - - - - -	15
One Teacher for Children - - - - - -	15
Diet Allowance and Stewards - - - - -	200
Rs	505

The number of young men and boys then attending the school was about 83, of whom 16 were reading Arabic, 7 Persian, and 60 English. The superintendence of the institution was entrusted to Mr. Smyth, who then held the office of judge and magistrate in the district. In 1826, that gentleman was called upon to report the origin and state of the institution and endowment. His report, which narrates the facts above stated, suggested to the Government the expediency of a more regular examination of the state of learning in the institution, and the progress of the students; also that detailed reports should be furnished, and a system of rewards and punishments introduced for the purpose of animating their exertions; that the presidency committee should undertake the supervision; that the funds so superintended, Mr. Smyth observed, were equal to the endowment of a college; as, in addition to the 16,000 rupees annually appropriated, as already mentioned, there were other funds appropriable to this object, particularly the purchase money of the Syedpore estate. The subject was referred for future consideration.

Schools and Colleges in Nuddea.

Board Revenue, 28 Aug. 1818. 26. 11 Ja. 1820. 40, 41. 4 Feb. 1820. 41. 20 Ju. 1820. 55, 56.

In 1813, Ramchunder Biddelunker, who enjoyed an annual allowance of Rs 71 in consideration of his keeping up a chowparee or seminary in Nuddea died. Application was shortly afterwards made to the collector of the district, and by him referred to the Revenue Board, for the assignment of this allowance to a native who claimed it as the heir of Ramchunder Biddelunker, but the proofs of his right of succession or qualifications not being satisfactory, it was not granted to him.

In 1818, Bolonauth Seromony preferred a claim to this allowance, as the son of Ramchunder Biddelunker and his successor in the chowparee. On reference of this claim to the Revenue Board, the collector was ordered to ascertain whether Bolonauth Seromony did actually keep a seminary in Nuddea; and it appearing on inquiry that he kept a chowparee in which he educated eight pupils in the Turk or Nya Shaster, the Government determined, in June 1820, that the pension of Rs 71 should be continued to him, and the arrears paid up.

Rev. Board, 10 July 1818. 4 Aug. 18.

In June 1818, application was made to the Revenue Board through the collector of Nuddea, on the behalf of Seebnauth Beedya Bayiesputtee, for a pension or allowance of Rs 90 per annum which had been enjoyed by his father, Suker Turk Bagis, in consideration of his maintaining a seminary in Nuddea. The Board ordered the continuance of the pension and the payment of the arrears.

Board Revenue, 30 Nov. 1819. 24 to 28.

In November 1819, an application was made through the collector of Nuddea to the Board of Revenue, on the behalf of Sreeram Seromony, for a pension or allowance of Rs 36 per annum, in consideration of his keeping up a chowparee or seminary at Nuddea, which had been founded and endowed by the Rajah of Nattore. It was in this case also ascertained, that Sreeram Seromony did keep up the seminary in which there were then three pupils, and the allowance, together with the arrears, were accordingly ordered to be paid to him.

A similar decision was passed in 1819 in favour of Ramjoy Turkbunka, confirming to him an annual allowance of Rs 62, in consideration of his continuing to maintain a seminary in Nuddea in which he educated five pupils.

Board Revenue. 5 Aug. 1827. 37, 38, 39. 18 July. 29 Aug. Revenue Cons.

In 1823, it was represented to the Board of Revenue, that a native college existed in the town of Nuddea, in which Ramchunder Turkbagis taught the puranas, for which he petitioned for the annual pension or allowance from Government of Sicca Rs 24, which had been enjoyed by his father while resident in Rajeshahye, and which he solicited might be continued to him in Nuddea. The Revenue Board directed their nazir to make inquiry as to the facts stated, and to report the result, which he did, as follows:

That Ramchunder Turkbagis did keep a seminary in the town of Nuddea, in which he maintained and instructed in the shasters 31 students, of whose names a list was delivered in, and that he had done so for nine years then last past.

Under these circumstances the Board recommended, and the Government determined, that the pension should be continued to Ramchunder Turkbagis, and the arrears which had accrued since the death of his father be paid to him.

Revenue Board, 19 Nov. 1824. 208, 209. 25 Jan. 1825. 25 A. B. 26 15 March, 83, 84. 13 May, 59, 60. 28 Aug. 1827, 42, 43. 11 Sept. 53, 54.

In June 1824, an application was made through the collector of Nuddea to the Board of Revenue, by Deboy Persaud Neabachusputty Buttacharge, as the brother of Collypersaud Turksiddant Buttacharge, who had died in the preceding year, for an annual allowance or pension of Sicca Rs 156. 11. 10., in consideration of his keeping a seminary in the town of Santipore. Inquiries were made as to the character of the deceased, who is stated to have been a pundit of great ability, who had when he died about 10 students under tuition; it also appears by the evidence produced on the occasion, that the brother and present claimant assisted the deceased in the tuition of his students who resided with him, and that they read the Dhurm Shaster.

The information thus produced not appearing to the Board satisfactory, the collector was directed to make further inquiries respecting the origin and extent of the endowment and of the service rendered. His final report does not appear upon the records.

Schools in Rajeshahye.

In November 1817, the collector of Rajeshahye forwarded to the Revenue Board a petition from Chunder Monay Debeah, widow of Woompershand Buttacharge, and mother of Shubpershand Buttacharge, Bhowannypershand Buttacharge and Hurrypershand Buttacharge, stating that for a length of time the father of her husband had received an allowance of Rs 7. 8. per month, for performing the duty of a school; that it had been continued to her husband on the same conditions; and that after his decease she had appointed Bhulnauth Turk Sheeromony Pundit schoolmaster, who taught her three sons and others to read and write, but that without the pension the school could not be continued. She therefore prayed that it might be continued to her and her sons. The Revenue Board, before passing orders on this application, directed inquiry to be made into the facts of the case, and particularly respecting the number of scholars, and the nature of the instruction the pupils received.

Rev. Board,
28 Nov. 1817.
20, 21.

In April 1818, the Revenue Board received from the collector of Rajeshahye a petition from Hurnauth Buttacharge, representing that his father Sheebnauth had received a pension of Sicca Rs 120 per annum, for the religious ceremonies of Ishur Kallachund Takoor, and 60 rupees per annum on account of a school (which latter duty, together with the allowance, had been made over by Sheebnauth to his nephew Raghonauth, whose name had accordingly been substituted for that of his uncle in the collector's books, and that he received the pension); therefore praying that the former sum might be paid to him, Hurnauth Buttacharge, for the performance of the ceremonies.

Rev. Board,
14 April 1818.
28, 29.
D° 16 July 1819.
33, 34.
D° 28 Nov. 1819.
18, 19.

Upon an investigation of this claim, it was ascertained that the pension of Sicca Rs 120 per annum had been granted in 1804 "solely for the purpose of a school," without reference to any religious establishment. The Revenue Board was therefore desired, before they came to any decision, to make strict inquiry, and to ascertain whether any school was supported by the applicant either at Barnagore or Chundpore; how it had been conducted during the minority of the claimant, and whether that person was qualified to undertake the office of a public teacher.

It appears that in November 1817, Juggernauth Buttacharge, the brother of Raghonauth, applied, through the Revenue Board, for arrears of the same pension during a period of two years; that he had been absent from home on a pilgrimage to Gya, whither he had proceeded to perform the usual religious ceremonies, and had been taken ill there. The Government refused to comply with this request.

Colleges in Rajeshahye.

In June 1813, the collector of Rajeshahye forwarded to the Revenue Board a petition from Rossissur Bachusputty Govindrans Sirhaut and Hurram Surma Buttachaye, stating, that their father had received from Rannee Bhowannee an allowance of 90 rupees per annum for the support of a college, which allowance, on the decease of their father, had been continued to their elder brother till his decease; that since the date of that event they had kept up the establishment; and therefore praying that the allowance might be continued to them. The collector corroborated the averments in this petition, observing, that Rossissur discharged the duties of one college in the town of Nattore, and that his two brothers had established another in the Mofussil.

Rev. Board,
1 June 1813.
18, 19.
D° 18 June 1813.
23.
Cons. 12 Jan. 1790.
B. Rev. 10 Oct 1794.

The Revenue Board, in forwarding the collector's letter and the petition to Government, observed, that the pension had been conferred by the authority of Government on the late Chunder Sikar Turkshanghess for his life, on a representation from the collector that he had no other means of subsistence, and was properly qualified, and taught the sciences gratis; that he was attended by many students; was the only capable teacher in Nattore; and that the continuance of his pension might be deemed a public benefit.

The Revenue Board further submitted, that as it appeared the brothers maintained the institutions of their father in full efficiency, the pension might be continued to them and their heirs in perpetuity, on the condition of their continuing to uphold these establishments under the supervision of the local agents of the British Government.

The Bengal Government fully acquiesced in this suggestion, and sanctioned the payment of the allowance of 90 rupees per annum, on the condition stated by the Revenue Board.

Sylhet Madrissa.

A native institution supported by endowments, into the application of which the collector of the district was directed, in April 1827, to make inquiry and report the result to Government. He reported that upon investigation, he had discovered sunnuds of endowments for the support of the Durgah of Shah Jullah, which limited the allowances to lighting it up, and to the bestowment of alms and other charities; also other sunnuds containing provisions for the education of students not attached to any public institution; that the latter were of a very limited extent, and contained conditions for the support of the grantee and his family and descendants; that the descendants of the original grantee performed the obligations of the grant, in so much as to instruct a few disciples in their own family; that the parties appeared to be extremely indigent, and the assigned lands not of sufficient importance to

Rev. Cons.
5 April 1827. 9.
Jud. Cons.
20 Sept. 1827. 1, 2.

merit the interposition of Government. Under these circumstances the Government resolved not to interfere with the endowments of this Madrissa.

Chittagong Madrissa.

Another native institution supported by endowments, into the application of which the collector of the district was directed, in the year 1827, to make inquiry and report the result to Government. He reported that Meer Hinja had bequeathed lands for the endowment of this Madrissa, which then produced, for the purposes of education, not more than R^s 1,570 per annum, two-thirds of the endowment having been judicially assigned to the founder's children in the year 1790; that with the remaining one-third, the then incumbent Moolavie Ally Mucktoolool Khaun Keman, professed himself unable to keep up the institution on its then present footing, which provided for the instruction of 50 students, and for the support of three teachers, one of Arabic and two of Persian; that the number of students originally contemplated was 150; that the buildings consisted of a small mosque, in good order, and two low ranges of chuppah houses, for the dwelling of the masters and disciples, which were of little value. The collector suggested that the lands would realize twice their present rental, if put up to the highest bidder, by order of Government, and submitted that they should be so relet, and the proceeds paid to the Moulavie in monthly instalments; who in return should periodically submit his accounts, and a report of the state of the institution, to the Board of Revenue for the information of Government. The Governor-general in Council approved this suggestion, and it was ordered accordingly.

Hindoo Seminary at Beaspoor.

Rev. Board,
10 Sept. 1822.
28, 29.

In July 1822, the collector of Moorshedabad forwarded to the Revenue Board a petition from Kishnout Nye Punchannud, the son of Ramkissur Surma, reporting the death of his father, and praying the transfer and continuance to himself of a monthly pension of five rupees, which had been granted in 1793, for the support of a Hindoo seminary at Beaspoor, near to Colepoor. The collector reported the petitioner to be the heir and rightful claimant of the pension, and well qualified for the performance of the duties of the school.

Under these circumstances, the transfer of the pension from the name of Ramkissur Surma, to his son Kishnout Nye Punchannud, was authorized.

Proposed Endowment of a Native School in Beerbhoom.

Board Rev.
11 Nov. 1823. 17, 18.
D° 27 Oct 1820. 264.
D° 20 Mar. 1823.
11 to 14.
D° 28 Dec. 1821. 2, 3.
D° 30 Apr. 1822. 9, 10.
D° 20 Sept. 1822. 1 to 4.

In 1820, a Hindoo named Surbanund, who claimed succession to the office of oojah, or high priest of the Temple at Deoghur, made an offer to the Government, through the local agent, to give 5,000 rupees as an endowment for a native school in that district, on condition that his claim to the succession of the oojahship might be sanctioned and established by the authority of Government. The offer was declined, and Surbanund informed that he must abide the regular adjudication of the law courts on his claim, which proved unfavourable.

Regimental Schools.

Provision is made by the Government for the education of all natives who enter the military service of the Company at this presidency, and of their children.

PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore Schools.

Public Cons.
17 July 1829.
13 to 15.
Revenue Board,
27 July 1829.

In July 1820, the following letter was received by the Madras Government from the secretary to the Madras Committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was referred, through the Revenue Board, to the collector of Tanjore, in order that he might report upon the subject. His report does not appear upon the records hitherto received from India.

"To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

"Right honourable Sir,

"The Madras Committee of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have the honour to submit that a succession of missionaries has been constantly employed in instructing and superintending those native congregations and schools in the Tanjore district, which were first assembled and taught by the pious Swartz.

"About two years ago, funds were sent from England for repairing or building the chapels and school-rooms of these congregations; and several being now completed and others in progress, the committee are anxious to secure to the society, whose aid has been liberally granted for this pious and benevolent purpose, such a right and title to the ground on which these buildings stand, as is procurable.

"The committee have therefore the honour to forward the accompanying list of small pieces of ground which were granted to the missionaries, and for which sunnuds were subsequently authorized by Mr. Charles Harris, when collector of Tanjore; and they solicit the Government to authorize the principal collector of Tanjore to grant such titles for the portions of ground in question as have already been given for similar parcels of land in the same collectorate on which chapels and school-rooms were built under the direction of the

Tranquebar missionaries, the whole of which were however transferred by the Danish Government about ten years ago to the Tanjore mission, on condition of being properly maintained and supported.

" With the list of these parcels of ground, the committee have the honour to submit a copy of the report of the Tanjore missionaries on the subject.

" I have, &c.
(signed) " *Wm Roy.*

" Madras, 25th June 1829."

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

Pub. from 22 Aug. 1828. No 16.
Rev. Cons. 18 July, 4 Aug. 1826. 7, 8, 9. 29 Aug. 1826. 37, 38, 39; 16 Feb. 1827. 6, 7. 2 Mar. 17, 18. 1 May, 26, 27. 19 June, 3. 24 July, 24, 25. 31 Aug. 21, 22.

In August 1828, the Madras Government reported to the Court of Directors the further measures which they had adopted for the promotion of education among the natives of India, and particularly that they had, in almost every instance, approved and adopted the suggestions of the Committee of Public Instruction.

The first step taken by that committee appears to have been the transmission of the following circular letter to the several officers in the interior:

Pub. Cons. 3 Nov. 1826. 17. 14 Nov. 12. 5 Dec. 14, 15. 12 Dec. 8, 9. 22 Dec. 24, 25. 23 Jun. 28, 29. 18 July 17, 18. 22 Aug. 30, 31. 26 Sep. 16, 17. 13 Oct. 4, 5. 26 Dec. 8, 9; 23 Feb. 1827. 7. 9. 26 Oct. 20, 21.

" (Circular.)

" To N. Webb, H. Lord, I. O. Tod, H. Vibart, and C. Roberts, esquires.
Masulipatam.

" Gentlemen,

" The honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to institute a Committee of Public Instruction, the object of which is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to this presidency, and to nominate H. S. Græme, esq., president; W. Oliver, John Stokes and A. D. Campbell, esquires, members; I have the honour, under the directions of the committee, to communicate the same to you, and with the permission of the Government, to request that you will do them the favour on the receipt of this letter, to place yourselves in communication with them, for the furtherance of the views of Government on this important subject.

2. " I am further directed to state to you, as far as at present seems requisite, such general views as have already been formed, the measures which have been taken, and those which are still in contemplation by the committee, and to request you will endeavour fully to inform yourselves of the actual state of education in your province, and of all matters connected with this subject; and that you will be pleased from time to time to communicate to this committee the result of your inquiries, or any suggestions that may offer for the promotion of the objects in view.

3. " In viewing the causes of the present low state of education, obstacles to their removal present themselves, to which the committee are strongly impressed with the necessity of attending. What system soever may be formed by this Government to facilitate the education and mental improvement of the population under them, success in its operation must, in a great measure, depend as much on a coincidence of feeling on the part of the people as on the munificence of the Government itself; and, with referrence to the arrangements now to be adopted, the committee wish it invariably to be kept in mind, that no measures can be pursued, whatever other advantages they may offer, which are at variance with the customs and prejudices of the people. Such obstacles must be carefully avoided. Every measure must as much as possible, be divested of the odium of innovation, and be such as to induce the people to go along with the Government in the undertaking.

4. " The principal causes of the low state of education appearing to be the poverty of the people, the ignorance of the teachers, and the little encouragement which it receives from there being but little demand for it, the Government contemplate the endowment of a number of schools in the several provinces (on an average according to their extent and population), of two superior, and fifteen subordinate schools for each of the collectorates. The former are to be called collectorate schools, in which the teachers will have a salary of 15 rupees; the latter tehsildary schools, in which the teachers will have a salary of nine rupees per mensem. As a field for their own industry, all the teachers will be allowed to receive, in addition to their fixed pay from Government, the usual fees from their scholars. The want of encouragement will, it is conceived, be remedied, by rendering it more easy to obtain a good education, and by the preference which will naturally be given to well educated men in all public offices. The advantages of education will be extended to the Mussulmans in the same degree as to the Hindoos, and perhaps even in a greater dergee, because a greater portion of them belong to the higher and middle classes. But, as their number is comparatively so small, it will not perhaps be necessary, except in a few provinces, where the Mussulman population is considerably above the usual standard, to give more than one Mussulman school to each collectorate.

5. " It however seems necessary, as a preliminary step, to form a body of efficient teachers, and to insure this, a central school or college is now establishing at the Presidency for the education of the superior or collectorate teachers. The Hindoos will be taught, on grammatical rules, the vernacular language of the provinces to which they belong, and the Sanscrit; the Mussulmans will be taught Hindoostanee, Persian and Arabic; and both will be instructed in the English language, as well as in the elements of European literature and science.

6. " It is desirable that the collectorate teachers, who are eventually to instruct those for the tehsildarry schools, should be natives of the provinces, and not men selected at Madras or deputed thence; and in order to form a class of candidates for these situations, I am desired

to request that you will select, and direct to proceed to Madras, two candidates from the province of Masulipatam, one a Hindoo and the other a Mussulman. They will, on your recommendation, be admitted as students on the foundation of the school, and will be entitled, from the period of their admission, to a salary from Government of 15 rupees per mensem; and when they shall have qualified themselves for the undertaking, they will be sent back to the province on the same pay, to commence their duties as masters in the collectorate schools. Fifteen rupees a month may appear a small salary for such collectorate teachers, but it is considered that their eventual income will principally arise from the fees to be paid to them by their scholars; and if they are superior both in knowledge and diligence to the common village schoolmasters, scholars will flock to them, and augment their income.

7. " It is also desirable that the persons to be selected for this purpose should be respectably connected, about the age of eighteen years, and that they should be distinguished for good natural talents. The committee eventually will not exclude persons of any religious belief; but respecting the Hindoos, deem it advisable at first to give the preference to Brahmins.

8. " The institution thus to be formed at Madras is quite distinct from the tehsildarry schools, of which, however, the collectorate teachers will eventually have some superintendence. The measures respecting the tehsildarry schools are now under consideration.

" I have, &c.

" Fort St. George,
24th June 1826.

(signed) " *H. Harkness*,
" Secretary to the Committee."

The same to other districts.

The Committee of Public Instruction also proposed, that in three of the principal towns in each collectorate, a tehsildarry teacher should be selected from among the best qualified to be found in those towns, to teach, on grammatical rules, the vernacular languages of those towns or provinces, and common arithmetic; and should the persons first selected for this purpose not prove competent, that they might be replaced by others as soon as persons perfectly competent could be found.

" It is also proposed that the salary of these teachers shall be nine rupees per mensem; and as the object is to give the inhabitants an improved education, and to enable them to get it cheaper than they formerly did, in consideration of the allowance which they will receive from Government, it is proposed to restrict these teachers from receiving any fixed salary, or any thing but the usual voluntary fees and presents from the relations of their scholars, and to oblige them to afford gratuitous instruction to such as may be considered to require this indulgence by the members of the village community to be selected to superintend these schools.

" It is proposed to make these schools free for all classes, the master to pay no more attention to the Brahmin than to the Sudra boy, and that they shall be in the immediate charge of the principal inhabitants of the town, who will be solicited to recommend the master to be nominated, and who will be given to understand that on matters relating to these schools their wishes will be consulted.

" The chief object contemplated by this measure is to promote a favourable developement amongst the natives of the system of education about to be established by the Government, by removing all possible apprehension on their parts of innovation repugnant to their habits or feelings, and thus to induce them to go along with the Government in the undertaking.

" If the proposed schools be in the first instance called into action, and if the principal measures relative to them be adopted, through the medium and with the concurrence of the chief native heads of the society, this must raise in them a sense of personal importance, which few know better how to estimate, and which will, it is hoped, soon give rise amongst them to that feeling of personal interest in these establishments, which to the committee it appears so desirable to inspire.

" On the same plan it is proposed to entertain six tehsildarry teachers at the Presidency, but the committee having the means at hand to instruct them, propose that they be at once entertained as students on nine rupees per mensem at the college, in addition to the forty expected as candidates for the office of collectorate teachers from the interior. This, if approved, will enable the committee at once to commence the school.

" The committee have also reason to believe, that the general objects in view will be promoted by sending into the provinces, as teachers of the Sanscrit, Arabic, Tamil, Teloogoo and Persian languages, at a few of the principal towns, some of the law students at the college who have obtained the certificate of qualification for the situation of law officers, and who, from their general acquirements in learning, may appear to be particularly eligible for the purpose. They are, at all events, entitled to pay as students under the regulations of the college, until they are appointed on vacancies to be law officers, and it is considered that they cannot in the mean time be more usefully employed, even should it be found expedient to grant to some of them the allowance of a tehsildarry teacher in addition to their present pay, which varies from 4 to 10 pagodas per mensem; but on this point the committee wait the result of a communication which they have made to the College Board."

In these suggestions the Government acquiesced, and further granted to the committee exemption from postage, permission to indent on the Company's stores for stationery, an allowance of 10 pagodas per month for a writer, and a travelling allowance to candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers of half a rupee for every 15 miles. These allowances the collectors were authorized to pay in the country, and the committee was authorized to draw the pay of the teachers at the Presidency, the committee at the same time undertaking to keep registers of the teachers, and to have half-yearly or quarterly examinations as to the degree of instruction afforded by them.

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

In November 1826, the Committee of Public Instruction was incorporated, under the superintendence of the College Board, by a resolution of the Government.

Pub. Cons. 16 Feb. 1827. 6. p. 702.

In January 1827, the committee reported the progress which had been made in measures for the education of the people, with some details of their plan, particularly as regarded fees.

By this report it appears that ten candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers from Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Salem, Cuddalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore, were then prosecuting their studies under the several head masters of the college, and with the most encouraging prospect of success; that the smallness of the number of candidates was an occasion of regret, and that in order to induce more applications the committee had circulated, in the interior, translations into the native languages, of the plan of instruction pursued at the Presidency; that the committee had received reports of the establishment of tehsildarry schools in several of the collectorates, but could furnish no particulars till they had obtained further information. That eight tehsildarry schools had been established within the Presidency district; viz. three Tamil, three Teloogoo, and two Hindoostanee schools, and that 189 scholars were then receiving instruction in them; that these schools were visited at fixed periods by those head masters of the college, to whose province, according to the language, they immediately belonged; and that though from the very short time they had been established it was difficult to estimate, in a manner perfectly satisfactory, their degree of efficiency, the Board had every reason to consider it fully equal to their expectation; that periodical reports of the state of the schools were made, and a register of their contents kept.

The Report proceeds as follows:

" It will be remarked that in strict adherence to the first principle of the institution to facilitate education, the Board have adopted a mode of conveying instruction in the different vernacular languages from which they confidently anticipate a most favourable result. In deliberating on measures for the attainment of the objects of the institution, it naturally occurred, as a necessary preliminary, to look minutely into the system of instruction which had hitherto been pursued by the people themselves; to consider whether at any period, under the most favourable circumstances, it had ever been efficient to its purposes; and whether the Board could, by adopting and supporting it, reasonably expect that it could tend to promote the views of Government. Every information on this subject, the official reports and statements from the different provinces, with which the College Board have been furnished by the Board of Revenue, the mature deliberation which had been bestowed on it by several of the members of the Madras School-book Society, and the luminous observations thence elicited, and, as far as the Board have been able to ascertain this point, the general and unfeigned regret of the people themselves that they had not a more efficient system, were the principal grounds on which the Board proceeded to their adoption of the present method of affording instruction in those languages.

8. " The Board were further of opinion, that in strict adherence to the principle of facilitating education and eventual improvement, it was desirable that the system they were to pursue should be their own throughout, that the stages should be consecutive, but that the first, besides being complete within itself, should have a prospective view to those which were afterwards to be pursued. The facility with which a native who has any pretensions to learning can acquire a knowledge of the method adopted, and therefore render himself competent to afford instruction in it to others, fitly adapts it to the purpose of being introduced into the three tehsildarry schools, which have been directed to be established in each of the collectorates of the interior; and it is therefore the intention of the Board that they shall be supplied with it as soon as possible. It is being brought into operation within the Presidency district as fast as completed, and it has met with universal approbation among the native population; so much so, that repeated petitions have been received by the Board for an extension of the system.

9. " To prevent any misunderstanding between the parents or friends of a boy and the masters of the tehsildarry schools, on the subject of fees to be paid to the latter, it appears to the Board advisable, to a certain extent, to regulate them, leaving, however, their definite establishment to a future period. The accompanying statement gives the rate of fees which they propose to allow for the present.

10. " It is calculated at nearly the lowest rates known, but it leaves sufficient field for the personal exertion of the master, and shows at the same time, that where that may be successful, his monthly salary, including these fees, may become double the amount which he will receive from the Government. The Board, however, intend that the master shall distinctly understand that, in cases where the relations or friends of a boy, though not of the lowest classes, may still be too poor to admit of paying even these fees, he is not to be allowed to enforce them.

11. " Respecting the college native classes, I am desired to say that since the secretary became a resident in the college, they are advancing into form and systematical progression; and that within a short period, the Board hope to be able to submit, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, the result of an examination of the whole of the classes.

12. " The accompanying statement renders it unnecessary to enter further into detail than to observe, that their progress in general, so far as the shortness of the period will admit of forming an opinion, is very satisfactory. It will be remarked that these classes consist of the candidates for the situation of native law officer, who are under the immediate charge of the

Persian and Sanscrit head masters; of the candidates for the situation of teachers at the college; of candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers; and of general students. Respecting the paid candidates for the situation of teacher at the college, the Board contemplate that it will not be necessary to continue this expenditure by filling up any vacancies that may occur in this class, and that from among the general students persons fully competent to hold the situation of teacher may be eventually selected.

13. "The Board further contemplate that eventually it may not be necessary to keep up the present full establishment of paid candidates for the situation of native law officer, as a certain number of the students of the Persian and Sanscrit classes may be expected to become qualified for this branch of the public service; that of native law officer, and that of teacher at the college, the situation of collectorate teacher, and that of tehsildarry teacher, will hold out the strongest inducements to students to qualify themselves for them; others will endeavour to emulate them; strict attention to the progress of the classes will encourage exertion; and learning, by its own repute, will tend to its own increase.

14. "In this review of the new system for the general improvement of education, which the Board respectfully submit to the honourable the Governor in Council, they have the satisfaction to anticipate, that one of its earliest results will combine a generally beneficent effect to the subjects of this Government, with a tendency to the benefit of the public service."

The Government concurred in the general views of the committee, and considered the arrangements above detailed, judicious; observing, "The course you propose to bring into operation is more simple and efficacious than that which it displaces, and seems generally directed to more useful purposes than the former system, which too much aimed at the acquirement of what was rare and obsolete, instead of such learning as could be of advantage in the common purposes of life.

"The Governor in Council is impressed with the importance of communicating the instruction in European works to the natives, and observes that you have it in contemplation to cause translations to be made of extracts from such works; in carrying your intentions into execution, you should select works which, with the least injury, bear being extracted and translated, and which are, besides being instructive, in some degree attractive, and adapted to the taste of the readers; the importance of the subject induces the Governor in Council to suggest that the inculcating of morality by allegorical tales, is the mode which most assimilates with that in use among the natives, and as these seldom refer to local usages or circumstances with which the natives are unacquainted, they would be more intelligible to them than other passages.

"The rules which you propose for the regulation of fees to be given to the teachers, appear unobjectionable."

Early in 1827, the Madras Government applied to the Governor-general in Council for copies of works published at that Presidency, calculated to assist in the education of natives, which were furnished accordingly.

In April 1827, the secretary to the institution reported that the civil authorities at *Chittoor* had applied for the establishment at that place of a Mussulman tehsildarry teacher, in addition to the three Hindoo tehsildarry teachers, who had been established within that collectorate. It was ordered accordingly, as had been the establishment of a Mussulman tehsildarry school (under the superintendence of one of the law students from the college) at *Arcot*, in consideration of the large proportion which the Mussulmans form of the population of that town and its vicinity.

In June 1827, the committee obtained permission to print at the college press a series of works in the languages of that part of India, calculated to facilitate education among the natives, and the Government caused the needful supply of stationery to be issued from the Company's stores. Among the works so printed and circulated, was an account of the improved system of education, translated into the native languages.

In March 1828, the committee reported an examination of natives in the Hindoo law class at the college, of whom two had received certificates of high proficiency, nine others had been ranked according to their relative proficiency, and two had been removed after having been attached to the college twelve years, being considered never likely to attain a degree of proficiency sufficient to entitle them to certificates of qualification, in order that they might make room for others "of greater promise of capacity."

Pub. Cons.
10 June 1828.
16 to 18.

In May 1828, the committee reported that they had erected two school rooms, one at *Calicut* and another at *Paulghatcherry*, at an expense of R^s 60. 4. 7. which sum was ordered by the Government to be liquidated.

In June 1828, the committee received authority to transmit to the office of the chief secretary to Government, for eventual transmission to the residents at Mysore and Tanjore, in order to their being presented to the rajahs of those countries, copies of all works printed or used by the committee.

In October 1828, the committee's establishment having exceeded its limits, orders were issued to charge the excess, amounting to rupees per month 415 to the Company. An instructor in the Mahomedan languages was also appointed for *Masulipatam*, at the request of certain Mahomedan inhabitants of that place, who in their petition stated that they had been informed of the Government having allowed law students to teach at *Chittoor* and *Arcot*.

Pub. Con.
6 Jan. 1829. 15, 16.
D° 30 Jan. 10 to 13.
D° 20 March. 6, 7.
D° 11 Sept. 15 to 17.

In January 1829, the committee reported the progress of the elementary works then in the press, and the occupation of the persons employed in tuition.

In March 1829, the inhabitants of *Combaconum* requested and were allowed a teacher to instruct the Mahomedan inhabitants of that place.

In September 1829, an augmentation of allowances to the assistants of the several head masters in Arabic, Sanscrit, Tamil and Teloogoo, was authorized, amounting to, per mensem, 180 rupees.

In October 1829, certain Mahomedan inhabitants of *Trichinopoly* applied by petition for a tehsildarry school to be established in that place, which was authorized accordingly.

In November 1829, the committee reported that a school had been established in the pettah of *Bangalore* for instruction in the English and Native languages, on the principles of the Madras School-book Society, of which the Rajah of Mysore was to be considered the founder, and had promised an annual subscription of 350 rupees. The Madras Government highly approved the measure, and resolved to grant an annual subscription on the part of the Company to the same amount.

Orders of the Court of Directors.

By despatches to Madras, under dates the 16th April 1828, 3d September 1828, and 29th September 1830, the Court of Directors have sanctioned and approved the proceedings of the Madras Government, with a view to the promotion of native education, and have authorized the gradual appropriation of 50,000 rupees per annum towards the estimated expense of the new system. The Court have also directed a vigilant superintendence of the schools to be exercised by periodical examinations, either by local officers or by persons sent from the Presidency, and have approved the incorporation of the College Board with the Committee of Public Instruction, and the publication and circulation of the improved system of education among the natives. The greatest attention is to be given to the subject; the Bengal Government are to afford to that of Madras such information as is in their power; and the central school is to be enlarged so far as may be practicable. The Court's sanction is also given to the other measures proposed, so soon as the state of the Company's finances shall admit of a further outlay, with a view to the improvement of native education.

Pub. to
16 Apr. 1828.
2 to 19.
D° 3 Sept. 37, 38.
D° 29 Sept. 1830.
whole.

Regimental Schools.

At this presidency, as at Bengal and Bombay, provision is made by Government for the education of the natives who are in the military service of the Company, and of their children.

School-book Society.

The School-book Society at this presidency is a branch of that at Calcutta.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Mrs. Boyd's Legacy.

The question respecting the rate at which interest was to be allowed on the sum of money deposited in the name of Eleanor Boyd, and appropriated as an endowment to the Bombay Education Society, has been determined by the Court of Directors, who have ordered that "the interest upon the balance of the Education Society, and of all other charitable institutions, deposited in the Bombay treasury, be continued at six per cent. per annum, to commence from the 1st of May 1825, when the reduction from six to four per cent. appears to have taken place."

Pub. from
1 Nov. 1824.
90 to 94.
Military from
8 March 1826.
38, 39.
Pub to
23 Jan. 1828. 23.

Proceedings of the Government in correspondence with the Native School and School-book Society.

The Dooab.

In May 1826, the collector of this district reported, that to encourage literature among the natives, he had offered rewards for original compositions, which had brought forth some creditable performances, particularly a history of the Dooab in the Mahratta language.

Education Cons.
3 May 1826.
1 to 4.

The Deccan.

In the same month, three Brahmin youths were allowed at their own request to repair to the Presidency for the purpose of learning the English language as candidates for the office of professor and assistants at the Poona college; and the number of native medical students attached to the Poona hospital was augmented to twelve.

D° 3 May 1826.
5, 6.

School at the Presidency for teaching English to the Natives as a classical language.

This school, as appears by the report of the School and School-book Society, was opened in 1824, and commenced with a small number of scholars.

In June 1826, it contained 50 Mahrattas in four classes, and five Guzzerattees in one class. The first class of the Mahrattas consisted of 12 boys, of whom two were Brahmins. They read short polysyllable lessons in English from Murray's Spelling and Reading Exercises, and translated them into their own tongue. They also translated short pieces of Mahratta into English, and had gone through an abbreviated course of English grammar.

The second class consisted of 16 boys, of whom two were Brahmins; they read and translated dissyllabic lessons from Murray's Spelling and Reading Exercises, and had acquired in English grammar a complete knowledge of the inflections of nouns and verbs.

The third class consisted of 16 boys, of whom one was a Brahmin. They read and translated monosyllabic lessons from Murray, and had made a little progress in English grammar.

The fourth class consisted of six boys, who were learning to write and read monosyllables on sand.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

The Guzzerattees were learning the powers of the alphabet.

Arithmetic formed a portion of the studies of the whole school.

As an apology for the little progress in language made by the scholars in this school, the secretary to the society observed, that "the language is taught to them grammatically, and according to the method of double translation, by which means a correct knowledge not only of it, but of the relative capabilities of their mother tongue, is impressed on the minds of the scholars. Advantageous, however, as this plan is, it would require, in order to produce its effects in a short space of time, more regular attendance and more application than could be expected from the children of natives, and, particularly, more than one person to conduct and superintend its details."

It was therefore proposed to obtain for it more than one properly qualified instructor, with a further supply of books, and eventually, with a view to the imparting to the native youths in the school, of a general acquaintance with European literature and science, a select library, including maps, globes and philosophical apparatus.

The report also contains some observations on the expediency of encouraging natives in the study of the English language, which this society considered "as of secondary importance in effecting the mental and moral improvement of the natives." The society further observed in their report, "It is desirable, however, to render those few scholars who evince an inclination and have leisure to continue their studies in the English language, capable of understanding all kinds of works on literature and science. To the attainment of this object the genius and ability of native boys present no obstacle, and the exertions of the society shall not be wanting. But as these works abound in ideas with which the natives are totally unacquainted, these ideas will be most easily rendered comprehensible to them by means of the mother tongue of each scholar. It will therefore, no doubt, be admitted that the time and labour both of the master and the scholar would be materially saved, were these indispensable explanations previously embodied in works written in the native languages; and thus it again appears, that English can never become the most facile and successful medium of communicating to the natives as a body, the literature, science and morality of Europe."

Upon this report the Governor recorded a minute, recommending that application should be made to the Court of Directors for books, and for one or more English teachers, of such an age as might justify the expectation that they would enter with ardour into the task imposed upon them; observing at the same time, "The arguments stated by Captain Jervis appear to me conclusive against depending on English schools alone; but if a certain number of natives can be prevailed on to devote themselves to the acquisition of European knowledge through the English language, it is to be hoped, that by translations and other works, they would greatly contribute to the progress of their countrymen, supposing the latter to have been properly prepared by previous instruction through their own languages."

5 July. N° 1.

On the proceedings of the 5th of July, Mr. Warden recorded a minute dissenting from the sentiments of the School-book and School Society, as well as from some observations of the chief engineer on the inefficiency of English schools.

"The result of my experience," Mr. Warden observed, "is exactly the reverse. I am entirely ignorant of the great means that have been afforded to the natives to learn English. A charity school was established in Bombay, when the church was built, for the education of Europeans only. Since 1814, a greater degree of attention has been paid to that establishment; natives have been admitted into it. Schools have also been opened by one or two Europeans on speculation. From both sources natives have been taught the English language, and they speak, read, and understand it perfectly. Having acquired such a foundation, surely the means at their command in enlarging their capacities through the medium of English books, are beyond measure greater than they can possibly command if all the literature of India were within their reach.

"I know not whether a Native or an European penned a letter of the chief engineer's now before me: if the former, it constitutes a decisive evidence against him. But in that art, whether in the beauty or correctness of the writing, the superiority is infinitely in favour of the natives; at least, I have ever found it so in an office where the fullest opportunity of ascertaining the fact was afforded me. In fact, the most beautifully copied despatches sent home to the Court are by natives.

"Within these few years, the late Mr. Boyce's school was the only one that I am aware of, where natives were taught English in a higher class than that adapted for children. Their proficiency was fully equal to the means afforded them for acquiring a knowledge of English, and of perfectly understanding an English book.

"Unquestionably, the great difficulty we labour under is the want of schoolmasters. The difficulty will annually diminish. In addition to the recommendation to the honourable Court to send out schoolmasters, in which I entirely concur, the best expedient for obtaining a regular supply of schoolmasters, and which I would press on the honourable Court's consideration, would be by the grant of donations by the honourable Court to Bishop's College at Calcutta, as an endowment for four or six schoolmasters for Bombay. Six thousand rupees is the sum, I believe, fixed for each scholarship. The requisite number of the most promising boys might be selected out of the charity school, and sent round to be educated for this presidency.

"The clergy at out stations might also be made useful instruments, if they be not already so employed, in superintending branches of the charity school of Bombay, and in teaching the English language assisted by boys, European or Native, but I would prefer the latter, educated at the charity school, who may be qualified to officiate as masters. A salary to these boys should be given, and a trifling augmentation to the salary of the chaplains would probably be necessary.

"If the suggestion be at all worthy of attention, the archdeacon might be consulted upon the general question of employing the chaplains as proposed, and the salary that ought to be given to the chaplains. In fact, whatever sum of money the honourable Court may appropriate towards the promotion of education should, in my opinion, be chiefly applied to the diffusion of the English language."

Some further discussions took place between the Governor and Mr. Warden respecting the establishment of a school for teaching English as a classical language, and the subject was referred to the Court of Directors, who concurred in the views of the president, observing that they were not contrary to, but went beyond those of Mr. Warden.

On the 6th June 1826 the School and School-book Society reported to the Government a list of 14 Mahratta schoolmasters, who had passed examination on the 19th May preceding, and were stationed by the Government as follows:

Poona - - - - - - - - -	4
Sattarah - - - - - - - -	2
Darwar - - - - - - - -	2
Ahmednuggur - - - - - - -	2
Nassick - - - - - - - -	2
Dhooliah - - - - - - - -	2
	14

Of these 10 were Chilpawun Brahmins,
3 Dethush Brahmins, and
1 Kurady Brahmin.

They were forwarded to their respective stations and placed under the superintendence of the collectors, excepting the schoolmaster for Sattarah, who was placed under the superintendence of the Rajah, by whom his salary was paid.

The salary of Mr. Murphy, the head master of this school was, at the same time, augmented, in consideration of his talents, to 110 rupees per month.

In July 1826 it was proposed to appoint superintendants of the schools in Guzzerat and the Deccan, to which also Mr. Warden objected as involving an excessive expenditure.

"Considering," he observed, "the population and extent of those provinces, the control of one individual in each would be perfectly inefficient The awarding of prizes to scholars and to masters without any limitation is surely objectionable. It is enough, as it appears to me, for the Government to extend that encouragement, and to confine it to the seminary at the Presidency.

"All that the Government require from the provinces would be periodical or annual reports on the state of the schools and the progress of education, and these reports could be furnished by the different collectors, who, from their district and village offices, have ample means of obtaining more correct information than one gentleman can possibly command."

With this minute the discussion dropped, and the whole subject was referred to the Court of Directors.

In April 1827, this society was allowed to forward by the agency of the commissary-general, packages of their publications to the following stations:

Poona - -	to the Collector.	Broach - -	to the Collector.
Ahmednuggur -	ditto.	Kaira - - -	ditto.
Darwar - -	ditto.	Cutch - -	Resident.
Candeish - -	ditto.	Pallonpore -	Political Agent.
Sattarah - -	Resident.	Kattywar - - -	ditto.
Surat - - -	Collector.	Broach - -	Revenue Surveyor.
Ahmedabad - -	ditto.		

Pub.f o " 1 Nov. 1827. 4 to 20.
D° to 4 Feb. 1824. 18 to 20.
D° to 2 Sept. 1825. 4 to 10.
D° to 8 Mar. 1826. 16.
D° from 9 Sept. 1826.
D° to 29 Sept. 1830.
Education Cons. 25 Apr. 1827. 1 to 3. 2 May, 1 2. 31 May, 12 Sept. 1 to 5. 26 Sept. 1, 2, 3.

Also to Madras, in consequence of an application from that presidency for a supply of them.

Pub. to 20 Apr. 1827. 5, 6, 7.

In furtherance of the objects of this society, it has been allowed to send periodical indents to Europe for stationery, and to receive supplies both from Europe and Calcutta on the Company's ships. The collectors have also been authorized to supply the society with the requisite stores; rents have been paid for school-rooms, and books in the native languages, and Sanscrit types purchased by the Bombay Government at Calcutta, for the use of this society.

D° 6 Aug. 1828. 19.
D° from 31 Mar. 1827. 2.
Education Cons. 1 Nov. 1827. 3. 4.
D° 19 Dec. 3.
D° 18 April. 1, 2.

Saye in Ourwerlech, in the Northern Concan.

In March 1827, the inhabitants of this large town petitioned the Government through the collector, that a schoolmaster might be sent among them. The petition was immediately sent to the Native School and School-book Society, in order that it might be complied with.

Tannah and Panwell, in the Northern Concan.

In April 1827, Mr. J. B. Simpson, the collector of the Northern Concan, proposed that the schools at these places should be placed under the superintendence of the society. The Government approved of the suggestion, and issued orders accordingly, at the same time commending the conduct of the collector, and expressing entire satisfaction at the progress made in the schools under his control.

D° 4 July.

The two schools at Panwell had been established in the year 1821, at the instance of Mr. S. Marriott, who was then the magistrate and collector of the district, for the immediate purpose of communicating to natives, destined for the public service in the revenue and judicial departments,

Pub. Cons. 27 June 1821.

departments, so much learning as was necessary to qualify them for that service. A petition had been presented to him, and forwarded to Government, requesting the establishment of such schools; which, under these circumstances, the Government consented to patronize, although doubts existed in the minds of some of the members of the Council as to their eventual utility.

The following minutes were recorded on this occasion:

By the President, Mr. Elphinstone; subscribed by Mr. Bell and the Commander-in-chief. —"I think these two schools should be instituted, we are sure of ready attendance and zealous superintendence, and the plan, if successful, may be extended."

By Mr. Prendergast.—"If I could at all rely upon even the expense" (50 rupees per month, and 200 rupees outfit) "of the two schools here suggested to be established at the expense of the honourable Company at Panwell, not exceeding the amount here proposed, I should hardly think it worth while troubling the Board with any observation on the subject; although so very close to Bombay as Panwell is, being just at the opposite side of the harbour, it would from that circumstance seem to be precisely the spot where such institutions are least necessary, for on this island there is already abundant facility for young natives acquiring the English language, as almost every English writer, Purvoo, Parsee and Portuguese have pupils, who when they have made a little progress, are allowed to practice, and to make themselves useful without pay in almost every public office, in which they afterwards succeed to vacancies, and it is the same at almost every subordinate station.

"I have no doubt if this application is complied with, further aid from Government will ere long be applied for; and if the system is, as contemplated, extended to our other towns and territories, it will grow into an intolerable burthen on the honourable Company's finances.

"I need hardly mention what every member of the Board knows as well as I do, that there is hardly a village, great or small, throughout our territories, in which there is not at least one school, and in larger villages more; many in every town, and in large cities in every division; where young natives are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, upon a system so economical, from a handful or two of grain, to perhaps a rupee per month to the schoolmaster, according to the ability of the parents, and at the same time so simple and effectual, that there is hardly a cultivator or petty dealer who is not competent to keep his own accounts with a degree of accuracy, in my opinion, beyond what we meet with amongst the lower orders in our own country; whilst the more splendid dealers and bankers keep their books with a degree of ease, conciseness and clearness I rather think fully equal to those of any British merchant.

"I therefore consider the institution of the two schools at Panwell unnecessary, and the contemplated extension of the system objectionable.

(signed) "*G. L. Prendergast.*"

On which the president recorded the following further minute, which was also subscribed by Mr. Bell and the Commander-in-chief.

"These schools are to teach English as well as the Native languages. I am afraid there is little chance of their proceeding so rapidly, and own I rather propose this as being happy to have an opportunity of trying the experiment under a zealous superintendant, than from any expectation that many will study our language."

The schools were accordingly established "for the education of such servants on the collector's establishment as might be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages" they hold out.

Bagulkote in the Dooab.

Education Cons. 22 Aug. 1827. 1. 2.

In July 1827, Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson, sub-collector under Mr. Nisbet, the political agent and principal collector in Darwar, stated that several applications had been made to him by the inhabitants of that part of the Dooab, for permission to attend the school at Darwar, and suggesting, as a more expedient measure, the establishment of a school in the town of Bagulkote. As there were at that time in the Presidency school two young natives qualified as teachers, the Government authorized the establishment of this school, provided the allowances did not exceed the authorized limit.

Kupotia Chucklah, in Surat.

Education Cons. 12 Sept. 1827. 2, 3.

In July 1827, the collector of Surat, Mr. W. Stubbs, obtained permission to augment the charge for this school from three to six rupees per month, in order that a larger school-room might be rented for the accommodation of the children, who were then 30 in number.

Chiploon, in the Southern Concan.

D° 24 Oct. 1827 19 Dec.

In October 1827, the Mussulman inhabitants of Chiploon in the Talook Omjemwah, Zillah Southern Concan, petitioned the Government, stating that there were 1,000 houses in that place inhabited by them, and that they wished their children to be instructed in Persian and Arabic, but that in consequence of their poverty they were unable to effect their purpose, therefore requesting that the Government would be pleased to appoint a teacher of Arabic and Persian, on a monthly salary of 25 rupees.

On reference to the Native School-book and School Society, it was found that there was not at that time a schoolmaster properly qualified for the appointment at the disposal of the society. The applicants were informed accordingly.

Bombay Native Education Society.

In 1827, the Native School and School-book Society changed its name for that of the Bombay Native Education Society, under which name it has since conducted all its affairs.

The society has received, from the year 1822, the date of its first establishment, a monthly allowance from the funds of the East India Company of 600 rupees.

The Elphinstone Professorships.

Pub. from 21 Nov. 1827
Bombay Courier,
17 Nov. 1827. N° 1.
Pub. to 10 Dec. 1828.
33.
Pub. Cons.
27 Feb. 1828. 18, 19.
Pub. from. 13 Aug. 1828.
44 to 48.
Pub. to 8 Feb. 1829.
2 to 5.

In November 1827, when Mr. Elphinstone was about to resign his office of president of the Bombay Council, and to quit the settlement, the principal native princes, chieftains and gentlemen connected with the West of India, assembled and resolved to subscribe a sum of money to be invested as an endowment for three professors of the English language and European arts and sciences, and to request that the Government would permit a part of the Town Hall to be appropriated for the several establishments for native education, and solicit the Court of Directors to allow properly qualified persons to proceed to Bombay, there to reside in the capacity of teachers. The subscription and proposed institution were declared to be in honour of the Governor, then about to return to Europe, after whom they were to be designated the *Elphinstone Professorships.*

The Bombay Government acquiesced in the suggestion, and committed to the Native Education Society the measures which might be considered proper for carrying the proposal into effect. That society immediately took charge of the subscription, which then amounted to 1,20,000 rupees, composed of sums of money of which the largest single subscription was 17,800 rupees, and the smallest 300 rupees, and which had been collected within the space of three months.

The Education Society also proposed that the persons to be selected should be truly eminent men, selected from other candidates "by public examination as to their fitness, and on no account to be nominated by private choice or patronage.

"The sphere of one professor to be languages and general literature; of another, mathematics and natural philosophy, including astronomy, elementary and physical; of the third, chemistry, including geology and botany; the knowledge of the two last professors to be particularly imparted with relation to the useful arts, and the future profitable employment of it by the natives in life."

The salary proposed for each professor was not less than R^{s} 1,000 per month; and it was also submitted that apartments in the government building in the fort might be assigned for the use of the professors.

On these propositions, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Warden and Mr. Goodwin recorded minutes, in which they have entered into the subject of native education generally, and the proposition was forwarded for the consideration of the Court of Directors.

On the 1st of November 1830, the total amount of subscriptions in Bombay was about 2,15,000 rupees. This amount the Court of Directors have been requested to subscribe on the part of the Company, and to receive the total sum so subscribed by the natives of Bombay and the Government, on interest at six per cent. into the public treasury at Bombay. With the interest of this capital, it is now proposed to have one superior professorship of mathematics, astronomy, and all branches of natural philosophy, at R^{s} 800 per month, who might have charge of the observatory, and reside rent free in the house which was erected at Bombay for the astronomer; and only one other professor or teacher, upon a salary of R^{s} 600 per month, who would be expected to possess a complete knowledge of the practical application of the sciences of architecture, hydraulics, mechanics, &c. &c. leaving botany, horticulture and agriculture, particularly as applicable to the soil and climate of India as well as to the habits and character of its inhabitants, to be taught by the natives of India.

The Court of Directors have, on a consideration of all the circumstances brought to their notice with reference to this institution, authorized the Bombay Government to afford it such assistance, either by the grant of a sum of money or annual allowance as may be deemed proper, taking for their model the similar institution in Calcutta, called the Anglo-Indian College.

Pub. to
29 Sept. 1830.

Sir Edward West's Scholarships.

Public from
6 April 1829.
16, 17.
Cons. 1 April 1829.
52 to 54.
Pub to.
28 Apr. 1830. 80.

In December 1828, sixteen respectable natives of Bombay communicated to the Native Education Society a request, accompanied by the sum of 11,400 rupees, that that sum which had been subscribed by the applicants and others, should be invested in treasury notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as the amount subscribed for the Elphinstone Professorships, as an endowment for certain scholarships and prizes, to be called "Sir Edward West's Scholarships and Prizes."

The Government consented to receive the money and retain it at six per cent interest, in order to its being appropriated in conformity with the wish of the subscribers. The Court of Directors have since confirmed the decision of the Government.

Candeish.

Pub. Cons. 28 Mar. 1828. 64. D° 28 Apr. 66. 67. D° 18 June. 33, 34. 54 to 58. D° 30 July. 152. Education Cons. 31 Dec. 1827. 1 to 3.

In December 1827, an application from Mr. J. Gisberne, the collector of Candeish, for several teachers to be employed at low salaries, was referred to this society. Mr. Gisberne wished to be allowed to employ them at the rate of eight or ten rupees per mensem to each schoolmaster, who should teach 24 boys or upwards, and to diminish the salary rateably for smaller numbers of scholars. "The Mahomedan part of the population," he observes, "are not particularly numerous; but in the towns of Nemdoorbar, Malligaum, Nusserabad, Chokra, Gawal and Pulahs Shada, a Mahomedan teacher would be most beneficial. Low as most of the early conquerors of the peninsula have fallen in learning, and religion and morality, in this province they appear to be more ignorant and less moral by many grades than elsewhere; they scarcely know the shadow of their laws; and I think I may venture to say, that not one in a hundred can even read."

Pub. Cons. 2 Apr. 1828. 1 to 3. D° 28 April. 72. D° 30 July. 33. D° 8 Oct. 29 to 31. D° 24 Dec. 25. 26.

In April 1828, the Government, at the recommendation of the education society, allowed a pension of 80 rupees per month to Mr. John Morgan, the master of the central school; which situation he had filled for eight years, and his wife that of matron, to the entire satisfaction of the committee.

Candeish Dhoolia.

In October 1828, the collector reported that this was then the only school in that province, and that 50 boys attended the master's instructions; also that a teacher who had been sent from the central school had died; orders were immediately given to send from the society another master to supply the place of the deceased.

Southern Concan.

Jud. Cons. 14 Jan. 1829. 29. D° 18 Feb. 8. Public D° 1 April. 107 to 109.

In January 1829, Mr. G. Elliott, the criminal judge of the Southern Concan, reported as follows: "As though not absolutely included in the subject of the present report, education is a point so intimately connected with the welfare and happiness of the natives, I am induced to add a concluding observation on the state of the schools established by Government, of which there are two at this station, and one in the district. The people evince less reluctance in allowing their children to attend, and the poverty of the Brahmins makes them gladly embrace an opportunity of gratuitous instruction, so that the number of children is increasing; the interest taken in their progress, with the active exertions of my assistant, Mr. Webb, have materially promoted this improvement; and it is hoped that time and perseverance will effect some amendment in their morals and habits of life."

Candeish.

Jud. Cons. 27 May 1829. 93.

In the same month the collector of Candeish recommended the establishment of a school, observing as follows: "Although the reformation of this class (the Bheels) is now so wonderfully brought about, our exertions should by no means cease, and as I am sure Government will patronize every endeavour on the part of its agents to promote the good of the people, I should respectfully propose that a school be established in the Bheel corps, on the same principle as in corps of the line. I am not aware to what amount the allowance for a master is granted by Government, but I think for R^s 15 a month a very good one might be found to undertake the duties. At first, perhaps, no great progress would be made, but some of the numerous and idle children would thus be employed, and their natural quickness would tend in a great measure to further the object; the youth thus educated would be most serviceable in the corps, and supersede the necessity of keeping up purdashees. I have spoken to the officer commanding on the subject, and he thinks the introduction of a school would now be of great benefit."

Jud. Cons. 30 July 1828. 118. D° 31 Dec. 1829. 39, 40. Cons. 31 Dec. 1829. 39.

In July 1828, a circular letter was issued to the several collectors under the Bombay Government, calling upon them to report annually to the Foujdarry Adawlut the number of schools in their collectorates, the number of boys attending each, and the mode in which education was conducted, also the mode in which printed tracts were sought after and disposed of. In October 1829, these reports having been received, the register of the Adawlut was instructed to forward to the Government a general report of the state of education in the provinces of the Bombay presidency, framed from the information conveyed in the statements of the several collectors, and suggesting the means which in the opinion of the judges were most likely to promote and improve the education of the natives of India.

First, by a gradual extension of schools on an improved principle, either by affording the patronage of Government to native schoolmasters, on condition of their improving their system, or by the establishment of new schools in populous places at the expense of Government; and,

Secondly, by the gratuitous distribution of useful books, such as "books of arithmetic, short histories, moral tales, distinct from their own false legends, natural history and some short voyages and travels."

Periodical examinations the judges recommend to be held with caution, as likely to excite alarm, and when voluntarily submitted to by the schoolmasters, to be accompanied by liberal rewards to the scholars for proficiency, "as showing the interest the Government take in the proceedings, and as a mode of encouragement which would seem upon common principles likely to be attended with a good result."

This report is accompanied by the following "Statement of the Schools and Scholars in the different Collectorships, showing the proportion of Persons attending Schools to the Population."

	Schools in which the Master is paid by the Government.	Number of Scholars.	Village Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total Schools.	Total Scholars.	Population.	Proportion attending Schools to the Total Population.
In the Deccan:								
Poona - - -	5	266	304	4,651	309	4,917	558,902	1 in 113
Ahmednuggur - - -	4	232	164	2,906	168	3,138	500,000	159
Candeish - - -	2	59	112	1,610	114	1,669	377,321	226
In Guzzerat:								
Surat - - - -	2	96	188	4,068	190	4,164	254,882	61
Broach - - -	2	75	24	967	26	1,042	238,421	228
Kaira - - - -	2	157	82	3,024	84	3,181	444,298	139
Ahmedabad - - -	3	127	88	3,226	91	3,353	470,729	140
Concans:								
Northern Concan - -	2	188	135	2,490	137	2,678	387,264	144
Southern Ditto - -	1	21	285	6,700	282	6,721	655,776	97
Darwar - - - -	2	94	302	4,196	304	4,290	794,142	185
	25	1,315	1,680	33,838	1,705	35,153	4,681,735	133

Sir John Malcolm, in a minute recorded by him on this report, expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the judges of Adawlut, particularly in the expediency of not interfering with the village schoolmasters, in any mode that could excite feelings hostile to the efforts of the British Government for the education of the natives.

In May 1830 the education society reported 25 schoolmasters, 11 Mahrattas and 14 Guzzerattees ready to commence their duties as teachers in the various schools in the Deccan and Guzzerat and two Concans. They had acquired an accurate knowledge of their own languages, and were so far acquainted with the higher branches of the mathematics as to entitle them to be considered teachers of the second order. Stations were proposed for them by the society, to which they were sent by the Government.

Pub. Cons.
23 June 1830.
463. 566.

The same month the Deshmooks and Despondeas of the Parnair pergunnah petitioned for a stipend for a schoolmaster of their own selection. Their request, involving a deviation from the rule laid down in the appointment of schoolmasters, was not complied with.

The report of Major W. H. Sykes, officiating statistical reporter to Government, contains a state of the schools in the districts which he had visited, with some observations on the state of education in the provinces under the Bombay Government. His statement of the efficiency of the schools in the Deccan falls much below that in the report of the judges. It is as follows:

Jud. Con.
7 Aug. 1830.

In the Poona Collectorate - 1 School to 3,357 souls.
Candeish - - - - 1 - to 4,369.
Darwar - - - - 1 - to 2,452.

In June 1830, when Captain Jervis of the engineers, who had for several years filled the office of secretary to the native education society was about to quit India, the native community of Bombay assembled and agreed upon an address to him expressive of their respect and esteem and of their regret at his intended departure. With this address they also tendered a piece of plate, which, under all the circumstances, the Bombay Government permitted him to accept, without previous reference to the Court of Directors.

The Court, after animadverting on this violation of a standing rule of the service of old date, which prohibits Europeans in the Company's service from accepting of any present or gratuity from natives without the Court's previous sanction, permitted Captain Jervis to retain the piece of plate, observing that "in no case could the indulgence be better deserved."

Pub. from
23 June 1830.
3, 4.
D° to 16 Mar. 1831.
77, 78.
Gen. Cons.
22 June.
379 to 384.

Native Education Society's Reports.

THE society has since its formation held six public meetings at Bombay, the last on the 12th of April 1831. From the report of that meeting it appears that its affairs continue to be conducted according to regulations agreed upon by a committee composed in nearly equal proportions of Europeans and Natives; that its aggregate receipts and disbursements within

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives

the year amounted to between 70,000 and 80,000 rupees; that it has constantly on sale more than 40 publications in the native languages, many of them the produce of the Bombay lithographic and other presses, of which former mode of printing favourable specimens are appended to the reports; and that it has under its control and management the several schools and establishments described in the following paragraphs:

"In the central school 250 boys have been through a course of study in the English language; 50 have left it with a competent knowledge of the language, consisting of an acquaintance with geography, mathematics and geometry. In Bombay the boys in the Mahratta school have amounted to 954, and in Guzzerattee to 427. At present, there are altogether 56 of the society's schools, each containing about 60 boys, amounting in the whole to 3,000 boys under a course of education"

This report contains the following further particulars:

"Your committee observe that the boys who have made the greatest progress in the English schools are the Hindoos; they are left longer in the schools by their parents than other boys, who, though equally intelligent and quick, are more irregular in their attendance. Few or no Mahomedan boys ever enter the schools.

"Your committee have hitherto experienced some trouble from the jealousy of the old native schoolmasters, who are unacquainted with the mode of instruction adopted by the society, and who have attempted all they can to deter parents from sending their children to the schools This spirit of rivalry, from a conviction of the inferiority of the old system and a feeling of shame at opposing the progress of knowledge, has now happily subsided.

"With regard to the schools in the districts; those at Surat, Kaira, Darwar and Poona, seem to be in a most flourishing state, and your committee are glad to mention that this is principally owing to the gentlemen who have superintended them, and who have taken much trouble in constantly informing us of their condition and progress."

After mentioning the misconduct of one of the schoolmasters which had led to his dismission, the report proceeds, "Your committee feel it a duty to notice the great attention which Mr. Elliott has paid to their interests during his tours through the districts under his charge."

It is further stated that at the examination which took place at the meeting above referred to, several prizes were given, and that "the prize boys of the English schools read and translated *vivâ voce* from Mahratta into English, and were examined in the higher branches of mathematics The boys read English very fluently, and all present seemed highly delighted at the progress they had made."

Hindoo College at Poona.

In reply to the application for a library of English books from Europe for the use of this college, the Court of Directors deferred a compliance with the request, observing, that the major part of those required were elementary; and might be purchased in the bazaars; and that no European professor of English had been, or was proposed to be attached to the college, which continued under the superintendence of a native principal and his assistant.

Education Cons. 21 Nov 1827. 1.
Pub Cons.
26 Mar 1828. 61 to 63.
16 May. 13 to 16.
30 July. 76, 77.
23 June. 1 to 3.

In February 1828, the principal of this college applied to the Bombay Government, through Mr. John Warden, the agent, for sirdars, stating that many of the students had completed their studies, and might be permitted to quit the college, and others admitted in their stead; and that, as was usual in other similar institutions, he was desirous of being allowed "to present them with dresses, (khellauts) and six or twelve months' pay, as a mark of honour." This request was referred to the Native Education Society, with orders to report their opinion upon it. That society reported that the only precedents that had occurred for distributing marks of honour, on students completing a course of instruction, were to be found in the Engineer Institution, where each student, after passing his examination, received a certificate to that effect, and three or four only of the most meritorious obtained prizes, varying from 100 to 30 rupees.

On these papers the following minutes were recorded by the members of the Bombay Government on the 30th July 1828

Minute by the honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Commander-in-chief.—"The principal of the Hindoo college at Poona may be recommended to grant certificates to students on their passing examination, and he may be authorized to grant rewards of a small amount to a few of the most deserving.

(signed) "*J. Malcolm.*"

Minute by Mr. Warden—"I cannot consent to entrust the distribution of rewards to a native. In my opinion we ought to decline the application preferred from Poona. We must ere long receive the final orders of the Court on the subject of education, and in the mean time we ought to abstain from entangling ourselves with pledges and plans which may be soon superseded.

(signed) "*F. Warden.*"

Further Minute by the Governor, subscribed by the Commander-in-chief and Mr. Goodwin: —"I continue of my former opinion. The college at Poona was established to conciliate the natives by liberality, and by conferring distinction on learned Hindoos. It may perhaps be deemed more a charitable than an useful institution; but if it tends to the popularity and good name of Government, it is politic to support it, and while we do support it, we should not deny to its heads and professors the additional consideration which they will receive at being made the medium of trifling marks of favour and distinction to their best pupils.

(signed) "*J. Malcolm.*"

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

In conformity with the opinion of the majority of the Council, the principal of the Hindoo college at Poona, was authorized to grant certificates to such of his students as might have completed their studies, on their quitting the college, and to grant rewards of a small amount to a few of the most deserving

On receipt of this permission, he forwarded to the Presidency, through the acting collector of Poona, a list of the names of 29 students, to whom he proposed to give rewards of 60 or 40 rupees each, amounting in the whole to R^s 1,520. The measure was approved by the Government, and authorized accordingly.

No application for prizes appears on the records of 1829; but one from the under teachers for an augmentation of allowances, which was not then granted.

Pub Cons
15 July 1829. 62.

In June 1830, a list of 18 students who were then about to quit the college at Poona, was forwarded to Bombay, and the distribution to them of rewards, amounting to R^s 920, as follows, was authorized.

First Class, Ten at 60 rupees each - - - - - - -	600
„ Eight at 40 „ „ - - - - - - - - -	320
	920

Sholapore, in the Poona Collectorate.

In April 1829, the acting judge and magistrate reported to the Government, that the native school which had been established at that station was inefficient. "Sad complaints," he observed, "are made by the master of it of the irregular attendance of the boys, none of whom have yet so qualified themselves as to be eligible to hold appointments under Government; I would therefore suggest that periodical examinations be established, and that certain sums be allowed as rewards to those who distinguish themselves, by way of an inducement to exertion on the part of the boys. Should the honourable the Governor consider this recommendation worthy of being acted on, and think fit to give me charge of the examination mentioned, I shall be very happy to do my best towards the improvement of the school."

Pub. Cons.
29 April 1829.
44, 45
D° 27 May.
35 to 39.

The Government approved of the periodical examination of the boys, and authorized the grant of trifling presents in money or books, confiding the duty to the collector or his assistant.

Native School Society of the Southern Concan.

The Court of Directors approved of the establishment and objects of this society, and sanctioned the donation to it of R^s 1,000, together with an annual subscription of R^s 500, and a supply of books. The further proceedings of the society have been held in correspondence with the Native Education Society.

Pub to
21 Sept. 1825.
16
From 1 Nov. 1827.
16

The Engineer Institution at Bombay.

In February 1826, the Court of Directors desired to be furnished with full information as to the progress and state of this establishment, observing, that it had been instituted without their authority previously obtained. Before the arrival of the Court's despatch at Bombay, it appears that the subject had been attended to, and a report delivered by the chief engineer, Colonel S Goodfellow, dated the 17th of May 1826, giving such a view of the progress of the boys in their studies, as induced the Government to express its "high satisfaction" at that progress.

Military to
8 Feb 1826. 109.
Public from
31 May 1826 6 to 9.
D° 1 Sept. 1826 9
D° 20 Sept. 1827
20, 21.
D° 23 Oct 36
D° 23 Jan 1828. 92.
Cons 31 Mar 9 to 12
Public from
5 Jan 1828 3, 4.
Military to
4 Nov 1829 2 to 6.
Pub Cons
8 Oct 1829. 24.
Public from
20 Jan. 1830 117 to 119

There were then in the institution 86 students, as follows:

	English.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee	Total
1st Class - - - - - -	6	6	7	19
2d Class - - - - - -	9	9	13	31
3d Class - - - - - -	—	10	—	10
Revenue Students:				
1st Class - - - - - -	—	13	—	13
2d Class - - - - - -	—	13	—	13
	15*	51	20	86

Eight European students had either been expelled for misconduct or had deserted the institution

Public to
16 Feb 1831. whole.

The chief engineer in his report of the examination, represents the students of the first class as having obtained, in addition to merely theoretical acquirements, a knowledge of algebra, as treated in the first volume of Hutton's Mathematics, and a much more extensive knowledge of geometry, both practical and theoretical, than was at first anticipated as necessary, having acquired the whole of what the above work contains on that subject, consisting of the most useful problems in Euclid. The same may be said of mensuration in which they are proficients.

Public from
23 June 1830. 3, 4.
Public to
16 Mar 1831. 77, 78.

This report gives not a less favourable view of the success of the other classes of the students, and adverts to the difficulties in the way of success, arising from the want of words in the native languages, to convey the ideas expressed by European terms of art, and from the loss of time occasioned by the numerous holidays of the natives.

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* Including three natives.

In this report, the chief engineer proposed that two boys who had evinced great talent and promise, should be retained as assistants, and be qualified in a superior degree as mathematicians so soon as proper translations of suitable works should have been prepared by the superintendant, Captain George Jervis. These lads were to proceed to conic sections, and the application of algebra to the higher branches of mathematics and spherical trigonometry. "These acquirements" the chief engineer observes, "will prepare them for the study of astronomy, than which there is probably no knowledge so likely to impress on their minds pure and reasonable notions of religion. In prosecuting the study and in contemplating the structure of the universe, and the consequences resulting from it, they can scarcely fail of relieving themselves from a load of prejudice and superstition; they will thus gradually, in proportion as their knowledge is spread (it is reasonable to believe), become better men and better subjects, and less likely ever to be made the tools of any ambitious man or fanatic. The more intelligence exists in a nation, provided the Government is a liberal one, the less desire is there for a change, and whilst society is increasing in wealth and knowledge, they are pleased with themselves, contented and happy. The advantages, therefore, that may reasonably be expected to arise from the institution, as a branch of education, are great, whether viewed as a question of finance or of policy."

The chief engineer in this report particularly compliments the superintendant, Captain Jervis, for his zeal in the cause of education and acquirements in mathematics, drawing, architecture and building, and on his knowledge of the Mahratta and Guzzerattee languages, which had enabled him to translate into those languages several of the standard books of instruction in Europe; on arithmetic and geometry; also for his talent of communication, and his application and temper, which caused him to be regarded as a friend by his pupils.

The Government in reply, acquiesced in the commendations bestowed on the superintendant and others connected with the establishment, and authorized an increased expenditure, by extending to the native students of Bombay, an allowance of R^s 200 per month, which had been enjoyed exclusively by those from the Deccan.

Pub. Cons.
1 Aug. 1827.
5 to 7.

The report of the following year 1827, was also considered to be highly satisfactory. To it is appended a list of 21 lads, chiefly native, who had passed examinations and been attached to different departments of the service.

In 1829, the Court of Directors authorized an augmentation of the allowances of Captain Jervis, as superintendant of this institution, to 800 rupees per month, in consideration of the duties of this office having rendered it necessary for him to relinquish his office of assistant engineer.

Pub Cons.
22 July 1829. 96, 97.
D° 8 Sept. 1829
27, 28.
D° 31 Dec. 1829.
94, 95.

In July 1829, the Rajah of Sattarah applied, through the resident, for permission to send Thomas Kain, a young lad (the nephew of an active and intelligent Indo-Briton, who had long been employed with credit and advantage, under his Highness), to Bombay, for a scientific education. The Rajah, it was stated, in furtherance of his request, had of his own accord lately added to the funds annually appropriated to the support of schools and teachers in Sattarah; and that his object was to obtain for this youth a superior education.

The Government readily complied with the Rajah's request; and on the arrival of the lad he was placed under the special protection of the chief engineer. Being very young and uninformed, he was first sent to a preparatory school at the expense of the Company, and the Rajah was informed that no pains would be spared by the Government to ensure the careful tuition of the youth; and that the British Government regarded with great interest and satisfaction his Highness's "zeal in the cause of science and the education of his countrymen."

The report of the state of this institution in the year 1829, states that 44 students were then quitting the establishment to enter professional employment. Those who proceeded in the public service were stationed in conformity with their own desires; they were of the following descriptions:

European - - - - - -	7
Mahratta engineer - - -	9
Guzzerattee - - - -	5
Mahratta revenue - - -	23

Mathematical instruments and other necessaries have been supplied to this institution by the Court of Directors on indent from Bombay; and it has been proposed to open it to the inhabitants generally, which proposition has received the sanction of the Court.

Medical School at Bombay.

Pub Cons 31 Mar. 1824.
D° from 15 Mar. 1826.
12.
Cons. 29 June 1825.
1 to 4.
Education Cons.
4 Jan 1826 1 to 7.
D° 9 May 1827. 1 to 4.
D° 8 July 1827 1.
Military to 27 Aug.
1828 53 to 56.
Pub. Cons 14 April
1830. 47, 48.

In 1824, the Medical Board at Bombay was required to state to the Government their opinion respecting the expediency of employing the Government native vaccinators as superintendants of the native schools; and also "as to the practicability and means of diffusing a knowledge of medicine and of the sciences connected therewith among the natives, as well as of encouraging the production of elementary treatises on such sciences in the native languages."

The Medical Board returned an immediate answer, favourable to the first proposition, but requested time to deliberate on the second.

In November 1825, they produced the plan of "an institution to be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of natives in medicine, and to be called, a School for Native Doctors." The plan of this institution, published in general orders of the 1st January 1826, is similar in all material respects to that of the school for native doctors which had been previously formed at Calcutta.

The salary of the superintendant, to which office Surgeon John M'Lennen was appointed, was

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

was fixed at R^s 500 per mensem, with an establishment of three moonshees to assist in reading and translating in the different languages, at 40 rupees per month each, and two peons, at six rupees per month each.

The number of students fixed at 20, on allowances similar to those of the students in the Calcutta medical school.

In January 1827, the superintendant submitted his first report of his proceedings and those of his pupils.

From this document it appears that he had translated into the Mahratta language the London Pharmacopœia, with some remarks on the medicines contained therein; and was in progress with another elementary work, which it was expected would, when completed, make a complete Mahratta Dispensatory. To this work it was proposed to give currency by means of the lithographic press.

Also an introduction to a book on the anatomy and physiology of the human body; and it is observed, "as the anatomy of the great cavities, the eyes, &c. can now be more conveniently demonstrated to the pupils, these parts will be first described, and on obtaining preparations, the anatomy of the skeleton, &c. being finished, it can then be arranged and put in a connected form."

Also an Essay on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Abdomen, translations of Essays on Inflammation, Dysentery, Rheumatism, and Intermittent Fever, of which also it was proposed to multiply copies by means of the lithographic press, as well as of the following works:

"Translation into Mahratta of a Sanscrit medical work, the Madhow Nedam, (said to be of great repute); it is the work of Narrain, one of the pundits entertained in the school."

"Translation into Hindoostanee of the properties and uses of the substances of Materia Medica, arranged in classes according to Murray, and referring to the Hindoostanee Pharmacopœia of Mr. Breton for preparations of medicines, &c."

The superintendant reported that of his pupils the most advanced of the Mussulmans had a tolerable knowledge of the properties of the articles of the Materia Medica, and understood in a general manner the anatomy of the thorax, abdomen and eyes; and that the Hindoo pupils knew the properties of most of the substances of the Materia Medica, and the formula of the Pharmacopœia, and that they had likewise commenced anatomy, but had not made any progress therein, which is ascribed chiefly to the want of scientific books in their language, and to their having had indifferent educations.

The native Christians, it is observed, understood the properties of the articles of the Materia Medica and formula of the Pharmacopœia, but that much could not be imparted to them without preparing some easy abridgments of common medical works, to which service it was stated to be impracticable for the superintendant to devote his time without neglecting other duties of more importance. He represents the state of education among this class of the community to have been very low, and to have occasioned much trouble to himself and impediment in their progress in the acquisition of medical science.

The superintendant concluded his report by suggesting an increase to the salary of his Mussulman moonshee, and some other arrangements and accommodations, to which the Government consented, observing that the report did great honour to the talents and zeal of Mr. M'Lennon.

Pub. Cons. 28 May 1828. 6 to 8.

In May 1828, the superintendant submitted a report of the proceedings of another year; which report was forwarded to the Government by the Medical Board, with a statement that that Board had recently examined the pupils, and were "happy at being able to report most favourably of their progress, and to bring to the notice of Government the continued zeal, assiduity and ability displayed by the superintendant, Dr. M'Lennon."

The following is a copy of Dr. M'Lennon's report:

"Another year having elapsed since the establishment of the native medical school, I now do myself the honour of detailing the progress made during that time to carry the orders of Government into effect.

"Since April 1827, Treatises on the Anatomy of the Thorax and Eye have been finished, and are now being lithographed. The first part of the Dispensatory has likewise been completed, and was sent to you in October last, with a recommendation that it too should be printed. Since then, however, I have not heard what the intentions of Government are on that point. With it I should say that all that is necessary to be communicated on materia medica and pharmacy, had been finished.

"In anatomy the quantum of matter communicated on the abdominal and thoracic viscera is perhaps more ample than may be at all necessary on other parts, but as the contents of these cavities can be demonstrated on the human subject in most hospitals, and as much of the phenomena of disease is connected with a correct knowledge of their contents, I am of opinion that all which has been written on them may be after this turned to much practical utility, when engaged on the symptoms and treatment of disease. The translations now in progress by me, are on the anatomy of the pelvis viscera and organs of generation, both in the male and female.

"One on osteology, in which the structure of the joints will be particularly described, with a view to the correct demonstration at a future period of the phenomena of luxations and their cure.

"One on toxicology, taken in great part from Orifilus' work; this has been commenced on, not that it is necessary at this stage of the progress of the school, but because after the translation of the Materia Medica, facilities were afforded for speedily bringing it to a conclusion which would not have existed after a lapse of some time; it is two-thirds finished and will be forwarded in two months hence.

Education of Natives.

“ A system of noseology, in great part taken from Goode, has likewise been finished, and is now being copied off. An anatomical work (the Sooshroot Shercer) has been translated from Sanscrit into Mahratta, by one of the pundits attached to the school and shall be likewise forwarded as soon as it is copied.

“ To enable the Board to form an opinion as to the species of instruction imparted to the pupils, I did myself the honour of transmitting a set of questions extracted from the translations made for the use of the school; from this it will, I hope, be apparent that some useful matter has been communicated to them in materia medica and anatomy.

“ have procured a skeleton from England and made arrangements for the transmission of other anatomical preparations, and a small set of chemical apparatus; the former necessary to enable me to explain anatomy in a manner void of a possibility of causing doubt as to the real constitution of the human subject; the latter to enable me to show some of the common pharmaceutical processes of the Pharmacopœia.

“ In the mean time (after the completion of those now in progress) I shall proceed to the translation of treatises on the practice of physic, but think it my duty explicitly to state, that this really practically useful part of the education of the pupils cannot be carried on with advantage to them unless they are attached to an hospital for native sick to be under my own care and superintendence. I may state that this was found necessary, and has been carried into effect in the Calcutta medical school.”

The Governor and Council of Bombay expressed themselves satisfied with this report, and ordered the treatises referred to in it to be lithographed.

In a letter addressed to the Government by the Medical Board on the 8th of March 1830, it is observed, that the native medical school was not so well calculated for the education of East Indians as sending them to European hospitals, where they were under constant surveillance, and a direction given to their habits and studies. It was admitted that a higher theoretical knowledge of medical science would be imparted to them in the medical school; but without the thorough practical knowledge of routine and detail which might be obtained in hospitals, they would cease to be useful as hospital servants in a subordinate capacity, while they would hardly attain such proficiency as to render them capable of acting in any important charge, independent of the superintendence of European medical officers.

“ The Medical School,” it was admitted, “ like all institutions in their first formation, has had great difficulties to surmount, both from the want of books and good materials to work upon, but principally from its not being able, in its present form, to communicate at the same time a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of medical science, and on no other plan can a really useful medical education be imparted to the student; and it was this consideration which induced the Medical Board, in the instances of a vacancy in the appointment of surgeon to the Native General Hospital, to recommend that the superintendant should succeed on a reduced salary of 250 rupees to the medical class of that institution, in order that the pupils, besides increasing their theoretical acquirements, might be at the same time brought in contact with those forms of disease which they are likely afterwards to see in their practice, and with the practical routine duties also of a native hospital.

“ It was also in the Board's contemplation to have grafted a native dispensary on their institution, for the purpose of employing the young men in affording advice and assistance to many poor families whose feelings or circumstances prevented them from resorting to an hospital for relief, and who by this plan would have been attended in their own houses. Repeated applications have been made to this effect to individual members of the Medical Board by the more respectable native inhabitants proposing to support this institution by subscription, for the purpose of procuring the required medicines on the behalf of the poor inhabitants; and these young pupils would also have been employed as native assistants on the occurrence of epidemic disease, such as cholera; thus rendering it unnecessary, as at present, to entertain and pay people for that purpose.

“ While on the subject of medical education, the Medical Board beg to state for the information of Government, that at their recommendation, and in addition to the means of diffusing medical knowledge already adverted to, two sepoy boys were in 1828 appointed to the hospital of each native regiment, in lieu of the shop coolie formerly employed, and consequently at no additional expense to Government, for the purpose of being brought up as native hospital assistants, it being made necessary to their appointments, that they should be fairly acquainted with one native language. By the adoption of this measure no less than 60 lads have been, or will ultimately be placed under a system of medical education, many of whom can already write English, and have made considerable acquirements in the knowledge of hospital duties; and the Board would beg to recommend, that such of them as may particularly distinguish themselves may be admitted for a certain period into the Native Medical School, and that on leaving the situation with the same character as when they entered it, they may be furnished with certificates and honorary rewards.”

The Government upon receipt of this letter communicated it to the medical committee at the Presidency for their observations.

In October 1829, Sir John Malcolm recorded a minute, in which he considered the subject of native education generally, and particularly the Engineer Institution, which he recommended should be opened to the superior classes of inhabitants. This measure the Court of Directors have sanctioned.

Lithography.

Pub. to 20 April 1827.

BETWEEN the years 1822 and 1830 the East India Company have sent to Bombay a considerable number of lithographic presses for the use of the departments of Government, and a lithographic office and establishment have accordingly been formed at that Presidency.

In April 1827 the Court of Directors ordered, in reply to an application made on behalf of the Native School-book and School Society, that the lithographic office should be resorted to on all occasions where lithography might be required, as was the practice in this country, where the lithographic establishment, under the quarter-master general, was available to the various departments of His Majesty's Government.

Regimental Schools.

Education Cons.. 7 June 1826. N° 6.

In June 1826 the Bombay Government received returns from the several regiments serving at that presidency, of the means employed by the officers of those regiments to promote the education of the children connected therewith, upon which it was resolved, that "the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an increase to the pay of schoolmasters of native regiments from 12 rupees to 15 rupees per month, and directs that a shed for a school-room be built within the lines of each native regiment, and kept in repair at the public expense."

Schools of American Missionaries in Bombay and its Vicinity.

Rev. Cons. 8 Feb. 1826. 6, 7.
D° 1 Mar. 7, 4.
D° 28 June. 60 to 63.

In 1825 and 1826, Mr. Gordon Hall, an American missionary at Bombay, obtained from the Government permission to pass various packages of books, paper, printing types, ink, &c. free of duty.

In March 1826, the same gentleman represented the distressed state of the schools attached to the mission, for want of ground on which to erect school-rooms, and solicited the aid of Government by the grant of vacant spots of ground for the erection of suitable buildings, either free of rent or on any other favourable terms which might be considered proper. Mr. Hall also solicited a grant of ground for the erection of a mission house and a printing-office.

This application was referred to the collector of Bombay for his report, who stated, in reply, that such grants were frequently made to natives for charitable and religious purposes; and recommended a compliance with the request.

The following grants of ground were accordingly made to the American missionaries, to be held rent free, "and on the usual reservation to Government of the right of resuming the land on six months' notice, when required for public purposes, on payment at a just valuation for all buildings erected thereon;"

A piece of ground on the northern side of the Camatty village, close to the Bellassis road, measuring 833 square yards;

A small piece nearly in the centre of the Camatty village, measuring 53 square yards;

A small piece near the western side of the Camatty village, measuring 97 square yards; and,

A piece of vacant ground in the New Town between Poorum tank and the Rope Walk east of the Duncan road, measuring 320 square yards.

A spot of ground near the south-east corner of the mission burying-ground, for which also the missionaries had applied, could not then be granted to them.

Orders of the Court of Directors.

The despatches to Bombay in the Public Department, dated the 16th of April 1828, 18th February 1829, and 29th September 1830, contain a review of the state of native education under the presidency of Bombay, and of the several establishments formed by the Bombay Government with a view to its improvement, and express the Court's general approbation of the measures pursued.

The despatch of April 1829 adverts particularly to the reports of the collectors and judges, and the information afforded by them; and contains observations on the multiplication of schools in the villages, and the course of education; the remuneration of schoolmasters; periodical examinations; the establishment of a rule excluding from certain offices those natives who cannot read nor write; and the services of the school society in the Southern Concan.

The despatch of 18th February 1829 approves of the establishment of a school for schoolmasters at the Presidency; requires reports on the several schools in the districts; expresses the Court's approbation of the satisfactory and encouraging report of the chief engineer on the state of the Engineer Institution; approves of the views of Mr. Elphinstone with respect to native education; directs a reconsideration of the proposal to appoint superintendants of schools in Guzzerat and the Deccan, and refers for further information to the proceedings of the Bengal Government; it also requires further information relative to Captain Sutherland's proposal for establishing an institution for educating native revenue officers.

The despatch of September 1830 relates to the Engineer Institution, Medical School, Elphinstone professorships, Poona College, and to the native teachers, approving, for the most part, the measures of the Bombay Government.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

Penang Free School in George Town.

General from 13 Feb. 1830. 75.
Consultations, 15 Jan. 1830.
Letter to 2 June 1825. 30.
Letter from 6 Nov. 1827. 54.
Cons. 8, 15, 26 Feb. 2, 10 August.
Public to 17 June 1829. 69.

This school is under the management of a local committee of directors. In January 1827, the state of the school was examined and a report of it prepared, which it was proposed to publish in the Prince of Wales' Island Gazette; but the censor of the press objected to its being printed on the ground of its containing observations calculated to excite irritation among the catholics, of whom there was a considerable number on the island, and to lead to religious controversy, which, it was observed, was particularly necessary to be checked in a settlement where there were so many religions. The directors of the school, at a special meeting, Mr. Ibbetson being in the chair, came to resolutions expressive of their conviction of the necessity of the publication of the report; whereupon the resident, Mr. Fullerton, recorded a minute, in which the other members of the Council concurred, stating his reasons for considering the publication to be inexpedient, and it was interdicted. The Rev. R. S. Hutchings, secretary of the local committee, was advised accordingly. At a subsequent examination of the scholars, which took place in 1829, their progress is stated to have been highly satisfactory. A report of it was ordered to be printed and forwarded to England.

The monthly sum paid from the Company's treasury towards the support of this free school is 210 rupees, or per annum 2,520 rupees; in addition to which endowment it possessed, in the year 1827, a capital amounting to 22,000 rupees.

Penang Boarding School.

Cons. 25 Oct. 1826.
13 Nov.
18 Dec.

In October 1826, the Government having determined to establish a printing press in Penang, resolved to appropriate the profits expected to arise from that establishment towards the maintenance of a boarding school for 20 boys, the children of indigent parents. The estimated charges attending this establishment were as follows:

	Dollars.
Board for 20 boys, at 2½ dollars per mensem - -	50
Clothes, hats, shoes, &c. 1 dollar each - - -	20
Servants - - - - - - - - -	25
Extras, needles, thread, oil, &c. - - - - -	10
Total Spanish Dollars - -	105

Public to
17 June 1829. 68.

Towards this school, as appears by the Book of Establishments of 1829–30, the Prince of Wales' Island Government contributed monthly the sum of 109 rupees, or per annum 1,308 rupees. The Court of Directors have disapproved of this grant, as unnecessary and as extending beyond the mere object of tuition; at the same time expressing a high opinion of the utility of the free school at Penang.

Roman Catholic School in Penang.

Public from
25 Jan. 1827. 69.
Cons. 26 Oct. 1826.
Public to
17 June 1829.
66 to 72.

Cons. 2 Nov.
22 Dec. 1826.
Public from
13 Feb. 1830. 76.

In October 1826, the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Boucher, the Roman Catholic priest at Penang, who represented that there were then 97 scholars attached to the Roman Catholic school at that settlement, (and in consideration of the importance of affording every encouragement in the way of education to that numerous class of the community on the island,) augmented their monthly allowance from the sum of 30 to 100 dollars, "under the express understanding that the school will be liable to be examined periodically by a committee appointed by the Government." The priest, in acknowledging the augmented allowance, solicited that the examination might be made half-yearly; accordingly, on the 19th December 1826, an examination of the state of the school took place before Messrs. John Anderson and Thomas Church, two of the Company's civil servants, appointed a committee for that purpose, whose report states as follows: That the proficiency of the scholars exceeded expectation; that the several classes read and recited with propriety, and displayed a growing acquaintance with English grammar; and that the specimens of penmanship produced by the scholars were very creditable to the parties; that the examiners entertained a confident hope that as the institution advanced, the moral and intellectual improvement of the children would be increased and confirmed; and that when the disadvantages under which the institution laboured were obviated, the objects of its establishment would ultimately be fully and perfectly realized.

The system of this school is stated to be that of Mr. Lancaster, keeping as nearly as possible to that pursued in the Protestant free school.

The boys were divided into six classes, of which the report states that the *first* class read Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, gave definitions from the dictionary, practised themselves in the rudiments of the English grammar, writing a large text hand, and that in arithmetic 13 boys were in the rule of three, and seven in compound addition.

The other classes were examined only in reading and spelling, and in the elements of grammar. Prizes were given to 20 boys out of 97. They were all Roman Catholics.

Cons. 2 Jan. 1830.

In 1829, another examination of the scholars in this school took place before a committee, the result of which is stated to have been satisfactory.

It is also stated that the school-room is a substantial brick building, with tiled roof 58 feet in length and 33 in breadth, and capable of accommodating 150 scholars, and that it is situated in the compound of the Roman Catholic church.

The monthly sum paid from the Company's treasury towards the support of this school, is Rs 210, or per annum Rs 2,520.

Singapore Institution.

Letter from
25 Jan. 1827. 94, 95.
Cons. 5 Oct. 7 Dec.
From
19 Aug. 1827. 38, 39.
Do 28 March 1828.
Cons. Jan. 1827. 19, 20.
Do March. 204.
Do April. 91, 92.
Do 8 June. 382.
Do 19 June. 462, 463.
Do 22 June. 485, 488.

The plan of this institution having been found to be disproportionately large with reference to the circumstances of Singapore, and the funds not having proved equal to the expenses of the proposed edifice, its progress was interrupted, and the trustees offered the building to the Company in its unfinished state, upon terms which the Government of Prince of Wales' Island felt it to be their duty to decline.

Under these circumstances, the Prince of Wales' Island Government have restricted the allowance of 300 dollars per month which had been made to this institution, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors, to 100 dollars per month for the support of an establishment for merely elementary education, under the control of the resident councillor, than which, in the present circumstances of Singapore, nothing higher could, in the judgment of the Government and of the Court of Directors, be attempted.

Present allowance per mensem Rs 210, or per annum Rs 2,520.

Malay and Chinese Schools, including the Four Malay Schools in Province Wellesley, and Two Malay and One Chinese School at Prince of Wales' Island.

Public from
12 Feb. 1830. 33.
D° 11, 16 Nov. 1829, 61, 62.
D° 27 July. 31.
Cons. 7 April 1828.
D° 25 May.
D° 8 June.
D° 10 Aug. 1827. 1481, 2.

The following Return of the state of these schools was made in the month of August 1827:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chinese school, Teacher, Chung Yu - -	29	5	34
Malay - ditto - „ Liberr Mahta Meser -	22	8	30
Ditto - - „ Hat Medah - -	15	10	25
Ditto - - „ Man - - - -	28	7	35
Ditto - - „ Hob Menah - -	21	15	36
Ditto - - „ Lib Mahta Keepil -	6	17	23
Ditto - - „ Mahta Isaac - -	5	15	20
	126	77	203

The Prince of Wales' Island Government had previously consented to augment the allowance made to these schools on the part of the Company to 100 dollars per month. The schools also enjoyed an allowance made to them by Mr. Church of 10 dollars per month, making together a monthly income of 110 dollars, or 2,640 rupees per annum.

This allowance appears to have been retrenched.

Malacca Anglo-Chinese College.

Letter from
21 Oct. and 26 Nov. 1827. 8, 9.
Cons, 5 July. 125 to 129.
D° 7 Aug. 90.
D° 22 Aug. 116.
Letter from
20 May 1828. 14
Cons. 2 Oct. 1827. 125.
D° 8 Feb. 1828.
D° 30 April. 230. 232.

In July 1827 the President of the Prince of Wales' Island Council, Mr. Fullerton, recorded a minute on the general affairs of Malacca, in which he adverted to the state of education in that district in the following terms: "Of the means of education, the population of Malacca seem, until lately, to have been entirely destitute; few of the children, females particularly, of the Dutch resident families, to all appearance Europeans, can read or write. Poverty is said to have prevented the establishment of any schools whatever; by the census it appears that the number of children of this description amounts to 105, that of the descendants of the Portuguese 721, making a total of 826 Christian children, until, of late, without any means of instruction. A free school has lately been established by private subscription, and I propose that the same sum be allowed by Government to the school at Malacca as at the other settlements; viz. 100 dollars per month.

"On the subject of education it becomes necessary to mention another institution at Malacca, the Anglo-Chinese college, which was founded by the Rev. Dr. Morrison in the year 1818, its object being the instruction of Chinese youth in the English language, and other branches of European learning and science; to Europeans it was intended to convey instruction in the Chinese language, for which purpose books, teachers, &c. are found. The original object and progress of the institution will be found fully explained in the printed memoir of the Singapore Institution. From that document it will appear that the removal of the Anglo-Chinese college to Singapore formed a part of the general plan. The assent of the founder to this proposal probably arose from Malacca being then a foreign settlement. It is certainly a most fortunate circumstance that this plan never was carried into execution. Malacca has now become a British settlement, and with a long settled indigenous population of quiet and peaceable habits, is admirably calculated for such an institution, as indeed the result has proved by the number of Chinese scholars educated, and the number now attending the college, as well as the preparatory schools, while Singapore is, from its particular situation, the very reverse; possessing no indigenous population, but peopled entirely by passing traders, and wandering savages, there, all attempts at education seem to have failed, and some time must elapse before any hopes of success can be expected. The honourable Court of Directors confirmed the liberal subscription proposed by Sir S. Raffles towards the Singapore institution, viz. 300 dollars per month, but the funds of the institution arising from donations having been principally directed to the erection of extensive buildings of which those funds can never be equal to the completion, and only a part having been appropriated to education, it was not judged expedient to pay up the arrears of subscription due by Government, and that sum amounted in April last to 14,400 Spanish dollars. In consequence of the application of the directors of the institution lately made at Singapore, and considering that the general expenditure had taken place in some degree under expectation of the promised support of Government; adverting also to the embarrassed state of these funds, I deemed it reasonable that such portion of the arrears as could be shewn to have been appropriated to education, the original object, should be repaid them out of the arrears; they therefore received the sum of Spanish dollars 4,526. 82. In respect to the future appropriation of the subscription, Mr. Prince was authorized to appropriate it as far as required, towards the support of elementary schools; but as it is evident that the demand cannot exist to such an extent, it seems more advisable to apply the funds where they can be usefully employed. I therefore propose that leaving 100 dollars per month at the disposal of the resident councillor at Singapore, the remainder be divided between the free school at Malacca and the Anglo-Chinese college. In respect to the disposal of the arrears, other important considerations present themselves. The main object of the Anglo-Chinese college was certainly the reciprocal interchange of Chinese and European literature and science; but considering the peculiar fitness of the local situation and circumstances of that institution, it appears, that without abating the primary objects and intention, it might be made the great repository of all the languages, science, literature, history and natural philosophy of those extensive regions that surround us. It appears to me, that the appropriation to the Malacca college of a part, if not the whole, of the arrears intended for that of Singapore, would enable the founder and members of that institution to increase the number of professors, to make the study of the Malayan, Siamese and Burmese languages a part of their pursuits. The college already possesses a library, and many manuscripts in the Malayan and Siamese languages; and with but a little assistance might, at no distant period, become the repository of all the learning of these more Eastern countries. Independent of the promotion of science and literature, the Government might derive other more direct advantages which such an institution would afford to such of their servants, civil and military, as were so disposed, means of instruction in languages now beyond their reach, and thus promote the general diffusion of knowledge. I do not contemplate any interference by the officers of Government in the direct management of the institution, being perfectly satisfied that it is now in better hands. The occasional visits of all whom curiosity or better motives may draw thither, will always be sufficient to enable Government to form a judgment and opinion as to the progress of the institution, besides the report of its managers, whom I found on my late visit most ready and willing to communicate every possible information. I propose, therefore, that the payment of 100 dollars per month to the institution commence the 1st of this month; that a recommendation be made to the honourable Court to appropriate to the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca such portion of the arrears intended originally for the Singapore institution as they may see fit; and that the present members of the college be furnished with a copy of this minute, in order that it may be communicated to the original founders of the institution, suggesting at the same time that no measures involving additional expense be adopted in extension of its objects, until the sanction of the honourable Court to the proposed donation be received."

Public to 17 June 1829. 71. The Court of Directors has confirmed this grant of 100 dollars per mensem to the Chinese college at Malacca, but not the proposed payment of the arrears.

The following are the laws and statutes of this institution, as published in the year 1825:

"LAWS AND STATUTES.

" There shall be a College Council.

I. " THE college council shall consist of the president of the college, the resident principal, and the professor of Chinese.

" It is understood that the principal has the direction of the ordinary daily concerns of the college; but in any affair of importance to the institution, or in any new case that may arise not provided for by previously existing laws, or in such cases as may hereafter be specified, the principal is required by this statute to confer on the subject with the professor of Chinese, and other officers of the college that may be appointed hereafter.

II. " In a case of serious misconduct on the part of any student, the measures to be adopted shall be considered by the college council, and their decision carried into effect by the principal in ordinary cases, and in peculiar cases by such member of council as may be appointed.

III. " When the president is residing at the college, he shall be chairman of the council.

IV. " When a difference of opinion shall arise amongst the members of council on any subject, the president and either of the other members of council concurring, shall decide the question. If the second and third members of council shall differ in opinion with the president, and the case does not require immediate decision, it shall be deferred six or twelve months, re-considered, and in the mean time, if practicable, the opinion of some of the trustees be taken by a joint or separate application of the president and the other two members.

" If the question require immediate decision, the president's opinion shall be adopted, and each party make minutes of the reasons of their opinions, to be referred to one or more of the trustees, whose votes, joined with either party in the council, shall make a final decision.

V. " In case of the president being absent, the principal and Chinese professor shall form a council, and confer on every important subject. The principal may at any time require a meeting, and the second member of council is also allowed to request one. If denied, the reasons must be recorded by the principal, and referred to the president.

" It is to be hoped that there will be a general concurrence of opinion; but when a difference of opinion shall arise, if immediate decision be not necessary, the case shall be deferred, and represented jointly or separately to the president, whose opinion, on either side, shall decide the case. When immediate decision is required, the principal's opinions shall be adopted for the time being, and a representation, known to both parties, be made to the president; or, in the event of the office of president being vacant, to the trustee whose connection with the college has continued longest.

Appendix (I.)

(1). Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

VI. " Should the principal insist on the immediate decision of a case which the second member of council thinks it right to defer, the second member is by this statute permitted to enter a protest on the minutes of the council.

VII. " After the death of the founder, the appointment of European officers to the college shall be made by the trustees. The appointment of native professors or masters shall be made by the college council. New trustees shall be appointed by existing ones; they shall never be fewer than five.

VIII. " The periodical statements to the public concerning the college shall be drawn up by the college council. As often as practicable, those who have been students in the college shall be appointed as masters; and whenever they are equally well qualified for the vacant office, they shall be preferred to other candidates.

IX. " When there is no specific and sufficient reason to the contrary, the European officers of the institution shall fill the vacancies which may occur by seniority. The council and trustees shall judge if the alleged reason be sufficient or not.

X. " Students shall be admitted by the consent of the college council. When a difference of opinion exists, the council shall come to a decision in the manner above directed.

XI. " The consent of the college council shall be necessary to authorize the principal to expel any student.

XII. " Gross and open immorality, persisted in, shall be a sufficient cause for expelling any student.

XIII. " A continued and obstinate neglect of prescribed studies shall be a sufficient cause to expel a student.

XIV. " A wilful pertinacious disobedience to the rules of the college shall be a sufficient cause of expulsion.

XV. " One of the European officers of the college shall always be present at morning and evening prayers.

XVI. " It shall be the duty of the officers of the college to cherish at all times a paternal feeling of kindness to the students; to set an example of patience, moderation, good temper and assiduity; and to avail themselves of every opportunity to inculcate lessons of morality and true piety; considering the religious and moral instruction of the students as no less intended by the Anglo-Chinese college, than their intellectual education.

" The duty of the president of the college is to promote the general welfare of the institution, and when present at the college, to teach such departments of knowledge as may seem to him expedient.

" The principal has the ordinary general superintendence of the college concerns; and is to teach to native students the English language, geography, the use of the globes, arithmetic and book-keeping, history and such other branches of knowledge, as circumstances may direct.

" The English professor of Chinese is to teach the Chinese language to European students; also to teach the natives logic, theology, natural and revealed, ethics, or moral philosophy, and to assist the principal, as circumstances may require, and his time permit.

" The Chinese master or native professor is to teach the Chinese classics; the reading of the Sacred Scriptures, and other books on the Christian religion, in the Chinese language; to assist foreign students in learning Chinese, and to teach Chinese writing to native and to foreign students.

" As the college makes progress, the mechanical and chemical sciences, natural history, botany, &c. will, it is hoped, be taught; also geometry and the higher branches of the mathematics. The plan of the college does not exclude any branch of human knowledge, nor any one of the circle of the sciences.

" Admission of native students on the foundation.

" All students who enter the college must have a good character.

" Native students must remain three months on probation before they are regularly received into the college.

" If after a trial of three months they are considered suitable persons, they shall be received, on condition that they remain six years.

" The Chinese students are expected to attend prayers in Chinese, morning and evening, every day in the week, and to be present to hear a sermon in the college hall on Sundays.

" Admission of students supported by their friends.

" Any person desirous of educating a Chinese youth, from the age of 12 to 18, may support him at the Anglo-Chinese college for 100 Spanish dollars per year; clothes, washing and a servant, if one be required, are not included.

"An European youth may be supported at the college for 100 *l.* per annum. For this sum he will be supplied with food, lodging, washing and education; clothes are not included. If a servant or horse be required, the student must find them himself.

"The managers of the college will engage to board, lodge, clothe and educate a destitute Chinese youth, or a fatherless or orphan lad, for 25 *l.* annually."

Malacca Free Schools.

Cons. 2 July 1827. 51.

Public from 21 Oct. 1827. 9.

These schools appear to have been established before Malacca came into the possession of the Company, and were supported by private subscription. The one is a boys' school, the other a school for girls. In July 1827, the resident councillor directed the inspector-general to put the school-rooms into a proper state of repair, and assigned for their support out of the Company's funds the monthly sum of 100 dollars, from the month of May 1827. In advising the Court of this endowment, the Prince of Wales' Island Government observed, "in both these schools there is a considerable number of scholars, and personal observation enables us to assure your honourable Court that the subscription is worthily bestowed; and we doubt not the benefits arising to the settlement from thus affording the means of education to the poorer classes of the inhabitants (chiefly Christians and descendants of Europeans) will be fully apparent at no distant period."

Public to 17 June 1829. 71.

The Court of Directors confirmed the grant of 100 dollars per mensem to these schools; viz.

To the boys' school - - - - - - -	dollars -	75
To the girls' school - - - - - - - -	" -	25
Total - -		100
Or, per Annum,		R^s 2,520

Cons. 21 Oct. 1829. p. 4.
3 Nov. 25.

These schools were shortly after their endowment placed under the management of a committee of the principal inhabitants of Malacca. In October 1829 the Government called upon this committee to report the state of the schools. They reported accordingly, forwarding the printed annual reports of the two preceding years, and an account of the state of the schools at the date of their letter, as follows:

Female School:

Number of scholars on the books - - - -	50
Average attendance - - - - - - - - -	45

Their progress in reading, writing and arithmetic was encouraging: eighteen wrote on paper and the rest on slates. Of the class in arithmetic, eight were in multiplication and 12 in addition.

Boys' School:

Number of scholars on the books - - - - -	105
Average attendance - - - - - - - - -	85

The school was divided into eight classes, the lowest learning the alphabet and writing on sand.

The second, the Malay and English vocabulary, writing on slates and cyphering.

The third, Murray's Spelling-book, writing on slates and cyphering.

The fourth and fifth, reading the New Testament; also writing on slates and cyphering.

The sixth, reading the New Testament and repeating from it daily; also writing on paper, and had commenced multiplication.

The seventh, learning trades; two apprenticed to printing, three to shoe-making and four to tailoring, occupied with their trades from eight to eleven, and from eleven till two at school; writing on paper, reading and spelling from the New Testament, and multiplication and division.

The head class was composed of monitors: writing on paper and studying English grammar, abridgment of geography and Carpenter's Spelling-book, with explanation; reading prose once a week from Murray's English Reader.

At twelve every day, the whole of the scholars were drawn out round the school-room, and the pupils interrogated from a Malay and English vocabulary, and at stated periods in the Church and Watts's catechisms.

Malacca, Malay and Tamil Schools.

Letter from 12 Feb. 1830. 33.
Cons. 21 Oct. 1829. 3, 4.
D^o 3 Nov. 25.
D^o 24 March. 1830.

To these schools, which appear to be indigenous, the Prince of Wales' Island Government granted an endowment of 60 rupees per month, or 720 rupees per annum.

The Government also, in March 1830, remitted the quit-rent payable for the ground on which these and other schools stand, "so long as the said lots of ground are appropriated for schools or missionary purposes."

The

Appendix (I.)

(1.) Memoir by *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. (Supplement.)

The Roman Catholic Schools at Malacca.

THESE schools, three in number, were opened for the instruction of the Portuguese inhabitants of Malacca of the Roman Catholic persuasion, in the year 1828, and are under the care of the priests of that religion. They were established by private individuals, and about 80 children are instructed in them to read and write, and the girls to work.

The Government has assigned for these schools the monthly sum of 157 rupees, or 1,884 per annum.

Press.

Public from 24 Nov. 1828. 22. Cons. 10 Sept. 59. 61.

IN September 1827, the Government of Prince of Wales' Island patronized a grammar of the Siamese language, compiled by Captain Low, by the purchase on account of the East India Company of 100 copies, amounting, at 10 rupees per copy, to 1,000 rupees; and the Government consented to take, at a fair valuation, the font of Siamese types which had been employed in printing the grammar.

Captain Low's grammar and its author were also recommended to the Court of Directors for further patronage.

Institution of a lending Library at Penang.

Pub. from 24 Nov. 1828. 21. D° to 15 Apr. 1830. 20, 21.

IN October 1828, the Rev. Mr. Dunton, the acting chaplain at Prince of Wales' Island, proposed, among other means of promoting the mental improvement of the natives and other inhabitants of the settlement, the establishment of a "lending library of books." The Government approved the suggestion, and ordered it to be carried into effect. The Court of Directors have confirmed this decision.

East India House,
February the 23d, 1832.

Thomas Fisher,
Searcher of the Records.

(2.) Account of Sums applied to purposes of Education.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Sums that have been applied to the purpose of educating the Natives in *India*, from the Year 1813 to the latest period to which the same can be made out; distinguishing the Amount in each Year.

—	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813 - - - -	4,207	480	442	5,129
1814 - - - -	11,606	480	499	12,585
1815 - - - -	4,405	480	537	5,422
1816 - - - -	5,146	480	578	6,204
1817 - - - -	5,177	480	795	6,452
1818 - - - -	5,211	480	630	6,321
1819 - - - -	7,191	480	1,270	8,941
1820 - - - -	5,807	480	1,401	7,688
1821 - - - -	6,882	480	594	7,956
1822 - - - -	9,081	480	594	10,155
1823 - - - -	6,134	480	594	7,208
1824 - - - -	19,970	480	1,434	21,884
1825 - - - -	57,122	480	8,961	66,563
1826 - - - -	21,623	480	5,309	27,412
1827 - - - -	30,077	2,140	13,096	45,313
1828 - - - -	22,797	2,980	10,064	35,841
1829 - - - -	24,663	3,614	9,799	38,076
1830 - - - -	28,748	2,946	12,636	44,330

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
13 March 1832.

James C. Melvill,
Audr India Accts.

(3.)—MINUTE by Lord *Minto*, March 6, 1811.

LORD MINTO's PLAN for a Revision of the Hindoo College at *Benares*, and for the institution of Hindoo Colleges at *Nuddea* and *Tirhoot*.

Fort William, 6th March 1811.

The Governor-general:

It is a common remark, that science and literature are in a progressive state of decay among the natives of India. From every inquiry which I have been enabled to make on this interesting subject, that remark appears to me but too well founded. The number of the learned is not only diminished, but the circle of learning, even among those who still devote themselves to it, appears to be considerably contracted. The abstract sciences are abandoned, polite literature neglected, and no branch of learning cultivated but what is connected with the peculiar religious doctrines of the people. The immediate consequence of this state of things is, the disuse, and even actual loss, of many valuable books; and it is to be apprehended, that unless Government interpose with a fostering hand, the revival of letters may shortly become hopeless, from a want of books, or of persons capable of explaining them.

The principal cause of the present neglected state of literature in India is to be traced to the want of that encouragement which was formerly afforded to it by princes, chieftains and opulent individuals under the native governments. Such encouragement must always operate as a strong incentive to study and literary exertions, but especially in India, where the learned professions have little if any other support. The justness of these observations might be illustrated by a detailed consideration of the former and present state of science and literature at the three principal seats of Hindoo learning, viz. Benares, Tirhoot and Nuddea. Such a review would bring before us the liberal patronage which was formerly bestowed, not only by princes and others in power and authority, but also by the zemindars, on persons who had distinguished themselves by the successful cultivation of letters at those places. It would equally bring to our view the present neglected state of learning at those once celebrated places; and we should have to remark with regret, that the cultivation of letters was now confined to the few surviving persons who had been patronized by the native princes and others, under the former governments, or to such of the immediate descendants of those persons as had imbibed a love of science from their parents.

It is seriously to be lamented that a nation particularly distinguished for its love and successful cultivation of letters in other parts of the empire should have failed to extend its fostering care to the literature of the Hindoos, and to aid in opening to the learned in Europe the repositories of that literature.

It is not, however, the credit alone of the national character which is affected by the present neglected state of learning in the East. The ignorance of the natives in the different classes of society, arising from the want of proper education, is generally acknowledged. This defect not only excludes them as individuals from the enjoyment of all those comforts and benefits which the cultivation of letters is naturally calculated to afford, but operating as it does throughout almost the whole mass of the population, tends materially to obstruct the measures adopted for their better government. Little doubt can be entertained that the prevalence of the crimes of perjury and forgery, so frequently noticed in the official reports, is in a great measure ascribable, both in the Mahomedans and Hindoos, to the want of due instruction in the moral and religious tenets of their respective faiths. It has been even suggested, and apparently not without foundation, that to this uncultivated state of the minds of the natives is in a great degree to be ascribed the prevalence of those crimes which were recently so great a scourge to the country.

The latter offences against the peace and happiness of society have indeed for the present been materially checked by the vigilance and energy of the police, but it is probably only by the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people that the seeds of these evils can be effectually destroyed.

Sufficient, I presume, has been already said to show the fitness of incurring some additional expense with a view to the restoration of learning in the extensive provinces subject to the immediate government of this presidency. I say "additional," because some expense is already incurred for the maintenance of students at Nuddea, and a liberal sum is allowed for the support of a Hindoo college, on an extensive scale, at Benares. In the former case, however, the expense allowed is quite insufficient for the ends proposed, and in the latter the institution requires to be remodelled, in order to adapt it to the prevailing opinions and habits of the natives, and to correct the abuses which have crept into it. The following points appear particularly to demand attention in revising the rules established for the government of the college of Benares.

1st. A prejudice appears to exist among the Hindoos at that city against the office of professor, considered as an office, or even as a service; and the most learned pundits have consequently invariably refused the situation, although the salary attached to it is liberal.

2d. The feuds which have arisen among the members of the college, and which may be ascribed chiefly to the avarice and malversation of the former native rector, entrusted with authority over the rest and with the payment of their allowances, have tended materially to defeat the objects of the institution.

3d. That part of the plan which supposes the attendance of teachers and pupils in a public hall appears to be inconsistent with the usages of the Hindoos. It has not only never taken effect, but has tended to prevent the professors from giving instruction in their own houses.

(3.) Lord *Minto's* Plan for a Revision of Hindoo Colleges.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in correcting the above defects in the constitution of the college at Benares, it will be proper to guard against the introduction of them at any other colleges which may be established.

After the foregoing remarks, it only remains to state the number of colleges which I would at present propose should be established in this country, with a view to the restoration of learning and the more general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, and the principles on which I conceive, after making all the inquiries of which the subject is susceptible, that they should be managed.

I would accordingly recommend that in addition to the college at Benares (to be subjected of course to the reform already noticed) colleges be established at Nuddea and at Bhour, near Bhower, in the district of Tirhoot.

The following are the principal rules which I would propose should be established for the superintendence and management of those institutions, including that already existing at the city of Benares:

That the general superintendence of the colleges be vested, at Benares in the agent to the Governor-general, the magistrate of the city and the collector of the province; at Nuddea in the senior member of the Board of Revenue and the magistrate and collector of that district; at Tirhoot in the senior judge of the provincial court for the division of Patna and the magistrate and collector of that district; and that such other persons be associated with those officers as Government may at any time deem it advisable to appoint.

2d. That pensions be granted, under the appellation of nuka birt, to distinguished teachers, on condition that they deliver instructions to pupils at their own houses.

3d. That the pensions to the teachers be paid by the collectors under the general Regulations respecting pensions.

4th. That the teachers be nominated by the different committees, subject to the approval or rejection of the Governor-general in Council.

5th. That a public library be attached to each of the colleges, under the charge of a learned native, with a small establishment of servants for the care of the manuscripts.

6th. That the librarians be appointed and remunerated in the mode prescribed with respect to the teachers.

7th. That ready access be afforded both to the teachers and the students, and likewise to strangers, under such restrictions as the public convenience may require, for the purpose of consulting, transcribing the books, or making extracts from them.

8th. That the duty of procuring books, either by purchase or transcription, be entrusted to the librarian, under the control and orders of the committee.

9th. That public disputations be held annually before the committees, and in the presence of all other persons who may be desirous of attending, and that prizes, rewards, and literary honours be conferred on such of the students as shall have manifested the greatest proficiency.

Other subsidiary rules may be requisite for the superintendence and management of the above-mentioned institutions; but the foregoing are sufficient to show the principles on which they should, in my judgment, be founded; and the Statements* annexed to this Minute will exhibit the expense which will be required for their support on those principles.

It may possibly be apprehended that the gentlemen composing the committee will not always, nor even generally, be competent to pass judgment on the comparative merits of competitors at disputations, or to form a right opinion of the merits of candidates for pensions on the establishment of professors. Without denying that this may frequently be the case, it may be argued that the proposed objects are not the less likely to be attained. The native princes who granted pensions to learned men under their protection, or conferred recompenses on disputants maintaining a thesis in their presence, were not generally better judges of the literary acquirements of those who became the objects of their bounty. They were in one selection governed by the reputation of the persons to whom they allotted pensions, in the other by the opinion of learned men who assisted at the disputations held before them. The gentlemen of the proposed committees would equally possess the means of consulting competent persons in aid of their own judgment; and even if they be sometimes misled, the institutions will still produce, though less completely, the benefits expected from them. The native princes were themselves frequently deceived and misguided; but their liberality being sometimes properly directed, had the effect of promoting study.

It will be observed that in the foregoing remarks I have confined myself almost exclusively to the plan necessary to be adopted for the restoration of Hindoo science and literature. Considerations similar to those which have weighed with me in recommending that plan would naturally induce me to propose similar arrangements for the revival of letters among our Mahomedan subjects, and the more general diffusion of knowledge among that part of the community. With the difference only in the population of Hindoos and Mahomedans, all the arguments which have been above stated in support of the arrangements proposed to be adopted for the propagation of knowledge among the former would equally apply to similar institutions for the benefit of the Mahomedans. A sentiment of deference, however, for the Honourable Court of Directors restrains me from recommending any extension of the plan until their orders shall have been received on the subject generally of this Minute. I deem it therefore sufficient to add, on the present occasion, that Mahomedan colleges might be beneficially established at Bhaugulpore, Jaunpore, (where Persian and Arabic literature formerly flourished), and at some place in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and that it might be advisable to reform the Madrissa or Mahomedan collegiate institution at Calcutta, on the principles recommended with respect to the Hindoo colleges. The attention of the Honourable Court will be of course drawn to this interesting subject in the next despatch from the Revenue Department.

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* See proposed Hindoo colleges in Nuddea and Tirhoot, in the Memoir.

(signed) *Minto*, *J. Lumsden*,
G. Hewett, *H. T. Colebrooke*.

Orders were issued accordingly to the Revenue Board; to the committee for the superintendence of the college at Benares; and to the committees at Tirhoot and Nuddea.

(4.) Extract Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, 6 September 1813.

(4.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*; dated 6th September 1813.

Para. 7 You will not fail to notice the 43d section of the Act, by which our Governor-general in Council is empowered to direct that a sum of not less than one lac of rupees shall be annually applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India.

8. We shall take an early opportunity of furnishing you with our instructions as to the mode in which we propose that the wise and liberal intention of the Legislature in this respect should be accomplished.

"53 Georgii 3, cap. 155, sec. 43. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the expenses of the military, civil and commercial establishments, and paying the interest of the debt, in manner hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India; and that any schools, public lectures, or other institutions for the purposes aforesaid, which shall be founded at the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or in any other parts of the British territories in India, in virtue of this Act, shall be governed by such Regulations as may from time to time be made by the said Governor-general in council, subject, nevertheless, to such powers as are herein vested in the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, respecting colleges and seminaries; provided always, that all appointments to offices in such schools, lectureships, and other institutions, shall be made by or under the authority of the governments within which the same shall be situated."

(5.) Extract Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, 3 June 1814.

(5.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*; dated 3d June 1814.

10. In our Letter of the 6th September last, in the Public Department, we directed your attention generally to the 43d clause in the Act of the 53d of the King, by which our Governor-general in Council is empowered to direct that a sum of not less than one lac of rupees out of any surplus revenues that may remain shall be annually applied to the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India. We purpose in this despatch to convey to you our sentiments as to the mode in which it will be advisable you should proceed, and the measures it may be proper you should adopt with reference to that subject.

11. In the consideration of it, we have kept in view those peculiar circumstances of our political relation with India which, having necessarily transferred all power and pre-eminence from native to European agency, have rendered it incumbent upon us, from motives of policy as well as from a principle of justice, to consult the feelings, and even to yield to the prejudices, of the natives, whenever it can be done with safety to our dominions.

12. The Clause presents two distinct propositions for consideration; first, the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and the revival and improvement of literature; secondly, the promotion of a knowledge of the sciences amongst the inhabitants of that country.

13. Neither of these objects is, we apprehend, to be obtained through the medium of public colleges, if established under the rules, and upon a plan similar to those that have been founded at our universities, because the natives of caste and of reputation will not submit to the subordination and discipline of a college; and we doubt whether it would be practicable to devise any specific plan which would promise the successful accomplishment of the objects under consideration.

14. We are inclined to think that the mode by which the learned Hindoos might be disposed to concur with us in prosecuting those objects would be by our leaving them to the practice of an usage, long established amongst them, of giving instruction at their own houses, and by our encouraging them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents, by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction, and in some instances by grants of pecuniary assistance

15. In a political point of view, considerable advantages might, we conceive, be made to flow from the measure proposed, if it should be conducted with due attention to the usages and habits of the natives They are known to attach a notion of sanctity to the soil, the buildings and other objects of devout resort, and particularly to that at Benares, which is regarded

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Appendix (I.)

(5) Extract Letter, in the Pubic Department, to *Bengal*; 3 June 1814.

as the central point of their religious worship, and as the great repository of their learning. The possession of this venerated city, to which every class and rank of the Hindoos is occasionally attracted, has placed in the hands of the British Government a powerful instrument of connexion and conciliation, especially with the Mahrattas, who are more strongly attached than any other to the supposed sanctity of Benares.

16. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we desire that your attention may be directed in an especial manner to Benares, and that you call upon your public representatives there to report to you what ancient establishments are still existing for the diffusion of knowledge in that city; what branches of science and literature are taught there; by what means the professors and teachers are supported; and in what way their present establishments might be improved to most advantage.

17. In the pursuit of this information they will have opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of individual characters, which may enable them to point out to your notice those natives with whom it might be desirable you should consult, and through whose instrumentality the liberal intentions of the Legislature might most advantageously be advanced.

18. The influence of such communications could not fail to be strengthened by your causing it to be made known that it is in the contemplation of the British Government to introduce and establish amongst the natives a gradation of honorary distinction as the reward of merit, either by the public presentation of ornaments of dress, in conformity with the usage of the East, or by conferring titles, or by both, as may be deemed most grateful to the natives, who should be invited to communicate their ideas to you upon points so much connected with their feelings.

19. We refer with particular satisfaction upon this occasion to that distinguished feature of internal polity which prevails in some parts of India, and by which the instruction of the people is provided for by a certain charge upon the produce of the soil, and by other endowments in favour of the village teachers, who are thereby rendered public servants of the community.

20. The mode of instruction that from time immemorial has been practised under these masters has received the highest tribute of praise by its adoption in this country, under the direction of the Reverend Dr Bell, formerly chaplain at Madras; and it is now become the mode by which education is conducted in our national establishments, from a conviction of the facility it affords in the acquisition of language by simplifying the process of instruction.

21. This venerable and benevolent institution of the Hindoos is represented to have withstood the shock of revolutions, and to its operation is ascribed the general intelligence of the natives as scribes and accountants. We are so strongly persuaded of its great utility that we are desirous you should take early measures to inform yourselves of its present state, and that you will report to us the result of your inquiries, affording, in the mean time, the protection of Government to the village teachers in all their just rights and immunities, and marking by some favourable distinction any individual amongst them who may be recommended by superior merit or acquirements; for, humble as their situation may appear, if judged by a comparison with any corresponding character in this country, we understand those village teachers are held in great veneration throughout India.

22 We are informed that there are in the Sanscrit language many excellent systems of ethics, with codes of laws and compendiums of the duties relating to every class of the people, the study of which might be useful to those natives who may be destined for the Judicial department of Government There are also many tracts of merit we are told on the virtues of plants and drugs, and on the application of them in medicine, the knowledge of which might prove desirable to the European practitioner, and there are treatises on Astronomy and Mathematics, including Geometry and Algebra, which, though they may not add new lights to European science, might be made to form links of communication between the natives and the gentlemen in our service, who are attached to the Observatory and to the department of engineers, and by such intercourse the natives might gradually be led to adopt the modern improvements in those and other sciences.

23. With a view to these several objects we have determined that due encouragement should be given to such of our servants in any of those departments as may be disposed to apply themselves to the study of the Sanscrit language, and we desire that the teachers who may be employed under your authority for this purpose, may be selected from those amongst the natives who may have made some proficiency in the sciences in question, and that their recompense should be liberal.

24. We encourage ourselves to hope, that a foundation may in this way be laid for giving full effect in the course of time to the liberal intentions of the Legislature; and we shall consider the money that may be allotted to this service as beneficially employed, if it should prove the means, by an improved intercourse of the Europeans with the natives, to produce those reciprocal feelings of regard and respect which are essential to the permanent interests of the British Empire in India.

25. When you have digested any plan calculated to promote the views to which your attention has been directed in the foregoing instructions, you will take the earliest opportunity of submitting it to us for our consideration, but you will not finally adopt any arrangement for carrying it into execution until it shall have previously received our approbation and sanction.

(6.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*; dated 18th February 1824.

Letter from, dated 30th July 1819, (230 to 238; also Letter 16th March 1821, paras. 153 to 180. State of the Madrissa, or Mahomedan College at Calcutta, and of the Hindoo College at Benares, with measures adopted for their improvement: and establishment of a Hindoo College at Calcutta, in lieu of the proposed Hindoo Colleges at Nuddea and Tirhoot.

79. The ends proposed in the institution of the Hindoo College, and the same may be affirmed of the Mahomedan, were two; the first, to make a favourable impression, by our encouragement of their literature, upon the minds of the natives; and the second, to promote useful learning. You acknowledge that if the plan has had any effect of the former kind, it has had none of the latter; and you add, that "it must be feared that the discredit attaching to such a failure has gone far to destroy the influence which the liberality of the endowment would otherwise have had."

80. We have from time to time been assured that these colleges, though they had not till then been useful, were, in consequence of proposed arrangements, just about to become so; and we have received from you a similar prediction on the present occasion.

81. We are by no means sanguine in our expectation that the slight reforms which you have proposed to introduce will be followed by much improvement; and we agree with you in certain doubts, whether a greater degree of activity, even if it were produced, on the part of the masters, would, in present circumstances, be attended with the most desirable results

82. With respect to the sciences, it is worse than a waste of time to employ persons either to teach or to learn them in the state in which they are found in the Oriental books. As far as any historical documents may be found in the Oriental languages, what is desirable is, that they should be translated, and this, it is evident, will best be accomplished by Europeans who have acquired the requisite knowledge. Beyond these branches what remains in Oriental literature is poetry; but it has never been thought necessary to establish colleges for the cultivation of poetry, nor is it certain that this would be the most effectual expedient for the attainment of the end.

83. In the mean time we wish you to be fully apprised of our zeal for the progress and improvement of education among the natives of India, and of our willingness to make considerable sacrifices to that important end, if proper means for the attainment of it could be pointed out to us But we apprehend that the plan of the institutions, to the improvement of which our attention is now directed, was originally and fundamentally erroneous. The great end should not have been to teach Hindoo learning, but useful learning. No doubt, in teaching useful learning to the Hindoos, or Mahomedans, Hindoo *media*, or Mahomedan *media*, so far as they were found the most effectual, would have been proper to be employed, and Hindoo and Mahomedan prejudices would have needed to be consulted, while every thing which was useful in Hindoo or Mahomedan literature it would have been proper to retain; nor would there have been any insuperable difficulty in introducing, under these reservations, a system of instruction, from which great advantage might have been derived. In professing, on the other hand, to establish seminaries for the purpose of teaching mere Hindoo, or mere Mahomedan literature, you bound yourselves to teach a great deal of what was frivolous, not a little of what was purely mischievous, and a small remainder indeed in which utility was in any way concerned.

84. We think that you have taken, upon the whole, a rational view of what is best to be done. In the institutions which exist on a particular footing alterations should not be introduced more rapidly than a due regard to existing interests and feelings will dictate; at the same time that incessant endeavours should be used to supersede what is useless, or worse, in the present course of study, by what your better knowledge will recommend.

85. In the new college which is to be instituted, and which we think you have acted judiciously in placing at Calcutta instead of Nuddea and Tirhoot, as originally sanctioned, it will be much farther in your power, because not fettered by any preceding practice, to consult the principle of utility in the course of study which you may prescribe. Trusting that the proper degree of attention will be given to this important object, we desire that an account of the plan which you approve may be transmitted to us, and that an opportunity of communicating to you our sentiments upon it may be given to us before any attempt to carry it into execution is made.

86. The pecuniary arrangements which you think necessary for the immediate purposes of these institutions are approved.

(7.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*; dated 9th March 1825.

Letter from, dated 31st July 1823, (118, 119) A monthly contribution of 500 rupees granted to the Calcutta School Society, at their request.

38. We recently sanctioned a grant of similar amount to the Calcutta School Book Society, and on the same grounds we have no hesitation in sanctioning the present grant. The Calcutta School Society appears to combine with its arrangements for giving elementary instruction an arrangement of still greater importance, for educating teachers for the indigenous schools. This last object we deem worthy of great encouragement, since it is upon the

character of the indigenous schools that the education of the great mass of the population must ultimately depend. By training up therefore a class of teachers, you provide for the eventual extension of improved education to a portion of the natives of India, far exceeding that which any elementary instruction, that could be immediately bestowed, would have any chance of reaching.

(8.) Extract Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 5 September 1827.

(8.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*; dated 5th September 1827.

Para. 2. We now reply to paragraphs 104 to 109 of your letter in the Revenue Department, dated 30th July 1823, informing us of the appointment of a general committee of instruction, with the appropriation of an annual lac of rupees to the object of education; and also to your letter in the Persian Department, dated the 27th January 1826, presenting a detailed report on the operations of the general committee, and stating your own views respecting the objects at which it is proper to aim, and the means which it is expedient to employ for their attainment.

3. We have had occasion in several previous instances to make you acquainted with our sentiments on the subject of the education of the natives. And as we perceive that your views are in accordance with ours, and are in some measure grounded upon the opinions which we communicated to you in our letter in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th February 1824, it was unnecessary for us to dwell upon the general topics, and only requisite that we should communicate our sentiments upon the actual proceedings and practical suggestions which are here submitted for our consideration.

4. The institutions for education which were already under the control of Government, and the funds for that purpose at its disposal, were undoubtedly of sufficient magnitude to require an appropriate organ of superintendence; and there can be but one opinion respecting the importance of the duties which you have assigned to the committee appointed for that purpose, "the duties of ascertaining the state of public instruction under your presidency, and the state of public institutions designed for its promotion; also of considering, and from time to time submitting to Government, the suggestion of such measures as might appear expedient to adopt, with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and to the improvement of their moral character It gives us great satisfaction to add, that your report and the documents which are now before us yield abundant evidence of the beneficial consequences which have already resulted from the measure; and the zeal displayed by the Committee, and the judicious views which they take of what is useful, and what is not useful, of what it is expedient now to undertake, and what it is expedient to propose, encourage us to form a sanguine hope of equally beneficial consequences from your and their future exertions.

5. We shall notice the different subjects in the order in which you have arranged them; and first, the institution at Agra, where an endowment of lands and other funds capable of yielding an annual income of 20,000 rupees, applicable to the business of education, already existed.

6. The mode of appropriating this sum which appeared to the committee at once the most creditable to the Government, and most beneficial to the people, was by establishing a single institution, to be situated in the city of Agra, and denominated the Agra College, open to all classes of the native population, and directed to those branches of instruction which are most conducive to practical utility: first, the languages of public business, and of common life, the Persian and Hindoo; and next, those of the literature of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, namely, the Sanscrit and the Arabic, with common arithmetic. The committee add the following reflections:

"Hereafter it may be desirable to provide the means of teaching English, but we must at present look chiefly to the object of teaching what is most useful in native literature, freed as far as possible from the lumber with which it is incumbered Nothing can be expediently taught in which the people do not take an interest, and a considerable period must elapse before new books can be supplied. Therefore, although our attention in this as in all similar cases will be particularly directed to the object of giving to the natives a taste for European science, it appears to us to be at least premature to establish separate classes for any of the several branches of it." This is entirely in conformity with the instructions which we conveyed to you in our despatch, in the Revenue Department, above referred to, namely, to keep utility steadily in view, but not to introduce alterations more rapidly than a regard to the feelings of the natives will prescribe It is only necessary for us to suggest the probability that a little skill and address is in most cases all that is necessary to remove the prejudices of the natives, which fortunately, on the subject of education, do not appear to be strong.

7. The subordinate arrangements adopted as means for the attainment of these ends appear to us to be judicious, and in particular we attach importance to the appointment here and elsewhere of the local committees for the more immediate superintendence of the local institutions. Of course it will be one of the principal duties of the general committee to exercise with vigilance that sort of control which will best secure the active discharge of the duties of the local committees.

8. We entirely approve the purpose of the general committee to regard its plan as experimental, and to adopt any improvement which experience may suggest. In one particular an alteration we should hope may, without much delay, be introduced, in the allowance, we

mean, of pensions to the students at the college. We doubt not that the committee exercised a sound discretion in adopting the practice at first, in conformity with custom, and the wants of at least a portion of the students; but when the benefit of the institution comes to be more fully known, we expect that there will be a sufficient number of candidates for admission without the allurement of a pension. We also trust that you will be careful to avoid any excess in the amount of salaries attached to offices connected with this and similar institutions, as the more you can save in this way, the more you will have to apply to the wider extension of the benefit of instruction.

9. The report of the local agent at Delhi established the facts, that public education was in great want of encouragement in that city, at the same time that favourable circumstances existed for attempting its revival and improvement. In concurrence with the strong recommendation of the general committee, you have consented to allow 600 rupees per mensem for the General Education Fund, in addition to funds of above 3,500 rupees available at Delhi to purposes of education, and have sanctioned on this foundation an institution, to be designated the Delhi College, for the use of which you have appropriated one of the unemployed public buildings.

10. On the instructions by the general committee for constituting this seminary, framed in the same spirit which marked their instructions for the institution at Agra, we have the same approbation to bestow.

11. For want of books and teachers little alteration on the pre-existing plan was deemed practicable at first. "It will, however," the committee adds, and we quote the words for the sake of the approbation we have to bestow upon them, "be of importance to adopt as a guiding principle, that useful knowledge is to be the chief end of the establishment, and it will not be necessary therefore to encourage, although it may not be possible or expedient to exclude, what the Mahomedans consider the higher branches of learning, Arabic, philosophy, and theology." The more useful languages, Hindostanee and Persian, and arithmetic, with the elements of mathematics, are to be the principal subjects of study in the first instance; and the ideas of the committee respecting the choice of books are equally entitled to our approbation.

12. We are of opinion that the committee came to the proper decision respecting the schools established by Mr. Fraser, at his own expense, in the Delhi districts, and the proposition of Dr. Gerard respecting the education of the hill people of Subathoo. From the limited nature of the means at your disposal, you can only engage in very limited undertakings; and where a preference must be made, there can be no doubt of the utility of commencing both at the places of greatest importance, and with the superior and middle classes of the natives, from whom the native agents whom you have occasion to employ in the functions of government are most fitly drawn, and whose influence on the rest of their countrymen is the most extensive.

13. We have hopes that the energy and intelligence of the general committee will render the Hindoo college at Benares a more useful institution than it has hitherto proved. The information respecting this seminary communicated with your letter, dated 30th July 1823, is scanty, and the observations in your recent letter of 27th January 1826, do not raise in us a very high opinion either of the good effects which it has produced or the merits of the superintendence under which it has been conducted. You complain justly that the report of the annual examination in December 1824, "was less explicit than could be wished, and that it did not show any attempt to carry into effect the system of progressive and general study which was part of the anticipated reform of the Benares college." We desire it may be notified to the parties concerned that we have taken particular notice of the following passage in your letter: "We regretted to observe that some *unexplained* circumstance had prevented the attendance of the local committee at the disputations and distribution of prizes in 1824; and deeming it to be of vital importance to the efficiency of all the public seminaries that the European officers appointed to their control should take every opportunity they conveniently can, of openly manifesting an active interest in the institutions over which they preside, we directed that the attention of the local committee should be called to these several points by the General Committee of Public Instruction.

14. The details with which you have furnished us relative to the Madrissa or Mahomedan college at Calcutta afford evidence of great improvement, and entitle to a large share of our approbation the persons who have contributed to this desirable result, and in particular Dr. Lumsden, its late secretary, "to whose zeal," you say, "for the interests of the institution, his unremitting attention to the details of his duty, and the talents and learning which he applied to its discharge, the essential reforms which have taken place in the discipline and system of study, the spirit of industry and emulation prevailing among the students, and its growing efficiency and reputation as a seminary of learning, are in a great measure to be ascribed." Though highly gratified by the state of the acquirements of the students exhibited at the examinations of 1824 and 1825, we have been more particularly struck by the testimony borne by the examiners to the ardour for higher attainments, and the intellectual capacity generally manifested by the students. The deficiency of books and other means of deriving advantage from those favourable circumstances, of which emphatic mention is made by the examiners, we are happy to perceive has attracted a due share of your attention.

15. A new building for the purposes of this institution appears from your account to have been undoubtedly required, and we willingly sanction the expense, though it appears to us considerable (*Rs.*1,31,308), and though more, we apprehend, has been devoted to ornament than

Appendix (I.)

(8.) Extract Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 5 September 1827.

than the occasion required. The appointment of Captain Ruddell to supply the place of Dr. Lumsden, and the salary allotted to him, are approved.*

16. You have already received our approbation of your design of erecting a Hindoo college at the seat of government in lieu of the projected colleges of Nuddea and Bhaut, and of making provision for the gradual introduction of European science into the seminary, in addition to the more useful parts of Hindoo literature. It affords us real satisfaction to find not only that this design has been carried into effect, but that one year's experience of the proceedings of the institution after its completion, and the first annual examination in January 1825, yield encouraging assurance of its future utility. The views and objects of the committee in planning and conducting this institution accord entirely with our conceptions, and appear to be happily seconded by the sentiments and disposition of the natives themselves. We have perused with particular satisfaction the following passage: "As a proof, at least, of the growing reputation of the Sanscrit college, it may be stated, that soon after the examination nearly one hundred applications were received for admission to the grammar classes as out-students not receiving any allowances."

17. The cost of providing the buildings and other accommodations has amounted, we see, to 1,45,158 rupees, and to render the institution as extensively useful as you think it ought to be, an annual expense of 5,000 rupees above the sum of 25,000 rupees originally destined for its maintenance, has appeared to you necessary. This additional sum you propose to allow from the General Education Fund, and as these appropriations appear all to have been maturely considered, they have our full approbation.

18. The Vidyalaya derives its origin from the natives themselves. In the year 1816, some of the opulent natives of Calcutta formed themselves into an association for founding a seminary in which the sons of Hindoos might receive tuition, not only in the Asiatic languages and sciences, but also in those of Europe, and particularly in the language and literature of England. For that purpose a sum of 1,13,179 rupees was subscribed; but from some errors in the first appropriation of the money and the reduction of interest on public securities, the funds were inadequate to the original design, and aid from the Government had been solicited more than once by the native managers, particularly for the means of erecting a lecture room on the arrival of a philosophical apparatus for their use from the British Indian Society. On consideration it appeared to you expedient, and we entirely concur in the view which you took of the subject, to make provision for this object in the plan of the Hindoo college which you were contemplating, and not only to furnish a lecture room in which the students of the Vidyalaya might be accommodated together with those of the Hindoo college, but to endow a professorship of natural and experimental philosophy for the benefit of both. On an application from the managers of the Vidyalaya for an allowance for the hire of a lecture room and the aid of a person competent to teach the elements of European science till the Hindoo college was completed and a permanent lecturer appointed, a highly proper arrangement was entered into, with the cordial concurrence of the native managers, that such assistance being granted, the General Committee of Education should exercise a regular inspection and supervising control, as visitors, over the Vidyalaya; and the annual examination of the students in 1825 was conducted at the town-hall, in presence of Mr. Harrington, president of the general committee, and several European and native gentlemen.

19. The evidence of the beneficial effects which may be anticipated from prosecuting the objects of this institution appeared to the general committee, from this as well as from the examination in 1826, to be so great, that they pressed upon you the expediency of certain steps to be taken for its improvement.

20. Taking into view the numbers of the native youth who will attain some command of the English language, and some acquaintance with the elements of European sciences in the English classes established in the Madrissa, in the Hindoo college of Government, and in the Vidyalaya, and the importance of affording to them the means of going somewhat beyond the very imperfect attainments which are there placed within their reach, the committee were led to consider the practicability of establishing classes or lectureships of some of the more useful branches of knowledge, 1st. Mathematics, 2d. Natural Philosophy, 3d. English Literature, in which the more promising of the pupils in the English classes of all the three existing institutions might be received, and where their studies might be further prosecuted. From the state of the Education Fund, the committee were of opinion that they could set apart 24,000 rupees for the maintenance of these classes, and from their calculation it appeared that such a sum would suffice. The only remaining deficiency was that of preceptors and books, and the committee urged upon you the propriety of an application to us to send from England two carefully selected preceptors, one for mathematics and one for English literature, and also for a supply of books, and some additions to the philosophical apparatus, of which they submitted a list, which is now before us.

21. Expressing your concurrence with the committee in these views, and recommending them to us in the strongest terms, you suggest one alteration. In the appropriation of the 24,000 rupees, which the committee proposed to deduct from the Education Fund, were included salaries of 400 rupees per month for each of the professors; and the committee expressed a hope that if somewhat larger allowances were required to induce individuals properly qualified to leave England, we would allow the excess, which the Education Fund would not be able to afford, to be defrayed by Government. You proceed to express your "anxious hope that the measures described will obtain our approbation and countenance," and add, "we need not point out to your liberality and discernment how essential a boon it will

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* Secretary to the college council, salary 300 rupees per annum.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

will confer on the cause which we are advocating, if your Honourable Court will be pleased to appoint two well-qualified and accomplished professors for the colleges at this presidency, on liberal and adequate salaries, free of any charge on the Education Fund. The remaining expenditure for the new seminary would of course be supplied from the latter source."

22. It cannot but afford us great satisfaction to observe your anxious concern for the interests of the vast population subject to your government; and the zeal, tempered by prudence and discretion, which all your measures on this subject have evinced. You appear to us, in the steps which you have taken, to have been guided by events instead of outrunning them, and the measures you propose are not only good in themselves, but were called for by the circumstances of the times. We are therefore well disposed to co-operate with you in carrying them into effect, and to sanction the employment of the means which appear to you best calculated for promoting the success of your wise and benevolent endeavours. We shall immediately take steps for procuring two preceptors, who, besides having the requisite literary attainments, may unite discretion and good sense with an ardent zeal for the work in which they are to be engaged. The supply of books and of instruments, the expense of which it is proposed by the Committee to defray out of the Education Fund, will also be attended to, and you will receive due notification as soon as the objects have been effected.

23. In conclusion, it is proper for us to remark to you, though we have no doubt that the same reflection has already occurred to you, that, adverting to the daily increasing demand for the employment of natives in the business of the country, and in important departments of the government, the first object of improved education should be to prepare a body of individuals for discharging public duties. It may, we trust, be expected that the intended course of education will not only produce a higher degree of intellectual fitness, but that it will contribute to raise the moral character of those who partake of its advantages, and supply you with servants to whose probity you may, with increased confidence, commit offices of trust. To this, the last and highest object of education, we expect that a large share of your attention will be applied. We desire that the discipline of these institutions may be mainly directed towards raising among the students that rational self-esteem which is the best security against degrading vices, and we particularly direct that the greatest pains may be taken to create habits of veracity and fidelity, by inspiring the youths with a due sense of their importance, and by distinguishing with the approbation of Government, or its discountenance, those who do or do not possess these qualifications.

24. We observe with pleasure that the important questions relating to the means of availing yourselves, for the service of Government, of the superior qualifications which may be expected from a better education, and also of rendering appointment to office an encouragement to study and good conduct, have seriously engaged your attention. We approve the instructions which you addressed to the several courts, sudder, provincial and mofussil, respecting the selection of individuals for public offices in the Judicial department, particularly those of law officer, pleader, sudder ameen and moonsiff.

25. There being no means of providing books for the use of the students in sufficient abundance, at a moderate cost, except by printing, and no press existing by which they could be supplied, the general committee have thought it necessary to charge themselves with this department also. The original cost, 13,000 rupees, with a monthly establishment of 715 rupees, authorized from the Education Fund, may in time be defrayed by a moderate profit proposed to be made in the sale of the books.

26. There has not yet been sufficient time to enable the general committee to make a report on the state of the schools in different parts of the country. We have no fear that they will overlook the importance of these more numerous, though inferior seminaries; and we expect at no distant date to receive a satisfactory account both of their actual state and of the improvements of which they appear to be susceptible.

27. You terminate your report with a very pleasing proof of the approbation with which your exertions for improving the education of the natives are viewed by the natives themselves, and of the cordial co-operation which you may hereafter expect from them. Three natives of the Hindoo faith, the rajahs Kalisunker Ghosah, Harrinath Raee and Budynath Raee, have placed respectively the following donations at the disposal of the General Committee of Public Instruction, 20,000 sicca rupees, 22,000 and 50,000. We observe with great pleasure the manner in which you expressed your sense of these acts of generous confidence in the British Government, by honorary distinctions to the donors, and we authorize you to communicate to them the favourable notice which has been taken of their conduct by the authorities in England.

(9.) Extract Letter, in the Revenue Department, to *Bengal*; 24 October 1827.

(9.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, dated 24th October 1827.

Letter from, dated 30th July 1823, 143 to 147. Grant of 400 rupees per month, in aid of the funds of the Free School established at Cawnpore.

57. We have read the statements relative to the establishment and successful progress of this school with very great interest. That a desire for education of a higher kind than could be furnished by the regimental schools, should be so extensively and strongly felt at Cawnpore, is to us a most gratifying circumstance. The course pursued by the public-spirited individuals who set the institution on foot appears to have been judicious; and nothing can be more gratifying than to learn that English and Native boys, both Hindoo and Mussulman, learn together their respective languages, English, Hindostanee and Persian; that their

association

(9) Extract Letter, in the Revenue Department, to *Bengal*; 24 October 1827.

association is mutually advantageous; and that there is no objection to the reading of English books, even the Bible. Our views with regard to education generally have been stated to you on former occasions. Our anxiety in this case regards the means of securing a continuance of such good management, that a disposition to resort to the school may be promoted, the application of the pupils may be directed to the best objects of instruction, and their progress be rendered as great as possible. The funds which, with our approbation, hereby fully granted, you have proposed to supply are, we see, destined chiefly to provide an European of liberal education to superintend the school, and as much must depend upon the choice of the individual, we shall be happy to learn that you have procured for this situation a person who shall unite the qualifications of sense, temper and liberality, with sufficient acquirements, and a warm zeal for the object he is employed to promote.

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(10) Extract Letter, in Separate Department, to *Bengal*; 18 February 1829.

(10)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Separate Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, dated 18th February 1829.

88. We should be sorry to say anything which might seem to discountenance the laudable endeavours of our Indian governments to promote the education and moral improvement of the people. We have no such intention. We must nevertheless observe, that ends, in themselves most desirable, are not always sought by the most judicious means. Indeed, institutions, of which the objects are most excellent, are sometimes those which degenerate the most rapidly, for persons are often deterred from pointing out the bad purposes to which they are occasionally perverted by the apprehension of being thought unfriendly to their objects

89. Before schools and school-books are provided, there should be at least a reasonable probability of their being attended and read. Before schoolmasters are appointed, strict inquiry should be made into their qualifications for communicating instruction. And when seminaries of a higher order are founded, it should be borne in mind that, were the country studded with them, they would be wholly unprofitable, both to Government and the people, unless the branches of knowledge taught in them were really useful, and their tendency to degenerate were closely watched and provided against.

90. We wish to impress upon you, that the great objects of education will be far more effectually accomplished by means of a small sum judiciously applied, than by acting on the supposition, that your success must be in proportion to the sums you expend.

91. In your Revenue Letter of the 30th July 1823, (para 107,) you announced your intention of appropriating to the object of public instruction a lac of rupees per annum, in addition to such assignments as had been made by Government previously to the Act 53d of his late Majesty, forgetting, apparently, that the above-mentioned sum was intended, by the Act in question, to be placed at the disposal, not exclusively of one government, but of all the three governments of India; and forgetting also that it was to be so applicable only in the event of there being a surplus revenue, after defraying all the expenses of the government. From the Statement below*, you will perceive that the sum expended is four times the amount of the sum conditionally allowed.

(11.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, 29 September 1830.

(11.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, dated 29th September 1830.

Para. 1. Our last letter to you on the subject of native education, was dated 5th September 1827, since which we have received your letter in the Persian department, dated 21st August 1829, to which we now proceed to reply.

2. The report which you have furnished to us in this letter, of the result of the measures for the education of the natives already sanctioned by us, has afforded us the highest satisfaction. The experiment of establishing seminaries for giving instruction to the people of India, of a higher kind than any which they previously possessed, has been successful in a degree, not merely equal, but superior to our most sanguine expectations. The great and rapidly increasing efficiency and popularity of these institutions, not only affords complete proof that their establishment was called for by the state of public feeling, and by the circumstances of the times, but also conveys the gratifying assurance that the higher classes of our Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects are ripe for a still further extension among them of European education, and European science and literature.

3. We shall briefly pass in review the present state of each of the colleges established under your presidency, principally in order that you may receive in each instance specifically the expression

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	Rupees per Mensem
* Bengal - - - - - -	2,28,022
Fort St. George - - - -	53,820
Bombay - - - - - -	99,395
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, &c.	11,808
TOTAL - Rs.	3,93,045

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

expression of our warmest approbation, both as respects the general system on which these various institutions have been conducted, and the particular improvements which you have successfully introduced.

4. The Madrissa or Mahomedan college of Calcutta, has now 78 students on the foundation; the number of those who pay for their education is not stated. The progress of the students, almost without exception in the various studies pursued at the college, is extremely creditable, and every year exhibits a higher degree of proficiency than that which preceded it. Admission into the Madrissa having been made a subject of competition, and assigned as a reward to the most deserving among the candidates, the scale of attainments which they bring with them on entering the college, has been so greatly raised that the establishment of a school preparatory to the Madrissa, is no longer considered necessary. The studies of the mathematical class have been made to include arithmetic and algebra, and a medical class has been established; translations into Arabic of good elementary works on both these branches of knowledge are in preparation. An English class has since been added to the college.

5. At the Sanscrit college of Calcutta, the number of pupils is now 176, and is rapidly increasing; of these only 99 receive allowances from the college. While the peculiar studies of the place have been prosecuted with great success, we are happy to perceive that very important improvements have been introduced into the course of instruction. The English language and anatomy on European principles, are now taught to considerable numbers, and with most encouraging results. In the words of Mr. Wilson, who examined the medical class, " the triumph gained over native prejudices is nowhere more remarkable than in this class, in which, not only are the bones of the human skeleton handled without reluctance, but in some instances dissection of the soft parts of animals performed by the students themselves." The study of mathematics is also successfully prosecuted in this college.

6. But the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian college, originally established by the natives themselves, for the study of the English language, and for education through the medium of that language exclusively, has had more decided success than either of the other Calcutta colleges. The number of scholars is now 436, of whom all except 100 pay for their tuition. The progress of these pupils is highly encouraging, the higher classes being able to compose tolerably in English, and to read the best authors in the English language. The study of mathematics, both in the geometrical and in the algebraical branch, has been introduced with success. Lectures are delivered in natural philosophy and chemistry, which are attended by the pupils both of this and of the Sanscrit college, and their progress is reported to be highly satisfactory.

7. The colleges of which we have sanctioned the establishment at Delhi and at Agra, have now come into operation. The native languages and law are as yet the principal object of attention at these seminaries; but an English class has recently been established at each. The elements of mathematics are also studied at the Delhi college, and at Agra many of the students study the elements of geography, astronomy and mathematics, agreeably to the European systems. At the Delhi college the number of students is 199, of whom 32 form the Arabic, and 126 the Persian class, 13 are studying Sanscrit, and 28 English. At the Agra college the total number is 198, of whom 129 are attached to the Persian, and 69 to the Hindoo department; of these only 85 receive stipends from the college, 114 attend without any pecuniary allowance. At both institutions the reports of the progress of the students are most favourable; and it is highly gratifying to observe that Hindoos and Mahomedans, as well as the different castes of the Hindoos, a few of the lowest excepted, mix together for purposes of education without the slightest reluctance or inconvenience.

8. The college at Benares now contains 244 students, of whom 102 are on the foundation, the remainder are free students. The studies of this institution have not yet extended beyond the native languages, literature and laws; but in these the proficiency of the students is reported to have greatly increased.

9. Such having been the success of the seminaries for native education already established, and the proficiency as well as the number of the students at each receiving every year a considerable increase, those institutions must now annually send forth a number of students who have learned all which the colleges where they were educated are adequate, on their present footing, to teach; and it is therefore of the greatest importance that to these and to others of the native youth, the means should be afforded of cultivating the English language and literature, and acquiring a knowledge of European science, and a familiarity with European ideas, in a higher degree than has yet been within their power. The documents now under review afford most gratifying proofs that a scheme of this extended nature would now be warmly welcomed by the higher ranks of the natives under your Government. Of the spirit which prevails in the Lower Provinces, the establishment and success of the Anglo-Indian college is sufficient evidence; and we learn with extreme pleasure the opinion of the General Committee of Public Instruction, partly founded on the personal observation and inquiries of several of their members, that " the time has arrived when English tuition will be widely acceptable to the natives in the Upper Provinces."

10. Your attention has been anxiously directed to the means of accomplishing this object, and in particular to the comparative expediency of establishing separate English colleges, or of enlarging the plan of the existing institutions, so as to render them adequate to that more extensive purpose. You have transmitted to us several most interesting communications from the General Committee of Public Instruction, and from the local committee of the Delhi college, on this question.

11. Both

Appendix (I.)

(11.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 29 September 1830.

11. Both the committees give a decided preference to the plan of establishing separate colleges for the study of English, and for the cultivation of European knowledge through the medium of the English language. They urge that a thorough knowledge of English can only be acquired by natives through a course of study beginning early in life, and continued for many years; that the knowledge of our language and of European science which could be acquired in a course of education mainly directed to other objects, would not contribute in any high degree to the improvement of the native character and intellect, while the native languages and literature may be adequately pursued, as a subordinate branch of education, in an English college; and that anything beyond the mere elements of European science is most advantageously taught through the European languages, with the additional recommendation, that when so taught, it comes into less direct collision with the sacred books of the Mahomedans and Hindoos.

12. By these arguments you have been convinced, and you have accordingly authorized the establishment of an English college at Delhi and another at Benares. The project of establishing one at Calcutta seems to have been tacitly abandoned; the Anglo-Indian college, under its present superintendence, being found capable of answering the purpose.

13. While we attach much more importance than is attached by the two committees, to the amount of useful instruction which can be communicated to the natives through their own languages, we fully concur with them in thinking it highly advisable to enable and encourage a large number of the natives to acquire a thorough knowlege of English; being convinced that the higher tone and better spirit of European literature can produce their full effect only on those who become familiar with them in the original languages. While, too, we agree with the committee that the higher branches of science may be more advantageously studied in the languages of Europe, than in translations into the Oriental tongues, it is also to be considered that the fittest persons for translating English scientific books, or for putting their substance into a shape adapted to Asiatic students, are natives who have studied profoundly in the original works.

14. On these grounds we concur with you in thinking it desirable that the English course of education should be kept separate from the course of Oriental study at the native colleges, and should be attended for the most part by a different set of students. This, however, does not necessarily imply that the two courses of study should be prosecuted in two separate institutions. At the Agra college the Persian and the Hindoo branches are perfectly distinct, and though some of the students are attached to both departments, the greater number confine themselves to one or the other. If an English department were similarly attached to that college or to the college at Delhi, the English language and literature might be taught classically, and the sciences might be taught in English, notwithstanding that studies of another character were pursued within the same walls.

15. It would be desirable, whenever practicable, to select as teachers of the English language and literature, persons competent to give scientific instruction. This has already been done in the instance of Dr. Tytler, with the happiest success, and we should think that our medical service must afford other individuals equally competent, and equally ardent in the cause of native education. Elementary teachers of English, are already attached to all the colleges under your government, except that of Benares; and you will be best able to judge in each particular instance what assistance it may be necessary to afford to the director of the English studies at the colleges, in order to relieve him from the drudgery of conducting the lower classes through the spelling-book and grammar.

16. While we thus approve and sanction the measures which you propose for diffusing a knowledge of the English language, and the study of European science through its medium, we must at the same time put you on your guard against a disposition of which we perceive some traces in the general committee, and still more in the local committee of Delhi, to underrate the importance of what may be done to spread useful knowledge among the natives through the medium of books and oral instruction in their own languages. That more complete education which is to commence by a thorough study of the English language, can be placed within the reach of a very small proportion of the natives of India; but intelligent natives who have been thus educated, may, as teachers in colleges and schools, or as the writers or translators of useful books, contribute in an eminent degree to the more general extension among their countrymen of a portion of the acquirements which they have themselves gained, and may communicate in some degree to the native literature, and to the minds of the native community, that improved spirit which it is to be hoped they will themselves have imbibed from the influence of European ideas and sentiments. You should cause it to be generally known that every qualified native who will zealously devote himself to this task, will be held in high honour by you; that every assistance and encouragement, pecuniary or otherwise which the case may require, will be liberally afforded; and that no service which it is in the power of a native to render to the British Government, will be more highly acceptable.

17. The establishment of colleges is of little use without the provision of appropriate books, both for college instruction and subsequent reading. Your greatest attention is due to this object, and we are happy to perceive that it is bestowed. A certain portion of the funds at the disposal of the general committee is employed in printing such of the books which already exist in the native languages as are best adapted to the use of the various colleges, and other school-books prepared and translated for the purpose. The Calcutta School Society co-operates in the pursuit of this object, and affords the aid of a portion of its funds. It is of the highest importance that the books selected should be instructive in their matter, adapted to the capacity of the scholars and calculated to inspire a taste for further acquirements. We shall more readily sanction expense judiciously incurred for this purpose than

for any other object connected with native education, because it is the point in which your present means are most deficient, and because much of the expenditure will probably in time be reimbursed by the sale of extra copies of the works printed.

18. There are several subsidiary measures which you have adopted, and others which you propose to adopt, in order to stimulate the natives to take advantage of the improved means of education now placed or about to be placed within their reach: to these we shall now advert.

19. You have employed part of the interest of the various donations which have been placed at the disposal of the general committee by the well-directed benevolence of several native gentlemen, in the endowment of scholarships, to enable persons who have distinguished themselves at any of the colleges to continue the prosecution of their studies beyond the period at which their necessities would otherwise have compelled them to quit the college and enter into active life. Provided that this privilege is restricted, as you intend, to young men who have afforded proof of peculiar capacity and industry, it appears to us to be a highly useful and proper mode of encouraging and facilitating their acquisition of high attainments. We trust that the adoption of this measure and the growing sense among the native community of the value of an improved education, will speedily enable you to renounce the practice of granting stipends to students who merely go through the ordinary course of instruction. We perceive with satisfaction that you have been able to reduce the stipends allowed to the students of the Calcutta Madrissa; and likewise, as we infer from an expression of the committee, to those of the Agra college.

20. With a view to raise the standard of the qualifications possessed by the natives attached to the courts of justice in the capacity of Hindoo and Mahomedan law-officers, and to induce candidates for these situations to qualify themselves at the government colleges, you have passed a Regulation requiring that all applicants for such appointments, unless they can produce certificates of qualification from some of the government colleges, must submit to an examination by a committee appointed for the purpose. You considered that the Presidency was the only place at which the materials existed for such a committee; the examinations must therefore in general be conducted by written interrogatories, and other exercises, furnished by the Committee of Examination, and the answers are to be given, or the exercises performed in the presence of the judge or judges of the court where the vacancy has occurred. Should this experiment succeed, you propose to extend the same regulation to candidates for the various judicial situations to which natives are eligible; and you have authorized all students of the colleges obtaining from these institutions certificates of proficiency in what is there taught, to practise as pleaders in any of the courts of law.

21. Of these rules we approve. We, however, think it advisable to caution you against certain dangers, the possibility of which has been suggested by experience already acquired at another presidency.

22. Mr. Walters, the acting judge of the zillah of Chittoor, represented to the Madras government, in answer to Queries addressed to him respecting the qualifications of the vakeels practising in his court, that the principal caution necessary in appointing them to the situation of sudder ameens was, "that they introduce no law into their decrees in cases which ought to be decided according to the established usages and customs of the country. I am induced to point out this, because in their appeals I perceive the evil to exist to an extent which should be checked; and it is much better that these elementary principles should be taught them in the college, than in the courts. The people of a village expect their differences to be adjusted according to custom which has obtained from time immemorial, and cannot be desirous, when such customs do not interfere with any principle of justice, that they should be set aside by the operations of a law of which neither themselves nor their ancestors ever heard, and which, if not unjust in its application to their case, is in their conception altogether unintelligible."

23. Sir Thomas Munro, in a Minute which was communicated to you, and is recorded on your Judicial Consultations of 22d September 1825, observes: "The knowledge of law, and acquaintance with the Regulations, acquired by the college students, are no doubt valuable attainments, but they are not alone sufficient to render a man fit for the situation of district moonsiff. They will not compensate for the absence of good character, of habits of business, of application and of sound judgment, and a knowledge of local habits and customs. The instruction received at the college is better adapted to qualify men for the duties of law officers and pleaders, than for those of district moonsiffs."

24. Under your presidency the cases of a civil nature, in which the courts administer the Hindoo and the Mahomedan laws, are almost exclusively cases of inheritance, marriage and caste *, while even in these cases the authority of the law books is liable to be superseded by evidence of contrary custom. In criminal cases the Hindoo law is entirely abolished, and the Mahomedan in a great measure superseded. It is true that the law administered by the courts is, and ought to be, in the great majority of cases, the ancient law of the country; but this law is not to be found in the Hindoo and Mahomedan law books; it consists, as Mr. Walters has observed, in "custom, which has obtained from time immemorial." Nor is this

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* In suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mahomedan laws with respect to Mahomedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to be considered as the general rules, by which the judges are to form their decisions. In the respective cases, the Mahomedan and Hindoo law officers of the court are to attend to expound the law.—R. IV. 1793. s. 15.

(11.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 29 September 1830.

this circumstance peculiar to India; on the contrary, it is common to nearly all the nations of the world. In our own country and in all other countries of Europe, the code or statute book there obtaining would convey always a most incomplete, and generally a most erroneous notion of the actual law of the country; but wherever the decisions of the courts of justice are regularly reported and quoted as precedents, a custom has no sooner received the sanction of a judicial decision than it passes into the books of reports, where it may be studied, and learned in the course of a legal education. In India, however, where this takes place to a very limited extent, the customs which principally compose the law really in force are not to be found in any books whatever, they must be ascertained by specific evidence in each case as it arises, and can be learned only in the courts themselves, not at a place of education. These customs moreover are so extremely diversified, many of them varying almost from village to village, that a digest of customs, however carefully executed, would rarely supersede the necessity of learning in each case, the custom of the places concerned, from the testimony of inhabitants or from documentary evidence.

25. The book law of the Hindoos and Mahomedans being so limited in its application to the administration of justice as at present conducted, we do not see any necessity for requiring from candidates for the situation of law officers, or for judicial situations, a proficiency in any of the branches of that law, except those to which we have above adverted, as being actually in force. As a qualification to be required in candidates for judicial situations, a knowledge of such of the Regulations of your government as they will have to administer is of far greater importance; and in this they should be subjected to a strict examination.

26. In the meantime we wish you to be fully assured, not only of our anxiety that the judicial offices to which natives are at present eligible should be properly filled, but of our earnest wish and hope to see them qualified for situations of higher importance and trust. There is no point of view in which we look with greater interest at the exertions you are now making for the instruction of the natives, than as being calculated to raise up a class of persons qualified, by their intelligence and morality, for high employments in the civil administration of India. As the means of bringing about this most desirable object, we rely chiefly on their becoming, through a familiarity with European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilized Europe, on the general cultivation of their understandings, and specifically on their instruction in the principles of morals and general jurisprudence. We wish you to consider this as our deliberate view of the scope and end to which all your endeavours with respect to the education of the natives should refer. And the active spirit of benevolence, guided by judgment, which has hitherto characterized your exertions, assures us of your ready and zealous co-operation towards an end which we have so deeply at heart.

27. With a view to give the natives an additional motive to the acquisition of the English language, you have it in contemplation gradually to introduce English as the language of public business in all its departments; and you have determined to begin at once by adopting the practice of corresponding in English with all native princes or persons of rank who are known to understand that language, or to have persons about them who understand it. From the meditated change in the language of public business, including judicial proceedings, you anticipate several collateral advantages, the principal of which is, that the judge, or other European officer, being thoroughly acquainted with the language in which the proceedings are held, will be, and appear to be, less dependent upon the natives by whom he is surrounded, and those natives will, in consequence, enjoy fewer opportunities of bribery or other undue emolument.

28. If the question were solely between retaining the Persian as the language of public business and replacing it by the English, the change would not be *primâ facie* decidedly objectionable, and we should willingly rely upon your judgment and superior local knowledge as a security that its advantages and inconveniences would be duly weighed. But if any change be made in the existing practice, it is deserving of great consideration, whether that change ought not rather to be the adoption of the vernacular language than of our own, as the language at least of judicial proceedings.

29. It is highly important that justice should be administered in a language familiar to the judge, but it is of no less importance that it should be administered in a language familiar to the litigant parties, to their vakeels, and to the people at large; and it is easier for the judge to acquire the language of the people than for the people to acquire the language of the judge. You are indeed partly influenced by a desire to render this last acquirement more common, but the poorer classes, who are the parties concerned in the great majority of the cases which come before our courts, cannot be expected to learn a foreign language, and we therefore are of opinion, that at least the proceedings of the courts of justice should be excepted from the practice which you propose gradually to introduce, and be conducted in the vernacular language of the particular zillah, or district, unless, upon consideration, you should see good reason for adhering to the present practice.

30. These objections do not apply in an equal degree to the introduction of English as the language of complimentary correspondence of arzees from natives of rank and the replies to them, and of political negociation; but we do not think that you have sufficiently adverted to the danger of rendering the parties with whom you correspond in English dependent upon the natives (perhaps in the employment of the officers of Government) to whom they would probably have recourse to explain the communications made to them, and to put their own representations into English.

31. We have observed with particular satisfaction, that, in addition to the donations from wealthy natives in aid of the Education Fund, which were noticed in our former despatch, you have received 46,000 rupees from rajahs Shib Chunder and Nursing Chunder Raee,

Education of Natives.

10,000 rupees from Bapoo Goorsopershad Bose. We approve of your having allowed the subscribers to the fund to nominate one free scholar for every 10,000 rupees subscribed.

32. We approve of the intention which you express to establish, as soon as the means at your disposal admit of the expense, a college at Bareilly.

33. With respect to the elementary schools which were established by Government in various parts of India previously to the appointment of the general committee, we consider them of subordinate importance; instruction in reading and writing being already very generally diffused among the inhabitants of most of the territories under your presidency. We perceive that you are careful not to allow these establishments to consume resources disproportioned to their comparative utility; and we recommend, as the mode in which they may be rendered most useful, that they be kept well supplied with instructive school books and other means of instruction.

34. You will communicate to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay such of the papers relating to your proceedings in the department of native education as will afford to those governments a complete understanding of the general character of the measures which you have adopted, or may hereafter adopt.

35. It is our wish that the establishments for native education should be conducted on the same principles and receive the same support from Government at all the presidencies.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. Astell,*
R. Campbell,
&c. &c.

(12.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, 24 August 1831.

12.—LETTER, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*, August 24, 1831.

1. Our last letter to you, on the subject of native education, was dated 29th September 1830, and formed No 39, of that year, in the Public department.

2. We now reply to your political letter, dated 27th August (No. 12) 1830, in which you report to us the further proceedings of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the results, as they gradually unfold themselves, of the measures previously adopted under the superintendence of that able and public-spirited body.

3. The various colleges at Calcutta continue to prosper, and if their growth during the last year has not kept pace with the rapidity of their previous progress, that progress (it must be remembered) had far exceeded every reasonable calculation. It is highly encouraging that in the mere infancy of these establishments, they should have attained their present magnitude and importance.

4. The Madrissa or Mahomedan college is now attended by 85 students, which Captain Ruddell, the secretary, states to be "the full number of students allowed at the institution." We presume he means the full number receiving stipends; for it would be inconsistent with the spirit of your measures and views, to refuse admittance to any additional students, who may wish to avail themselves of the institution, without the allurement of scholarships; and it is in fact stated by the committee, that 99 persons attend the newly-established English class, of whom a large proportion are out-students, not receiving stipends.

5. The mathematical, medical and law classes, continue to prosper; the last "comprises all the students attached to the institution." The establishment of an English class has been attended with complete success. As, however, there appeared some ground for believing that many of the students, having entered the college solely to qualify themselves for public situations, might neglect the other studies of the place, and devote themselves exclusively to the law class, we approve of your having resolved, that candidates for certificates as law officers, who had studied in the Government institutions, shall be required to produce, before admission to examination, certificates of good conduct, and of proficiency in their general studies.

6. At the Calcutta Sanscrit college, the number of scholars on the foundation is 81, and that of the out-students 56, independently of five scholars of the Anglo-Indian college who resort to this institution for the study of Sanscrit The peculiar studies of the place continue to be successfully prosecuted: the English class meets with respectable, and the medical with eminent success. There is now every reason to hope that medical education in India will be improved in a very material degree by this institution. Concurring in your opinion of the importance of affording to the medical pupils ample opportunities of studying diseases in the living subject, we approve of your having, at the recommendation of the committee, sanctioned the establishment of an hospital, near the Sanscrit college, at an expense not exceeding 300 rupees per mensem, a sum which the funds of the institution it appears are adequate to supply. The only aid which is afforded directly from Government, is that of an European apothecary, who is to be furnished from the Military department, without any charge to the college; an arrangement which we readily sanction.

7. The number of students of the Anglo-Indian college is 421, of whom 310 are pay scholars. The classes have made progress during the last year; but Mr. Wilson is of opinion that a more rapid advancement might have been expected. The deficiency, however, he considers to be on the part of the teachers; if so, it is no cause of discouragement, as the remedy is in your own hands.

8. The institutions in the Mofussil have made greater advances during the year now under review than those at the Presidency.

9. The Benares college has now 279 students, of whom 116 are on the foundation. The acquirements of the pupils are stated to be of a higher order, and more varied than formerly, and an English class has been added to the establishment. Deeming it advisable on

account

(12.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 24 August 1831.

account of the peculiar character of this college, that in the first instance native teachers only should be employed, the General Committee of Public Instruction has dispatched to Benares two of the pupils of the Anglo-Indian college, to act as teachers of English under the superintendence of the Benares Committee; and we indulge sanguine hopes, that the results of this experiment will answer your expectations.

10. The students of the Agra college amount to 200, of whom only 73 receive stipends. The accounts of their progress are highly favourable; the English, however, has been too recently established to allow of any considerable success.

11. In addition to the college already established at Delhi, a separate institution has been founded at that place for the study of English, and of other branches of knowledge, through the medium of that language. At the former establishment the number of students is 152, at the latter 68; all however receive stipends. The reports of their proficiency are highly favourable. The Committee recommends that the stipendiary scholars should be limited to a certain number: this is obviously proper. While there is no limit to the number of free students, none of course can be expected to pay anything for their education; and this probably is the only reason why there are no pay scholars at Delhi, when there is so considerable a number at the Agra college.

12. The cause of native education at Delhi has received the valuable aid of a donation of a lac and 70,000 rupees from the Nawab Jatimad ood Dowlah, lately minister to the king of Oude. The intended commemoration of this well-directed munificence, by a marble tablet, to be placed in a conspicuous part of the college, as suggested by the local committee, has our warmest approbation.

13. By the Nawab's liberality about 700 rupees per mensem are set free for the general purposes of the Education Fund.

14. It is not necessary to recapitulate the information which you have afforded, or the proceedings which you have adopted, with regard to the various schools of a more elementary character, which you found already established by private subscription, or by Government grants made at former periods, and which have been placed under the committee's superintendence. You appear to us, in all such cases, to have taken a correct view of the principles which should be acted upon, and you are aware of our general sentiments upon the subject.

15. We perceive that the Committee's attention continues to be judiciously and energetically directed towards the multiplication of school books, suited for the use of the native colleges and schools. We observe with pleasure the intention of that meritorious body, the Baptist missionaries at Serampore, to publish in English and Bengalee, a series of elementary works on history, literature and science; and we approve of your having subscribed for 100 copies in English, and the same number in Bengalee, at a price amounting for the forty numbers to rupees 4,800.

16. We perceive by Mr. Macnaghten's letter to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 12th August 1830, that you are alive to the importance of finding motives to induce the landholders in the interior to take advantage for their children of that improved education which is now obtainable at the Presidency. You are fully sensible of the difficulty of inspiring the zemindars with such a desire, in a degree adequate to overcome the difficulties and objections which would occur to them. But you think that these objections might gradually cease "if a commencement could be made with the boys, who being minors, and inheriting landed property, are under the superintendence of the Court of Wards." You have invited a communication of the sentiments, both of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Committee of Public Instruction, on this suggestion, and we are anxious to learn in what manner those bodies have answered your call.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. Campbell,*
J. G. Ravenshaw,
&c. &c.

(13.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; dated 24th Oct. 1832, No. 74.

(13.) Letter, in the Public Department, to *Bengal*; 24 October 1832.

PARA. 1. WE now reply to your public letter, dated 30th August (No. 29.) 1831, being a report of the proceedings of the General Committee of Public Instruction for the year 1830.

2. The colleges and other seminaries under the committee's management appear during the year in question to have about kept up or somewhat increased their number of students. The following is a comparative view of the two years:

—	Number of Pupils in 1829.	Number of Pupils in 1830.	Increase.	Decrease.
Madrissa, or Mahomedan College, at Calcutta - - - - -	85	62	- - -	23
Sanscrit College at ditto - - -	137	146	9	—
Anglo-Indian College - - - -	421	409	- - -	12
Benares College - - - - -	279	287	8	—
Agra College - - - - - -	200	185	- - -	15
Delhi College - - - - -	152	257	105	—
Delhi English Institution - - -	68	106	38	—

Appendix (L.)

Education of Natives.

3. The contemplated English institution at Benares has also commenced operations under the management of two young men, educated at the Anglo-Indian college. The number of pupils at the end of the first three months was 43.

4. The success of these institutions, in producing both remarkable instances of proficiency and a high general average of attainments, has been on the whole not inferior to the expectations raised by the brilliant successes of former years. The Anglo-Indian college, as on former occasions, takes the lead. The increase of its usefulness is still said to be much retarded by the want of an adequately qualified head teacher, a deficiency which, as you are aware, we have subsequently taken measures to supply. Notwithstanding this drawback, the committee state that, "to an extensive command of the English language, the pupils add a considerable conversancy with English literature, with ancient and modern history, with geography and the rudiments of astronomy, with natural philosophy, chemistry and mathematics. It is not possible," add the committee, "to carry them much beyond the limits they now reach with the present establishment; but as many of them are willing and able to continue a course of study, it is highly desirable that this disposition should be applied to some beneficial purpose. A portion of their time may be devoted to the higher mathematics; but we could wish to appropriate part of it to more practical pursuits, and to such as may be useful in after-life. Those suggested by the visitor are law, political economy, and practical chemistry; and they appear to us well calculated to afford information that may ultimately be available both for public and private benefit. For chemistry a teacher is already provided, and Mr. Ross will only have to extend and modify his lectures accordingly, fitting up a laboratory in the manner Mr. Wilson proposes. For the two other branches it will be necessary to retain a lecturer: we therefore beg to recommend that a qualified professor be engaged to lecture on the principles of political economy and law, including in the latter the elements of general jurisprudence, the principles of English law, and as much of the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws as is requisite with the local Regulations for the administration of justice in British India. For these duties we should recommend the professor receiving a salary of 300 rupees a month from the Education Fund."

5. You concurred in these views of the committee and empowered them to make arrangements accordingly. The difficulty of procuring a person properly qualified to give instruction on the subjects mentioned by the committee is the only objection which can exist to what they recommend. It appears that Mr. Wilson knows of an individual who is willing to undertake the duty, and whom that gentleman deems competent to it. Should he prove so, his appointment will form a most valuable accession to the utility of the college.

6. The greatest difficulty with which all your institutions for native education have to contend is the rarity of proper elementary books in Oriental languages. Mr. Tytler, to whose exertions the colleges at Calcutta owe so much, expresses himself with great earnestness on this subject. Of books suited for medical education there appear to be scarcely any. The medical tuition at the Madrissa is conducted on the exploded principles, and by means of the imperfect books, of the Arabian physicians; and though at others of the colleges instruction is given in the sciences connected with medicine, on European principles, the benefit derived from it is not, nor can be expected to be, great, until you shall have succeeded in obtaining by judicious encouragement, suitable translations and adaptations of European medical books in the languages of the Hindoo and Moslem population.

7. To this point therefore the committee should pay peculiar attention. Nor is it of less importance to procure an ample supply of school books of all other kinds in the native languages. European knowledge and ideas can never become widely diffused, even among the more opulent classes in India, while accessible only through the medium of a foreign language.

8. For the reasons given in the documents which you have transmitted to us, we approve of your keeping up the Saugor schools, and placing them under the committee's superintendence; of your donation of 1,000 rupees in aid of the free school founded by private subscription at Jaunpore; and of the establishment of a certain number of scholarships* at the Agra college, to be given as rewards of proficiency, some such encouragement seeming to be required at that place, and the funds of the college being stated to admit of it.

* At rupees 15 per mensem.

(14.) Minute of Sir *T. Munro*; 25 June 1822.

Fort St. George: Revenue Consultations; 2 July 1822.

(14.)—MINUTE of Sir *Thomas Munro*, Governor of *Madras*, June 25, 1822.

1. MUCH has been written, both in England and in this country, about the ignorance of the people of India, and the means of disseminating knowledge among them; but the opinions upon this subject are the mere conjectures of individuals, unsupported by any authentic documents, and differing so widely from each other, as to be entitled to very little attention. Our power in this country, and the nature of its own municipal institutions, have certainly rendered it practicable to collect materials from which a judgment might be formed of the state of the mental cultivation of the people. We have made geographical and agricultural surveys of our provinces; we have investigated their resources, and endeavoured to ascertain their population; but little or nothing has been done to learn the state of education. We have no record to shew the actual state of education throughout the country. Partial inquiries have been made by individuals, but those have taken place at distant periods, and on a small scale, and no inference can be drawn from them with regard to the country in general. There may be some difficulty in obtaining such a record as we want. Some districts will not, but others probably will, furnish it; and if we get it only from two or three, it will answer in some degree for all the rest. It cannot be expected to be very accurate, but it will at least enable

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(14.) Minute of Sir *T. Munro*; June 25, 1822.

us to form an estimate of the state of instruction among the people. The only record which can furnish the information required, is a list of the schools in which reading and writing are taught in each district, showing the number of scholars in each, and the caste to which they belong. The collectors should be directed to prepare this document according to the form which accompanies this paper. They should be desired to state the names of the books generally read at the schools; the time which scholars usually continue at such schools; the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public, and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Where there are colleges or other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c., an account should be given of them. These sciences are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals, to a few scholars or disciples; but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers.

2. In some districts, reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class. In some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited and regarded as unbecoming the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers; but among the women of the Rajbundah, and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools. A column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read, but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form.

3. It is not my intention to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Everything of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for.

(signed) *Thomas Munro.*

(15.)—REPORT of *A. D. Campbell*, esq. the Collector of Bellary, dated Bellary, August 17, 1823.

(15.) Report of *A.D.Campbell*, esq.; August 17, 1823.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at *Fort St. George*; 25 August 1823.

Read the following Letter:

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

1. THE delay of my amildars in furnishing the requisite returns, has hitherto prevented my submitting to you the inclosed Statement, called for in your orders of the 25th July 1822 and 19th of June last.

2. The population of this district is specified in the inclosed Statement at 9,27,857, or little less than a million of souls. The number of schools is only 533, containing no more than 6,641 scholars, or about 12 to each school, and not seven individuals in a thousand of the entire population.

3. The Hindoo scholars are in number 6,398, the Mussulman scholars only 243, and the whole of these are males, with the exception of only 60 girls who are all Hindoos exclusively.

4. The English language is taught in one school only; the Tamul in four; the Persian in 21; the Mahratta in 23; the Teloogoo in 226, and the Carnataca in 235. Besides these there are 23 places of instruction attended by Brahmins exclusively, in which some of the Hindoo sciences, such as theology, astronomy, logic and law, are still imperfectly taught in the Sanscrit language.

5. In these places of Sanscrit instruction in the Hindoo sciences, attended by youths, and often by persons far advanced in life, education is conducted on a plan entirely different from that pursued in the schools, in which children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic only, in the several vernacular dialects of the country. I shall endeavour to give a brief outline of the latter, as to them the general population of the country is confined; and as that population consists chiefly of Hindoos, I shall not dwell upon the few Mussulman schools in which Persian is taught.

6. The education of the Hindoo youth generally commences when they are five years old; on reaching this age, the master and scholars of the school to which the boy is to be sent, are invited to the house of his parents; the whole are seated in a circle round an image of Gunasee, and the child to be initiated is placed exactly opposite to it: the schoolmaster sitting by his side, after having burnt incense and presented offerings, causes the child to repeat a prayer to Gunasee, entreating wisdom. He then guides the child to write with its finger in rice the mystic name of the deity, and is dismissed with a present from the parents according to their ability. The child next morning commences the great work of his education.

7. Some children continue at school only five years; the parents, through poverty or other circumstances, being often obliged to take them away; and consequently in such cases the merest smattering of an education is obtained: where parents can afford it, and take a lively interest in the culture of their children's minds, they not unfrequently continue at school as long as 14 and 15 years.

8. The internal routine of duty for each day will be found, with very few exceptions and little variation, the same in all the schools. The hour generally for opening school is six o'clock; the first child who enters has the name of *Saras-wattee*, or the Goddess of Learning, written upon the palm of his hand as a sign of honour; and on the hand of the second a cypher is written, to show that he is worthy neither of praise nor censure; the third scholar receives a gentle stripe; the fourth two; and every succeeding scholar that comes an additional one. This custom, as well as the punishments in native schools, seems of a severe kind. The idle scholar is flogged, and often suspended by both hands and a pulley to the roof, or obliged to kneel down and rise incessantly, which is a most painful and fatiguing, but perhaps a healthy, mode of punishment.

9. When the whole are assembled, the scholars, according to their number and attainments, are divided into several classes, the lower ones of which are partly under the care of monitors, whilst the higher ones are more immediately under the superintendence of the master, who at the same time has his eye upon the whole school. The number of classes is generally four, and a scholar rises from one to the other according to his capacity and progress. The first business of a child on entering school is to obtain a knowledge of the letters, which he learns by writing them with his finger on the ground in sand, and not by pronouncing the alphabet, as among European nations. When he becomes pretty dextrous in writing with his finger in sand, he has then the privilege of writing either with an iron style on cadjan leaves, or with a reed on paper, and sometimes on the leaves of the *Aristolochia Indica*, or with a kind of pencil on the *Hulligi* or *Kadala*, which answers the purpose of slates. The two latter in these districts are the most common. One of these is a common oblong board, about a foot in width and three feet in length; this board when planed smooth has only to be smeared with a little rice and pulverized charcoal, and it is then fit for use. The other is made of cloth, first stiffened with rice-water, doubled into folds resembling a book, and it is then covered with a composition of charcoal and several gums. The writing on either of these may be effaced by a wet cloth. The pencil used is called *Bultapa*, a kind of white clay substance, somewhat resembling a crayon, with the exception of being rather harder.

10. Having attained a thorough knowledge of the letters, the scholar next learns to write the compounds, or the manner of embodying the symbols of the vowels in the consonants, and the formation of syllables, &c., then the names of men, villages, animals, &c., and lastly arithmetical signs. He then commits to memory an addition table, and counts from one to 100, he afterwards writes easy sums in addition and subtraction of money, multiplication and the reduction of money, measures, &c. Here great pains are taken with the scholar in teaching him the fractions of an integer, which descend, not by tens as in our decimal fractions, but by fours, and are carried to a great extent. In order that these fractions, together with the arithmetical tables in addition, multiplication, and the threefold measures of capacity, weight and extent, may be rendered quite familiar to the minds of the scholars, they are made to stand up twice a day in rows, and repeat the whole after one of the monitors.

11. The other parts of a native education consist in decyphering various kinds of handwriting in public, and other letters which the schoolmaster collects from different sources, writing common letters, drawing up forms of agreement, reading fables and legendary tales and committing various kinds of poetry to memory, chiefly with a view to attain distinctness and clearness in pronunciation, together with readiness and correctness in reading any kind of composition.

12. The three books which are most common in all the schools, and which are used indiscriminately by the several castes, are the *Ramayanum*, *Maha Bharata* and *Bhagrata*; but the children of the manufacturing class of people have, in addition to the above books peculiar to their own religious tenets, such as the *Nagalingayna*, *Kutha*, *Vishvakurma*, *Poorana*, *Kumalesherra*, *Ralik-amahata*; and those who wear the lingum, such as the *Buwapoorana Raghavan-kunkauya*, *Geeruja Kullana*, *Unabhavamoorta*, *Chenna*, *Busavaswara Poorana*, *Jurilagooloo*, &c., which are all considered sacred, and are studied with a view of subserving their several religious creeds.

13. The lighter kind of stories which are read for amusement are generally the *Punchatantra Bhatalapunchavunsatee*, *Punklee-soopooktahuller*, *Mahantarungenee*. The books on the principles of the vernacular languages themselves, are the several dictionaries and grammars, such as the *Nighantoo*, *Umara*, *Subdamumburee*, *Shubdeemunee Durpana*, *Vyacurna*, *Andradeepeca*, *Andranamasungraha*, &c. &c., but these last and similar books which are most essential, and without which no accurate or extensive knowledge of the vernacular languages can be attained, are, from the high price of manuscripts and the general poverty of the masters, of all books the most uncommon in the native schools, and such of them as are found there are, in consequence of the ignorance, carelessness and indolence of copyists in general, full of blunders, and in every way most incorrect and imperfect.

14. The whole of the books, however, in the Teloogoo and Carnatic schools, which are by far the most numerous in this district, whether they treat of religion, amusement or the principles of these languages, are in verse, and in a dialect quite distinct from that of conversation and business. The alphabets of the two dialects are the same, and he who reads the one can read, but not understand, the other also. The natives, therefore, read these (to them unintelligible) books to acquire the power of reading letters in the common dialect of business; but the poetical is quite different from the prose dialect which they speak and write; and though they read these books, it is to the pronunciation of the syllables, not to the meaning or construction of the words, that they attend. Indeed few teachers can explain, and still fewer scholars understand the purport of the numerous books which they thus learn to repeat from

memory. Every schoolboy can repeat *verbatim* a vast number of verses, of the meaning of which he knows no more than the parrot that has been taught to utter certain words. Accordingly, from studies in which he has spent many a day of laborious but fruitless toil, the native scholar gains no improvement, except the exercise of memory and the power to read and write on the common business of life; he makes no addition to his stock of useful knowledge, and acquires no moral impressions. He has spent his youth in reading syllables, not words, and on entering into life he meets with hundreds and thousands of words in the common course of reading books, of the meaning of which he cannot form even the most distant conjecture; and as to the declension of a noun, or the conjugation of a verb, he knows no more than of the most abstruse problem in Euclid. It is not to be wondered at, with such an imperfect education, that in writing a common letter to their friends, orthographical errors and other violations of grammar, may be met with in almost every line written by a native.

15. The Government could not promote the improved education of their native subjects in these districts more than by patronizing versions, in the common prose and spoken dialect, of the most moral parts of their popular poets and elementary works, now committed to memory in unintelligible verse. He who could read would then understand what he reads, which is far from the case at present. I am acquainted with many persons capable of executing such a task; and, in the Teloogoo language, would gladly superintend, it as far as is in my power at this distance from the Presidency.

16. The economy with which children are taught to write in the native schools, and the system by which the more advanced scholars are caused to teach the less advanced, and at the same time to confirm their own knowledge, is certainly admirable, and well deserved the imitation it has received in England. The chief defects in the native schools are the nature of the books and learning taught, and the want of competent masters.

17. Imperfect, however, as the present education of the natives is, there are few who possess the means to command it for their children. Even were books of a proper kind plentiful, and the master every way adequate to the task imposed upon him, he would make no advance from one class to another, except as he might be paid for his labour. While learning the first rudiments, it is common for the scholar to pay to the teacher a quarter of a rupee, and when arrived as far as to write on paper, or at the higher branches of arithmetic, half a rupee per mensem. But in proceeding further, such as explaining books which are all written in verse, giving the meaning of Sanscrit words, and illustrating the principles of the vernacular languages, such demands are made as exceed the means of most parents. There is therefore no alternative but that of leaving their children only partially instructed, and consequently ignorant of the most essential and useful parts of a liberal education: but there are multitudes who cannot even avail themselves of the advantages of this system, defective as it is.

18. I am sorry to state, that this is ascribable to the gradual but general impoverishment of the country. The means of the manufacturing classes have been of late years greatly diminished by the introduction of our own European manufactures in lieu of the Indian cotton fabrics. The removal of many of our troops from our own territories to the distant frontiers of our newly subsidized allies has also, of late years, affected the demand for grain; the transfer of the capital of the country from the native governments and their officers, who liberally expended it in India, to Europeans, restricted by law from employing it even temporarily in India, and daily draining it from the land, has likewise tended to this effect, which has not been alleviated by a less rigid enforcement of the revenue due to the State. The greater part of the middling and lower classes of the people are now unable to defray the expenses incident upon the education of their offspring, while their necessities require the assistance of their children as soon as their tender limbs are capable of the smallest labour.

19. It cannot have escaped the Government that of nearly a million of souls in this district, not 7,000 are now at school, a proportion which exhibits but too strongly the result above stated. In many villages where formerly there were schools, there are now *none*; and in many others where there were large schools, now only a few children of the most opulent are taught, others being unable, from poverty, to attend, or to pay what is demanded.

20. Such is the state in this district of the various schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the vernacular dialects of the country, as has been always usual in India, by teachers who are paid by their scholars. The higher branches of learning, on the contrary, have always in this country been taught in Sanscrit, and it has, even in India, been deemed below the dignity of science for her professors to barter it for hire. Lessons in theology, astronomy, logic and law, continue to be given gratuitously, as of old, by a few learned Brahmins to some of their disciples. But learning, though it may proudly decline to sell its stores, has never flourished in any country except under the encouragement of the ruling power, and the countenance and support once given to science in this part of India has long been withheld.

21. Of the 533 institutions for education now existing in this district, I am ashamed to say not one now derives any support from the State. I have, therefore, received with peculiar satisfaction, the inquiries instituted by the Honourable the Governor in Council on this interesting subject, and trust that this part of India may benefit from the liberality which dictated the record of his intention to grant new funds when the same may be deemed expedient, and to restore to their original purpose all funds diverted from this source.

22. There is no doubt, that in former times, especially under the Hindoo governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning. Considerable *yeomiahs*, or grants of money, now paid to Brahmins from my treasury, and many of the numerous and valuable Shotrium villages, now in the enjoyment of Brahmins in this district, who receive one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, and sometimes the whole of their annual revenue, may, I think, be traced to this source. Though it did not consist with

Appendix (L.)

Education of Natives.

the dignity of learning to receive from her votaries hire, it has always in India been deemed the duty of Government to evince to her the highest respect, and to grant to her those emoluments which she could not, consistently with her character, receive from other sources; the grants issued by former Governments, on such occasions, contained therefore no unbecoming stipulations or conditions. They all purport to flow from the free bounty of the ruling power, merely to aid the maintenance of some holy or learned man, or to secure his prayers for the State. But they were almost universally granted to learned or religious persons, who maintained a school for one or more of the sciences, and taught therein gratuitously; and though not expressed in the deed itself, the duty of continuing such gratuitous instruction was certainly implied in all such grants.

23. The British Government, with its distinguished liberality, has continued all grants of this kind, and even in many cases, where it was evident that they were merely of a *personal* nature. But they have not, until now, intimated any intention to enforce the implied, but now dormant, condition of these grants. The revenue of the original grantee has descended without much injury to his heirs, but his talents and acquirements have not been equally hereditary; and the descendants of the original grantees will rarely be found to possess either their learning or powers of instruction. Accordingly, considerable alienations of revenue, which formerly did honour to the State, by upholding and encouraging learning, have deteriorated under our rule into the means of supporting ignorance; whilst science, deserted by the powerful aid she formerly received from Government, has often been reduced to beg her scanty and uncertain meal from the chance benevolence of charitable individuals; and it would be difficult to point out any period in the history of India when she stood more in need of the proffered aid of Government to raise her from the degraded state into which she has fallen, and dispel the prevailing ignorance which so unhappily pervades the land.

24. At a former period, I recollect, that the Government, on the recommendation of the College Board, authorized the late Mr. Ross, then collector in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah, to establish experimental schools, with the view of improving the education of the natives; but the lamented death of that zealous and able public officer led to the abandonment of a plan to which his talents and popularity in the country were peculiarly calculated to give success. As secretary to the college and to your Board, I was at that time a warm advocate for such experiment; and if now allowed, I should gladly attempt to superintend some arrangement of that kind in my present provincial situation.

25. I would propose the appointment of an able *shastry* from amongst the law students at the college, with an addition to his existing pay of only 10 pagodas per mensem, to be placed under me at the principal station of the district, to instruct *gratuitously* all who choose to attend him, in the Hindoo sciences, in the Sanscrit language, and the native schoolmasters in the grammar of the Teloogoo and Carnataca tongues, being those vernacular here. Such a man I have no doubt that I could soon obtain from the college; for if one with all the requisite qualifications is not at present attached to the institution, there are many that I know there who can speedily qualify themselves for it in a very short time.

26. Subordinate to this man, and liable to his periodical visitations, I would recommend that 17 schoolmasters in Teloogoo and Carnataca be entertained at from 7 to 14 rupees each per mensem, to be stationed at the 17 Cusba stations under each of my amildars, and liable to their supervision to teach gratuitously these languages. Their lowest pay might be fixed at seven rupees, and might be raised by fixed gradations, with the increasing number of their scholars, as high as the maximum above stated. All of these might be selected from the best informed of the present schoolmasters here; but with reference to the low state of knowledge amongst the present persons of that class, most of them will previously require instruction from the head *shastry* in grammar, &c. Though forbidden to demand money, all such persons should be allowed to receive any presents their scholars may offer to them, particularly those usual on entering or quitting school.

27. The highest expense of such an institution would be 273 rupees, the lowest 154 rupees per mensem. The first expense must necessarily be borne by Government, who alone are able to originate and at first support such a plan. But proper steps may be taken to engage in it the aid of the more opulent classes of the community, and, if practicable, to induce them, in due time, willingly to contribute to the support of such schools. Indeed, I have little doubt that the plan would soon carry with it the united consent, and grateful approbation, of the more respectable and well-informed of the inhabitants at large.

28. It would also greatly accelerate the progress and efficiency of such schools, if Government were to appropriate a moderate annual sum to the purpose of preparing and printing at the college press, or elsewhere, suitable books for the use of these schools, in the prose or common dialects of the Teloogoo and Carnataca languages, on the principle stated by me in a former part of this letter: these should consist of selections from the most approved native school books, tables, proverbs, &c. now in use in the schools, or well known in the country, to the exclusion, in the first instance, of all new publications whatever. Books of a popular and known character, intelligible to all who read, would thus be procurable at a cheaper rate, and in a more correct state than at present, and the teachers might be employed to dispose of them at low prices.

29. If public examinations once a year were instituted before the head shastry, and small premiums or badges of distinction were distributed, for the purpose of rewarding, on such occasions, those who are most advanced, a suitable effect might be produced, and a powerful stimulus afforded to the students.

30. To cover the first expense of these schools, and to provide further for their gradual extension, if found advisable, without entailing any additional or new expense on Government, it might be provided that on the demise of any persons now holding yeomiahs, or alienated

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Appendix (I.)

(15.) Report of *A.D. Campbell*, esq.; 25 August 1823.

lands, a new inquiry be instituted; and that though the same may have been continued for more than one generation by the British Government, it be resumed, and carried to a new fund, to be termed the "School Fund," (to which the proposed expense should also be debited,) unless it is clearly stated in the body of the original grant to be "hereditary," or the intention of the ruling power at the time to make such grant hereditary be clearly proved to the satisfaction of Government.

31. If an arrangement of this kind is sanctioned, I have little doubt, that in a few years the receipts from such a fund would more than counterbalance the disbursements; but even if they did not, the charge would be comparatively trifling. The enactments of the British Parliament contemplate such a charge; the known liberality of the authorities in England on this subject ensure to it sanction; the Supreme Government have set the example; and the provincial functionaries in the Madras territories ought perhaps to take blame to themselves that they have waited to be called upon before they stood forth as the organ of public opinion, in a matter of such importance and universal interest. I sincerely hope that it will not, as before, be allowed to sink into oblivion; but that the information submitted by the several collectors, will enable your Board and the Government, to mature, from their suggestions, some practical or at least some experimental plan for the improvement of education, and the support of learning in Southern India.

(signed) *A. D. Campbell*, Collector.

(16.)—MINUTE of Sir *T. Munro*, January 1825.

(16.) Minute of Sir *T. Munro*; January 1825.

The College Board, in their letter of the 7th ultimo, state, that there are now 15 Mahommedan and five Hindoo law students in the college, who have obtained certificates of qualification for the situation of law officers in the Judicial Court. That the services of these students are at present unimportant, and that their prospects of promotion from the abolition of some of the courts, and other causes, have become distant; and in order to remedy this inconvenience, they propose that instructions be given to the zillah and provincial courts, to apply to the Board of Superintendence to recommend fit persons for the situation of district moonsiff, whenever candidates of superior qualifications may not be found in the provinces, and that the recommendation of the Board should be limited to persons holding certificates in the form (A) of Regulation V. of 1817; as a further argument in favour of this measure, it is observed by the College Board that the students, from their sound knowledge of law and acquaintance with the Regulations, are peculiarly qualified for the administration of justice.

I confess that I do not see this scheme in the same favourable light as is done by the college, and as I think that no established rule should be abolished, or new ones adopted, unless it is more clear that some advantage would result from it, I am entirely against the proposed change. If it were adopted, it would quicken the promotion of the students and improve their situation; but I doubt if it would equally improve the administration of justice in the country. It is the nature of every public body, when not vigilantly watched, to endeavour to extend its authority and influence, and the college would gradually, under the cover of the new rule, acquire virtually the whole of the native judicial patronage.

The limiting of recommendation to persons holding certificates in the form (A) would answer very little purpose, except to facilitate the obtaining such certificates. There never would be a want of them whenever it was found that they were so useful in procuring employment; they would insensibly lead to much intrigue and to the throwing into the hands of the native teachers at the college the nomination of all the district moonsiffs.

The knowledge of law and acquaintance with the Regulations required by the college students are no doubt valuable attainments, but they are not alone sufficient to render a man fit for the situation of district moonsiff. They will not compensate for the absence of good character, of habits of business, of application, and of sound judgment, and a knowledge of local habits and customs.

The instruction received at the college is better adapted to qualify men for the duties of law officers and pleaders than for those of district moonsiffs, and the college has already sufficient control over the appointment of all law officers and pleaders; as without these certificates no person can be nominated to any of the offices. If, as supposed, the zillah and provincial judges should at any time be enabled to find persons fit for the situation of district moonsiff, they have it always in their power to look for them amongst the authorized vakeels, but especially among those who hold certificates in the form (B); and if among such persons, having either no employment or earning less than district moonsiffs, the judges do not make a selection for the vacant office of district moonsiff, it is to be inferred that they have found other men who are better qualified.

The monopoly of the college over the appointment of law officers and vakeels is already sufficiently great, and ought not to be extended over any other class of judicial servants. There should be no privileged body having the exclusive right of furnishing district moonsiffs; the whole population ought to be left open to the zillah judge. The college certificate will always on such occasions have its due weight, but it ought not to outweigh higher qualifications in the man who has no certificate.

(signed) *Thomas Munro.*

(17.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 18th May 1825.

Letter from, dated 14 January 1823.

(40.) Instructions given to the collectors to transmit information relative to the state of education in their districts.

20. We think great credit is due to Sir Thomas Munro for having originated the idea of this inquiry. We shall be better able, when we have seen specimens of the reports, to judge whether the prescribed inquiry is sufficient to bring forth all the useful information capable of being obtained. The proportion in which the great body of the people obtain the knowledge of reading and writing; the degree to which the means of obtaining them are placed within their reach; the extent to which the branches of knowledge, esteemed of a higher kind, are objects of pursuit, and the means of instruction in them are afforded; are the most important points, and these appear to be fully embraced. The most defective part of the information which will thus be elicited, is likely to be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords; but of this we shall be able to form a more correct opinion when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the collector against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with; but it would be equally wrong to do anything to fortify them in the absurd opinion that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement.

(18.)—MINUTE of Sir *Thomas Munro*, March 10, 1826.

(18.) Minute of Sir *T. Munro*; 10 March 1826.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultations, 10 March 1826.

The Board of Revenue were directed by Government, on the 2d July 1822, to ascertain the number of schools, and the state of education among the natives in the provinces, and with their letter of the 21st February last, they transmitted the reports on this subject which they had received from the several collectors. From these reports it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges, in the territories under this presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941; so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a very few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population.

2. It is remarked by the Board of Revenue, that of a population of 12½ millions, there are only 188,000, or 1 in 67 receiving education. This is true of the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion educated is much greater than is here estimated: for if we take the whole population as stated in the report at 12,850,000, and deduct one half for females, the remaining male population will be 6,425,000; and if we reckon the male population between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school, at one-ninth, it will give 713,000, which is the number of boys that would be at school if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools is only 184,110, or little more than one-fourth of that number. I have taken the interval between five and ten years of age as the term of education, because, though many boys continue at school till twelve or fourteen, many leave it under ten. I am, however, inclined to estimate the portion of the male population who receive school education to be nearer to one-third than one-fourth of the whole, because we have no returns from the provinces of the numbers taught at home. In Madras the number taught at home is 26,903, or above five times greater than that taught in the schools. There is probably some error in this number, and though the number privately taught in the provinces does certainly not approach this rate, it is no doubt considerable, because the practice of boys being taught at home by their relations or private teachers is not unfrequent in any part of the country. The proportion educated is very different in different classes: in some it is nearly the whole; in others it is hardly one-tenth.

3. The state of education here exhibited, low as it is compared with that of our own country, is higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. It has, no doubt, been better in earlier times; but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes. The great number of schools has been supposed to contribute to the keeping education in a low state, because it does not give a sufficient number of scholars to secure the service of able teachers. The monthly rate paid by each scholar is from four to six or eight annas. Teachers in general do not earn more than six or seven rupees monthly, which is not an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession. It may also be said that the general ignorance of the teachers themselves is one cause why none of them draw together a large body of scholars together; but the main causes of the low state of education are the little encouragement which it receives, from there being but little demand for it, and the poverty of the people.

4. These difficulties may be gradually surmounted: the hindrance which is given to education by the poverty of the people may in a great degree be removed by the endowment of schools throughout the country by Government, and the want of encouragement will be remedied by good education being rendered more easy and general, and by the preference which will naturally be given to well-educated men in all public offices. No progress, however, can be made without a body of better instructed teachers than we have at present; but

(18.) Minute of Sir *T. Munro*, 10 March 1826.

but such a body cannot be had without an income sufficient to afford a comfortable livelihood to each individual belonging to it; a moderate allowance should therefore be secured to them by Government, sufficient to place them above want; the rest should be derived from their own industry. If they are superior both in knowledge and diligence to the common village schoolmasters, scholars will flock to them and augment their income.

5. What is first wanted, therefore, is a school for educating teachers, as proposed by the committee of the Madras School-book Society, in the letter of the 25th October 1824, which accompanied their second report. I think that they should be authorized to draw 700 rupees monthly from the treasury for the purposes which they have stated; namely, for the payment of the interest of money employed in building, and the salaries of teachers, 500; and for the expenses of the press, 200. I would next propose that Government should establish, in each collectorate, two principal schools, one for Hindoos, and the other for Mahomedans; and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools might be augmented so as to give one to each tehsildary, or about 15 to each collectorate. We ought to extend to our Mahomedan the same advantages of education as to our Hindoo subjects, and perhaps even in a greater degree, because a greater proportion of them belong to the middle and higher classes. But as their number is not more than one-twentieth of that of the Hindoos, it will not be necessary to give more than one Mahomedan school to each collectorate, except in Arcot, and a few other collectorates, where the Mahomedan population is considerably above the usual standard.

6. We have 20 collectorates; the number of tehsildaries is liable to change: but it will be sufficient for the present purpose to estimate them at 15 on an average to each collectorate, or 300 in all. This would, according to the plan proposed, give about 40 collectorate and 300 tehsildary schools. The monthly salaries of the teachers' of the collectorate schools might, on an average, be 15 rupees to each, and those of the tehsildary nine rupees each. These allowances may appear small, but the tehsildary schoolmaster who receives nine rupees monthly from Government, will get at least as much more from his scholars, and, considering all circumstances, his situation will probably be better than that of a parish schoolmaster in Scotland.

7. The total expense of the schools will be as follows:

Madras School-book Society, per month - - - - - -	*Rs.* 700
Collectorate Schools, Mahomedan, 20 at 15 rupees - - -	300
- - Ditto - - Hindoo, 20 at 15 rupees - - - - -	300
Tehsildary Schools, 300 at 9 rupees - - - - - - -	2,700
Per Month - - - - -	4,000
Per Annum - -	*Rs.* 48,000

This expense will be incurred only by degrees, because it will be long before a sufficient number of qualified teachers can be obtained. The charges for the Madras School-book Society and the collectorate schools, are all that will probably be wanted, before the sanction of the Honourable Court can be received. The sum for which we ought to request their sanction ought not to be less than half a lac of rupees. None of the endowments in the Collectors' reports are applicable to the present object; they do not exceed 20,000 rupees in all, and only a small portion of them are public grants, and this small portion belongs chiefly to the teachers of theology, law and astronomy. Whatever expense Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people.

8. It will be advisable to appoint a Committee of Public Instruction, in order to superintend the establishing of the public schools; to fix on the places most proper for them, and the books to be used in them; to ascertain in what manner the instruction of the natives may be best promoted, and to report to Government the result of their inquiries on this important subject.

9. We must not be too sanguine in expecting any sudden benefit from the labours of the School-book Society. Their disposition to promote the instruction of the people by educating teachers, will not extend it to more individuals than now attend the schools; it can be extended only by means of an increased demand for it, and this must arise chiefly from its being found to facilitate the acquisition of wealth or rank, and from the improvement in the condition of the people rendering a larger portion of them more able to pay for it. But though they cannot educate those who do not seek or cannot pay for education, they can, by an improved system, give a better education to those who do receive it; and by creating and encouraging a taste for knowledge, they will indirectly contribute to extend it. If we resolve to educate the people, if we persevere in our design, and if we do not limit the schools to tehsildaries, but increase their number so as to allow them for smaller districts, I am confident that success will ultimately attend our endeavours. But, at the same time, I entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the 5th Report of the Calcutta School-book Society, when speaking of the progress of the system, that "its operation must therefore of necessity be slow; years must elapse before the rising generation will exhibit any visible improvement."

(signed) *Thomas Munro.*

(19.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 16th April 1828.

2. We now reply to paragraphs 2 and 6 of your Revenue Letter, dated 30th June 1826, which have been transferred to this department.

3. These paragraphs relate to the measures which you have adopted or intend to adopt with the view of forwarding the great object of native education.

4. We were already apprized of your having directed the various collectors under your Presidency to institute an inquiry into the state of education among the natives, and to furnish returns of the number of schools and other places of education in their several collectorates, as well as of the number of pupils receiving instruction there. These returns we have now received; and they confirm the opinion which we previously entertained concerning the very imperfect state of native education. The proportion of the population to which even the elements of a scholastic education are given, is not very considerable; and although, in conformity with the apprehensions which we formerly expressed, your information is far more defective in regard to the quality of the instruction than in regard to the number of persons instructed, it is yet sufficiently complete to show, that in providing the means of a better education for the natives, little aid is to be expected from the instruments of education which already exist.

5. It appears that reading and writing in the vernacular dialects of the country, together with the first rudiments of arithmetic, are taught to a proportion of the male population which Sir Thomas Munro estimates at one-third: a point of very great importance, and on which we hoped that considerable information would be afforded by the reports, of the collectors, is the character of the books in which reading is taught. From this you would have learned two things, which it would have been desirable to know; namely, first, the quantity of useful information which the children are enabled incidentally to acquire while learning to read, and next, the mode of adapting, as far as it might be expedient, the school books which you may cause to be prepared, to the previous habits and associations of the people. The character, however, of the books used in the schools was a subject which the generality of the collectors do not seem to have thought it within their province to inquire into. The appendix to the report of the committee of the School Book Society appears to have contained some information of the kind required, but this is not recorded on your consultations; and we regret that you did not from the first include this among the subjects marked out for inquiry, and afterwards, when you found that it had been overlooked by the collectors, that you did not require them to furnish special reports on this particular point. We should have been well pleased also that the collectors had afforded some information on the question, whether any desire exists among any portion of the natives for better instruction than what their own rude institutions of education afford, and how far they are disposed, or by what means they might most easily be induced to avail themselves of better schools, if any such should be established. We lament that these points were not likewise made the subject of special reference to the collectors. We advert to these omissions on your part with the less reluctance, as in all other respects your proceedings appear to us deserving of unqualified praise.

6. Mr. Campbell, the late collector of Bellary, is the only one among the collectors from whom much information has been derived concerning the quality of the instruction given at the elementary schools. According to his report, it appears that reading and writing are acquired in his district solely with a view to the transaction of business, for which purpose a familiarity with the character being sufficient, the books which are read and got by heart are in the same character, but not in the same dialect, and are entirely unintelligible to the scholars. In this collectorate, therefore, at least, in learning to read, nothing whatever is learnt except reading, and with the exception of writing and a little arithmetic, the education of the great majority goes no farther.

7. Though the mode of teaching at the schools in the other collectorates may not precisely resemble that in Bellary, we have no great expectation that it would prove to be much better. For although the school-books may not in other districts be written in a language which the pupils do not comprehend, yet the difficulties which you have experienced in providing fit books would be a sufficient proof to us, if we needed any, of the extreme unfitness of nearly all those which are at present used.

8. Besides these elementary schools, there are, in eight out of the twenty collectorates, a few places of education, termed colleges by the collectors, at which are taught, in the Sanscrit language, what are called theology, law and astronomy, to which, by some of the collectors, is added logic. Though the number of these institutions is small, proportionably to the population, the number of pupils receiving instruction at them is, compared what might be expected, still smaller; the majority of the colleges, as appears from the returns, having not more than from four or five to seven or eight pupils each. A few of these colleges have been endowed with grants, in general of small amount, from princes or individuals, for the support of the teachers. In the other collectorates, and even to a great extent in those where colleges exist, the same sort of instruction is stated to be gratuitously given by many individuals in their own houses; but what is thus spoken of by the collectors as an institution of education, is apparently no more than the connection to which the Hindoo religion attaches so much importance, between a young Brahmin and his gooroo, or spiritual teacher, the person from whom he learns to read and explain the Vedas and Shasters; a connection, the sole object of which is to qualify him for the priestly function, and for that of an expounder of the law. It would probably be found, on inquiry, that the purpose of the colleges, as they are called, is precisely the same.

Appendix (I.)

(19.) Letter to the *Madras* Government, 16 April 1828.

9. Of the quality of the instruction received at these colleges, we learn nearly as little from the collectors' reports, as we do of that received in the elementary schools. Mr. Ogilvie, however, the sub-collector in charge of the collectorate of Cuddapah, thus describes the result of the highest sort of education which is to be met with in the territory that he superintends: " In nearly all the villages of this district there is an enam set apart, as is doubtless well known to the Board, for the support of a Punchangum Brahmin, and it might be conjectured that amongst so many there would be found some who had attained considerable perfection in astronomy and theology; of this, however, there is hardly an instance. The persons holding such enams are quite content to be ignorant of the higher branches of science; their utmost ambition being confined to the distinction of foretelling a fortunate " hour for reaping, or a lucky day for a marriage, and of contriving a horoscope for persons of distinction in the village."

10. There are however various passages in the local reports which shew that the Brahminical instruction in many parts of the Madras territories is not so entirely destitute of real information as it is described to be in the collectorate of Cuddapah.

11. We perceive with high satisfaction, that you have applied yourselves to the framing a plan of instruction, with a degree both of earnestness and of judgment, which encourages us to hope for the most beneficial consequences to the people subject to your rule.

12. You propose to establish as soon as fit teachers can be procured, a central school for Hindoos, and another for Mahomedans, in every collectorate, and ultimately a school for Hindoos in every tehsildarry of every collectorate. In order to place the teachers above want, and to induce respectable persons to qualify themselves for the situation, you design to give them an allowance from Government, sufficient to remove all anxiety on the score of subsistence, leaving them to derive the remainder of their remuneration from the fees of their pupils. Of the propriety of this arrangement, we cannot have any doubt, and we consider the standard fixed by you, of 15 rupees per mensem for the master of a collectorate school, and nine rupees for that of a tehsildarry school, to be unobjectionable. On this part of the subject, we have only further to remark, that it will be proper for the collectors to ascertain by diligent inquiry, what fee will be at once an adequate remuneration for the master, and not beyond the means of the pupil to give.

13. It is to be expected that, in the first instance, there will be great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified teachers. When once the system is fairly set on foot, it will raise up teachers for itself. In order to provide masters for the commencement, you propose to establish a school at the Presidency for that purpose expressly. This was clearly your wisest course; but it is obvious that the success of the whole plan depends in a great degree upon the qualifications which you may succeed in imparting to those who are educated at this institution.

14. You have not yet, it would appear, finally determined what shall be the branches of education included in your plan. The committee of the School-book Society, in a report which does great credit to their judgment and zeal, recommend that reading and writing in the English, Tamil and Teloogoo languages, together with grammar, arithmetic, geography and history, should form the course of education at the school for the instruction of teachers. This course, assuming the school-books used to be of the kind best calculated to impart to them useful knowledge, and to strengthen all good habits in their minds, appears to embrace all that is mainly required. To the three languages above enumerated, it is proposed by the Committee of Public Instruction subsequently appointed by you, that Sanscrit and Arabic should be added: Sanscrit for the Hindoo, Arabic for the Mussulman scholars. You are alone competent to judge how far their possessing a knowledge of these languages might contribute to increase the resort of pupils to them when established as schoolmasters.

15. From the class of instructed natives whom you hope to raise up in the central institution, the committee of the School-book Society hope ultimately to derive most valuable assistance in translating, adapting and composing school books, a task for which they complain that they themselves are unfitted by want of leisure, which is common to them with their native associates, and still more by their want of intercourse with the natives, and ignorance of their modes of feeling and thinking. Under these difficulties, it is extremely creditable to the committee, that they should have been able to effect so much, as it appears from the report they have accomplished. The school-books already prepared under their direction, appear to us to have been selected with great judgment. Considering the labours of the society to be of the greatest utility, we cheerfully sanction the donation of R^s 3,000 which you have made in aid of their funds, and approve of your having exempted from postage all letters on the business of the society.

16. The expense of the new system when it shall be fully in operation, being estimated at something less than R^s 50,000 per annum, we readily authorize the gradual appropriation of that sum to the purpose.

17. The most difficult part of your task for a long time will be the business of superintendence. For, although the dependence of a great part of the teacher's reward upon the fees of his pupils, is, in general, a strong incentive to the diligent performance of his duty, so few of the natives are as yet qualified, especially in the distant collectorates, to form a correct estimate of the quality of the instruction which their children will receive, that we cannot doubt the necessity of a vigilant supervision on the part of better judges than themselves. A general superintendence may be exercised at all times by the collectors; but periodical examinations, conducted either by the local officers or by persons sent from the Presidency, would be the most effectual means of compelling the masters to do their duty, and of encouraging the pupils by opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and of attracting the notice of Government. You will thus too be enabled to know more effectually than by

any other means, where the fittest instruments for your future plans of education; and the individuals best qualified to fill public situations, are to be found. And not only will you know this yourselves, but what perhaps is almost of equal importance, the natives will be aware that you know it, and that you give the preference for all public purposes to the best-instructed.

18. You have appointed a general Committee of Public Instruction, and it will be peculiarly their business, both to devise and to carry into effect a plan for effectual supervision. It was originally intended, however, that the school for teachers should be established and managed by the School-book Society, with the aid of a contribution from Government, and the committee of the society had then made arrangements for a most efficient superintendence of that school. Though it will now in common with the other schools be under the control of the Committee of Public Instruction, yet, as there cannot be too many securities for the efficiency of so important an institution, the committee of the society might still, if you see no objection, be solicited to afford such aid as their leisure will allow of, in the supervision of the school, or, at least in the examinations. Their good sense, activity and ardour in the pursuit of the end, is a sufficient guarantee that whatever they might undertake to do, would be well done; and they have themselves remarked that their members "will by that means become better acquainted with the precise wants of the native mind, and more readily perceive the desiderata for its improvement."

19. It is unnecessary at present to add anything further, beyond repeating the expression of our hope that you may be as successful as you have reason to expect, in the promotion of that great object which we rejoice to see that you have as deeply at heart as ourselves.

(20.)—EXTRACT of LETTER in the Public Department from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, dated 3d September 1828.

Letter from, 1 May 1827, (19 to 24 & 32; also 6 & 25 of 31 Aug. 1827, and Secretary's Letters, dated 5 Jan. 1827, and 25 Jan. 1828).

Proceedings relative to the College and Public Instruction.

Para. 37. We have no doubt that in incorporating the College Board with the Committee of Public Instruction, you have acted wisely.

38. We perceive that you are assiduously engaged in training teachers for the collectorate schools. The qualifications requisite in the teachers of the tehsildarry schools, being more limited, the establishment of these schools has already commenced. In the particulars which we have learned on this subject, since our last general despatch on native education, we find nothing which calls for any addition in the way of directions for your guidance, to what has been there said.

39. You have acted judiciously in printing and circulating in the different languages of the part of India subject to your government, an account of the system of education which you have adopted. We are happy to receive the testimony of the Board for the college and for public instruction, to the fact that the natives are generally and unfeignedly desirous of a better system of education than they have hitherto possessed.

(21.)—COPY LETTER to *Madras*, dated September 29th, 1830.

(21.) Letter to the *Madras* Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

Para. 1. In our letter in this department, dated the 16th April 1828, we signified to your our approbation of the plan proposed by you for the extension and improvement of education among the natives subject to your presidency.

2. Since that time we have not received from you any general report on the subject of public instruction; and the scanty information which your records supply is only sufficient to show that you are proceeding with the execution of the plan to which we have given our sanction.

3. We are now desirous of receiving from you a full report of the progress which has been made in carrying the plan into effect, and of the success which has hitherto attended it.

4. By the measures originally contemplated by your Government, no provision was made for the instruction of any portion of the natives in the higher branches of knowledge. A further extension of the elementary education which already existed, and an improvement of its quality by the multiplication and diffusion of useful books in the native languages was all that was then aimed at. It was indeed proposed to establish at the Presidency a central school for the education of teachers, but the teachers were to be instructed only in those elementary acquirements which they were afterwards to teach in the tehsildarry and collectorate schools.

5. The improvements in education, however, which most effectually contribute to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of a people, are those which concern the education of the higher classes; of the persons possessing leisure and natural influence over the minds of their countrymen. By raising the standard of instruction among these classes, you would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community than you can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class.

6. You are moreover acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives, qualified by their habits and acquirements to take a larger share and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of their country than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian Governments. The measures for native education which have as yet been adopted or planned at your presidency, have had no tendency to produce such persons.

7. Measures have been adopted by the Supreme Government for placing within the reach of the higher classes of natives under the presidency of Bengal, instruction in the English language

(21.) Letter to the *Madras* Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

language and in European literature and science. These measures have been attended with a degree of success, which considering the short time during which they have been in operation, is in the highest degree satisfactory, and justifies the most sanguine hopes with respect to the practicability of spreading useful knowledge among the natives of India, and diffusing among them the ideas and sentiments prevalent in civilized Europe.

8. We are desirous that similar measures should be adopted at your presidency.

9. We have directed the Supreme Government to put you in possession of such part of their proceedings, and of the information which they have collected, as is calculated to aid you in giving effect to our wishes; and in order to place you generally in possession of our views on the course which ought to be pursued, we enclose (as numbers in the packet) two despatches, which we have addressed to the Supreme Government under date the 5th September 1827, and 29th September, No. 39, of 1830.

10. We wish you to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the plan of the central school for the education of teachers, and rendering it a seminary for the instruction of the natives generally in the higher branches of knowledge. We wish that there should be an English teacher at the institution, who should not only give instruction in the English language to such students as may be desirous of acquiring it, but who may likewise be capable of assisting them in the study of European science.

11. Hereafter when the financial embarrassments of our Indian Governments shall no longer limit, in the same degree as at present, our power of incurring even useful expense, it will be proper to consider whether, in addition to the proposed seminary at the Presidency, it would not be desirable to establish one or more institutions on a similar scale at some place or places in the interior.

12. We desire that the whole subject may engage your deliberate consideration; and we hope to receive, at an early period, your opinion as to the best mode of rendering accessible to the natives the higher education which we desire to confer on them, and of encouraging them to take advantage of it; and although we are unwilling that you should, without previous communication with us, engage in any plan which would commit your Government to a large annual expenditure, we are yet anxious that no time should be lost, and that you should proceed to take, without delay, any preliminary steps in which, under the knowledge which you will possess of our general views from the despatches herewith enclosed, you may confidently anticipate our concurrence.

13. You will consider yourselves authorized to carry into effect the extension which we have suggested, of the plan of the central school, without a further reference to us, provided its expense do not exceed the scale which we have already sanctioned at the various colleges at Calcutta.

We are, &c.

London, 29 Sept. 1830.

(signed) *W. Astell,*
R. Campbell,
&c. &c. &c.

(22.)—EXTRACT MINUTE by the Hon. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Governor of *Bombay*, dated December 13, 1823.

(22.) Minute by Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, 13 Dec. 1823.

3. I HAVE attended, as far was in my power since I have been in Bombay, to the means of promoting education among the natives, and from all that I have observed, and learned by correspondence, I am perfectly convinced that without great assistance from Government no progress can be made in that important undertaking. A great deal appears to have been performed by the Education Society in Bengal, and it may be expected that the same effects should be produced by the same means at this presidency. But the number of Europeans here is so small, and our connection with the natives so recent, that much greater exertions are requisite on this side of India than on the other.

4. The circumstance of our having lately succeeded to a Brahmin Government likewise, by making it dangerous to encourage the labours of the missionaries, deprives the cause of education of the services of a body of men who have more zeal and more time to devote to the object than any other class of Europeans can be expected to possess.

5. If it be admitted that the assistance of Government is necessary, the next question is, how it can best be afforded, and there are two ways which present themselves for consideration. The Government may take the education of the natives entirely on itself, or it may increase the means and stimulate the exertions of the society already formed for that purpose. The best result will probably be produced by a combination of these two modes of proceeding. Many of the measures necessary for the diffusion of education must depend on the spontaneous zeal of individuals, and could not be effected by any resolutions of the Government. The promotion of those measures, therefore, should be committed to the society; but there are others which require an organized system, and a greater degree of regularity and permanence than can be expected from any plan, the success of which is to depend upon personal character. This last branch, therefore, must be undertaken by the Government.

6. It would, however, be requisite, when so much was entrusted by Government to the society, that all the material proceedings of that body should be made known to Government, and that it should be clearly understood that neither religion nor any topic likely to excite discontent among the natives should ever be touched on in its schools or publications.

7. The following are the principal measures required for the diffusion of knowledge among the natives; 1st, To *improve* the mode of teaching at the native schools, and to *increase* the number of schools; 2d, To supply them with school books; 3d, To hold out some encourage-

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Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

ment to the lower orders of natives to avail themselves of the means of instruction thus afforded them; 4th, To establish schools for teaching the European sciences and improvements in the higher branches of education; 5th, To provide for the preparation and publication of books of moral and physical science in native languages; 6th, To establish schools for the purpose of teaching English to those disposed to pursue it as a classical language, and as a means of acquiring a knowledge of the European discoveries; 7th, To hold forth encouragement to the natives in the pursuit of those last branches of knowledge.

8. 1st, The *improvement* of schools must be almost entirely left to the Education Society, with such pecuniary assistance as Government may think it expedient to afford. The constant and minute superintendence which will be requisite over the schools in all parts of the country is such as can only be expected from a very general spirit of anxiety to promote the object. Any attempt to produce it on the part of Government would require a large and expensive establishment, and after all would have very little chance of success.

9. The establishment now recommended by the committee for teaching schoolmasters may be sanctioned. It will be some time, perhaps, before properly qualified persons are found, but no slackness should appear on the part of Government in providing the means of securing their employment. It ought, at the same time, to be communicated to the committee that Government would be gratified by receiving, occasionally, accounts of the progress made, and of the number of schoolmasters to whom instruction had been afforded. In the mean time it appears probable that a very beneficial effect would be produced if an attempt were made to disseminate the improved method of teaching by means of the press. For this purpose, a very concise treatise, or rather two treatises, as proposed by Mr. Farish, might be prepared in each of the native languages, containing a few rules for the management of schools in the modern way, along with a short exposition of the advantages which would accrue both to masters and scholars from the adoption of these improvements. The same tract might contain a notification of the persons from whom school-books might be procured, and likewise of the manner in which prizes might be obtained by persons properly qualified in this stage of education. The circulation of these tracts and a few corresponding ones in English, together with the superintendence and assistance which might be voluntarily bestowed by gentlemen throughout the country, and the aid from the vaccinators, which will presently be explained, would probably effect much towards the improvement of common schools, and would pave the way for the employment of those schoolmasters who are to be trained under the institution proposed by the committee.

10. The means by which the direct exertions of Government can be best applied to promote schools is by endeavouring to increase their number, and on this I am of opinion that no pains should be spared. The country is, at present, exactly in the state in which an attempt of the sort is likely to be most effectual. The great body of the people are quite illiterate, yet there is a certain class, in which men capable of reading, writing and instructing, exist in much greater numbers than are required or can find employment. This is a state of things which cannot long continue. The present abundance of people of education is owing to the demand there was for such persons under the Mahratta government. That cause has now ceased; the effect will soon follow; and unless some exertion is made by the Government, the country will certainly be in a worse state under our rule than it was under the Peishwa's. I do not confine this observation to what is called learning, which, in its present form, must unavoidably fall off under us; but to the humble acts of reading and writing, which, if left to themselves, will decline among the Brahmins without increasing among the other castes.

11. The advantage of the present time is not confined to the facility of finding masters. The funds are more easily obtained at present than they will be hereafter. The gaum khurch (village expenses,) except in the old districts, have not yet undergone regulation, and many wurshashans, naimnooks, allowances to fakeers, &c. might now be turned to this useful purpose that will soon be lost altogether.

12. Mr. Chaplin formerly suggested that an allowance of from 3 to 10 rupees from the gaum khurch should be offered to any properly educated master who would undertake to teach a village; and if the smallest of these sums should seem too little for the largest village, it may be increased by consolidating the funds in all cases where villages are sufficiently near each other. It would not, however, be politic (as Mr. Chaplin has since remarked) that this expense should fall directly on the village; such a measure would too closely connect the ideas of education and taxation, and the ryots might endeavour to bring about the failure of the school, in hopes that they might thus get rid of the impost. The school money, therefore, should be taken from the gross income of the village before the Government's share is separated, and the amount should be made good by the reductions in the gaum khurch. If the saving does not cover the expense, the loss will still be very small, either to Government or the ryots, when compared with the advantage gained.

13. The schoolmasters should be allowed to take the usual fees from their boys besides this allowance, and should receive a certain degree of assistance in printed tables and books of the cheapest description.

14. An important addition to the resources applicable to the maintenance of schools might be obtained by diverting towards that purpose other funds drawn from the Government treasury, and not from villages, which are at present employed on objects of no utility, and which are equally lost to the state and to the people. Occasions continually occur in which sirkar, warshashans, enams and other lands and allowances are granted unconditionally from humanity or policy to persons claiming them on doubtful titles; in all such cases the grantee might be obliged to submit to a small annual payment towards maintaining schools. There are also many village allowances, which it would be impolitic to resume, but which might, by proper management, be diverted to this purpose. Lands and allowances are also often held on condition

(22.) Minute by Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, 13 Dec. 1823.

dition of performing religious or other services; it would be unpopular to exact a payment in commutation for these services, if the benefit went to Government; but it might easily be levied for an object so advantageous to the people themselves. In most cases, however, the purpose for which any deduction is made from an allowance, should be kept entirely out of sight, to avoid raising odium against our plans of education. It at first seemed to me to be practicable, by giving a small addition in money to the allowances enjoyed by village priests, astrologers, &c. on condition of their teaching a certain number of boys, to induce them to undertake a more useful profession, which might gradually supersede their original one; but many objections presented themselves to the arrangement, of which the most important was, that it necessarily rendered the situation of schoolmaster hereditary in all instances where it was adopted.

15. Even if funds were provided for the support of new schools, we should still feel the difficulty of securing the useful employment of them. If we could at all depend, either on a judicious selection of schoolmasters in the first instance, or on a moderately careful supervision afterwards, there could be no doubt of the entire success of the proposed measure; but the over-employment of the Europeans, and the indolence and indifference of the Natives, make both of most difficult attainment. The object, however, is too important to be given up without an effort. The collector might have the general charge of all schools which derived any aid from Government, and a power to resume the allowance in all cases of gross neglect. At stations where many Europeans reside, some might probably be found to undertake the care of the schools in the neighbourhood. The education society might perhaps induce some to charge themselves with this task; and all officers, of whatever description, who had any share in the management of schools, should be encouraged to correspond with the society and to promote its improvement.

16. In all subordinate villages, a great deal may be probably expected from the vaccinators. If these gentlemen should enter with zeal into the promotion of education, there are none by whom so much assistance could be afforded. They belong to a learned and liberal profession, and are selected for their activity and humanity; their duties lead them on tours precisely of the nature of those required for the superintendence of schools, and bring them into contact with all classes of the people; their duties also, at each place must soon be transacted, and a good deal of time left applicable to such employments as are now recommended. Some remuneration ought to be given for the additional trouble; perhaps 150 rupees, with the actual expenses incurred for books, might to sufficient. The line of each person's charge should be well marked, to prevent all mistakes, which would be likely to damp zeal. The vaccinator should be quite independent in all places of which he took charge, and the collector should be requested to attend to his suggestions on all points connected with his schools. Any person who voluntarily took charge of a school should receive similar support, and should be encouraged to procure a successor to take up his charge, when he should be removed from the station. On this subject, however, the education society will be best qualified to suggest the most desirable mode of proceeding.

17. Inquiries relating to the possibility of providing salaries for teachers out of the gaum khurch, or even by a small addition to that fund, and likewise regarding the possibility of diverting any of the religious or other Mahratta grants, in the manner before alluded to, should immediately be addressed to the collectors, (those in the Deccan through the commissioner,) who may also be requested to send a statement, showing the villages in their district, and the number of schools in each, accompanied by such a general report on the state of schools, as they may have the means of affording. They might, for instance, give a guess at the number of boys taught at each, the learning they acquire at each, and the particular classes who attend them, whether only those whose trade requires a knowledge of reading and writing, or others also. Their opinion should likewise be solicited as to the persons who could with most advantage be employed as schoolmasters, and as to any other expedients that may seem practicable for promoting the object at a small expense. I am aware that a reference of this sort is usually fatal to a proposal for improvement; the time of public officers is so fully occupied by current business, that they have little leisure for general inquiries, and commonly lay aside the letter, in despair of being able to answer it, while we, equally suffering under the pressure of current business, often allow a long period to elapse before we revive a subject which has been disposed of by such a reference. One important question, however, in the present instance, that of the number of schools and scholars can be ascertained through the cammavisdars and sheikdars, with the utmost facility, and on the other, a few reports from intelligent collectors is all we can expect. The secretary will also be able, by making the questions distinct and simple in the first instance, and by occasionally repeating the call in cases of delay, to prevent the usual fatality from attending this highly important and interesting inquiry. It is very great satisfaction to me, that since the draft of this minute was finished, a plan, nearly of the same nature, has been proposed by Major Robertson, who has also pointed out funds for supporting it. I consider this voluntary opinion from so experienced a collector, to be of the greatest value, and recommend that his proposal should be sanctioned without delay; at the same time, a copy of this minute, if agreed to, may be sent to him.

2d. *School-books.*

18. 2d. The expense of printing school books may, for the present, be undertaken by the Government; the superintendence of the printing and the distribution, except in certain cases, must be managed by the society.

3d. *Encouragement to Schools.*

19. 3d. The encouragement to be afforded to native schools is a point of greater difficulty, but it is one of the utmost importance, which, if properly made use of, would be

sufficient to secure a very general improvement in the education of the lower orders. The first step would be, to institute examinations in the principal town or village of each pergunnah, and to distribute prizes to those who showed the most proficiency in each class. A book, such as will be published under the superintendence of Government or of the society, would be a sufficient prize for ordinary proficiency, while those of the highest order might receive a medal, and to those who are well qualified to act as writers or coolcurnies might be given a certificate to that effect; the value of that certificate, however, would depend upon its being cautiously given, so that public officers in want of a person of that description, might prefer taking one with a certificate, as the surest means of obtaining the requisite qualifications. Prizes should likewise be given to those schoolmasters who produce the greatest number of well qualified scholars. It will be no easy matter to provide for the due adjustment of prizes; for few English gentlemen are qualified to pronounce on the acquirements of Indians; the employment of natives would lead to corruption; and many wrong judgments, from whatever motive, would weaken or destroy the effect of the examinations. In the earliest part of education, however, this will be least felt, and if the plan of taking places be moreover introduced, there would be little difficulty in allotting the prizes, as the contest for the first class might then be confined to the upper boys at different schools, say the three or four upper boys of each. With regard to the prizes for the higher acquirements, to be mentioned in a subsequent part of this despatch, the gentlemen who preside might select a certain number of natives to assist them, guarding against corruption or partiality, by making a new choice each day, and giving no warning of the persons on whom it was likely to fall. The judge or a committee, consisting of the collector and the judge, might be able to spare time and attention for an annual examination at the head station, while, in the smaller towns, the duty might be best conducted by the vaccinators. The vaccinator himself might distribute the prizes to boys; the prizes to schoolmasters he should recommend officially to the collector, who should be instructed to pay immediate attention to his application. These prizes should consist of an honorary dress, or some such present, which would be of a nature acceptable to natives; it might be accompanied, either on the part of the collector or the vaccinator, with a present of such printed books or tables as are most useful in teaching a school. The vaccinators should be furnished with a considerable number of books of all descriptions, to be distributed at their discretion; the present vaccinators should be requested to undertake this charge, and none should be appointed to it without his previous acquiescence. Henceforward, the appointments should be inseparable.

20. The following might form a tolerable scale of prizes for each pergunnah, but it can be altered to meet any object of convenience.

CLASS.	Number of Medals.	Value of each Medal.	Number of Books.	Value of each Book.
1st	1	5 rupees	1	10 rupees
2d	3	2 „	3	6 „
3d	- - -	- - -	6	6 „
4th	- -	- - -	10	3 „

Prizes to schoolmasters (one in every two pergunnahs), a saila and turban, or other present worth 30 rupees.

4th. *Schools for European Science.*

21. 4th. In the establishment of schools for teaching the European sciences, we can do no more than lay the foundation, if, indeed, we can do more than sketch an outline of the plan. We may, at present, establish certain stipends to be granted to any person who can pass a prescribed examination, and to be increased when he shall obtain a certain number of scholars. These stipends should, at first, be very liberal; without such encouragement we could scarcely expect to procure teachers, when we remember the lucrative employments open in other departments to persons qualified for such offices. A man with such knowledge of English as we require, would easily get 150 or 200 rupees as a clerk to a merchant. The pupils of whom Mr. Cumin has had the goodness to take charge, and some who might be similarly educated by the naturalist expected from England, would probably be among the first candidates for these offices; some of the young men educated at the English school at Bombay, which will afterwards be mentioned, might also qualify themselves to aspire to this employment, and the prospect of a handsome stipend would be a powerful incentive to all who had any prospect of success. No preference ought however to be given, either in the choice of professors, the distribution of prizes, or any other mode of encouragement to persons educated in particular schools; proficiency alone, however obtained, should constitute a claim. It is obvious that these sciences could not be taught without active European superintendence; as soon, therefore, as a sufficient number of native professors could be procured, it would be necessary to place a European gentleman at the head of them; he might be chosen from any line of the service where the requisite acquirements could be found, although the necessity of economy in his allowances would probably confine the choice to the junior ranks of the military and medical lines.

Appendix (I.)

(22.) Minute by Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, 13 Dec. 1823.

22. When things should have reached to this stage, which must be considered as remote, the college at Poona might be put under the same officer, and the European and Native establishments might be united; by this arrangement the means of improvement would be held out to those already in pursuit of knowledge; and as the European branch might in time be expected to swallow up the Hindoo one, the whole funds of the Poona college would become applicable to the diffusion of useful science; at present such an union would be fatal to both branches; the jealousy of the Brahmins would repel the approach of foreign doctrines, and the disadvantageous comparison between their own salaries and those of the new comers would increase their hostility, and would soon occasion the desertion of the college.

23. There is one science in which great progress may immediately be made. The commissioner was not at first able to procure a medical professor for the college at Poona, private practice being more lucrative than the salary he had to offer; this deficiency might be easily supplied, as there are few sciences in which the natives have so little to preserve, or in which we have so much to teach, and so much facility in teaching. If the attention of our medical establishment could only be called to this object, we might, almost without an effort, communicate to the natives a vast store of sound and useful knowledge. A small prize, of the value of 200 or 250 rupees might be offered to any native who could acquire a certain knowledge of anatomy, medicine or chemistry, and the warm approbation of Government might be held out to any surgeon who would impart that degree of knowledge. The situation of civil surgeon is, generally, reckoned desirable; and it requires no peculiar qualifications. It might, with great advantage, be intimated to the Medical Board, that the first vacancy in these appointments would always be conferred on any assistant surgeon who should either produce an elementary treatise on one of the sciences connected with the profession, in a native language, or bring a native instructed by him to a certain pitch in some one of those sciences. A medical man, already a civil surgeon, might be promised promotion to the superior situations of Poonah, Sattarah or Cutch, on the same terms; for the same temper and knowledge of the natives which would enable him to accomplish the condition, would secure his possessing the qualities peculiarly required at those stations. Each surgeon should also be indemnified for all the expense incurred on account of the native whom he instructed, provided he proved to possess the requisite knowledge. The Medical Board must, however, be required to fix, with some precision, the nature of the treatise to be produced, and the exact amount of proficiency to be required from each native student. When so educated, these native students might be employed as a superior class of native medical assistants, and might furnish one or two professors for the college.

24. It would be an excitement to attempt something in this branch, to know that in Bengal there is an institution with a medical gentleman at the head of it, who has an allowance of 1,600 rupees a month, and a number of students, who receive an exhibition for their maintenance during their studies.

For Registers of this Institution, *vide* Bengal Military Cons. 21 June 1822. 105 to 108 and 29 Mar. 1823. 117, 118.

5th. *Books.*

25. 5th. It is of comparatively little use that people are taught to read, if their studies are to be confined to legends of Hindoo gods, and it seems at first sight to be extremely easy, at a trifling expense, to supplant the few inaccurate and expensive manuscripts which are in the hands of the natives, by an abundance of simple and rational publications through the means of the press. The difficulty, however, has been found to be much greater than was thought. In four years we have only accomplished the publication of two native books, and they also are translations from the Sanscrit, undertaken more with a view to bring printed books into use, than on account of any instruction they were themselves calculated to afford. The principal cause of this delay has, no doubt, been the extreme slowness of printing in India, at least at Bombay; but had the printing not detained us, we should soon have been brought to a stand for want of translations to publish. The best remedy appears to be that suggested by the society, to advertize for the best translations of particular books, or for the best elementary treatises on particular subjects in specified languages. The books recommended by the committee in No. 1, are most of them well judged; but next to a system of arithmetic, which is already in hand, I should think a treatise on the elements of geometry, with the application of them to practice in mensuration, &c. would be desirable. A system of ethics, as suggested, would certainly be valuable, but it would be difficult of execution. In the mean time a few tracts, or one tract, containing those prudential maxims which are most important to the poor, and which are least known in India, would be of the greatest utility. Those most repugnant to their prejudices, as those which discountenance the marriage of infants, expensive feasts to the caste, &c. might be introduced in the mode most likely to elude or disarm opposition; but the success of such books must depend almost entirely on their execution, and they need only be undertaken by persons who feel a strong desire to inculcate the truths to which they refer.

26. When the labour required for these translations is considered, and likewise the previous knowledge necessary to render them useful, it is obvious, both that the reward must be very liberal, and that we need be under no apprehension from the number of successful claimants. Each book should, when recommended by the education society, be submitted to a committee or one individual appointed by Government, who should pronounce on its fitness for publication. It might be expedient to have at least two rates of reward, one for a book absolutely fit for publication, and another for books which could, with moderate alteration, be adapted to the press. I should propose that the remuneration should vary from 100 to 300 or 400 rupees for school books, to 4,000 or 5,000 rupees for superior productions, the amount being left to the committee, provided it does not exceed the largest of these sums. In extraordinary cases, where a higher reward seemed due, the committee might submit the claim to Government.

6th. *English Schools.*

27. 6th. If English could be at all diffused among persons who have the least time for reflection, the progress of knowledge, by means of it, would be accelerated in a tenfold ratio, since every man who made himself acquainted with a science through the English, would be able to communicate it, in his own language, to his countrymen. At present, however, there is but little desire to learn English with any such view. The first step towards creating such a desire would be to establish a school at Bombay where English might be taught classically, and where instructions might also be given in that language on history, geography and the popular branches of science This school might be managed under the education society A master, I understand, could be found at a salary of 50 rupees, to be doubled when he should pass an examination in Mahratta, and again increased, by the amount of his original salary, when he should pass in Guzerattee He might also be allowed to take fees from the scholars who attended him, the amount of which might be fixed by the committee. To prevent such a mixture of ranks as might prevent the higher order of natives from using the school, no boy should be admitted until he was approved by the committee, and a preference should be given to the sons of wealthy natives, and to boys that should show particular promise of talent. When the school became more extended, a separate class should be instituted for the lower castes There might be two examinations a year by the committee, with the assistance of one or more gentlemen whom they might themselves select, and on those occasions prizes of books or medals should be distributed.

28. Should we ever be able to extend English schools to the out-stations, admittance to them might be made a reward of merit in other studies, which might tend to render it an object of ambition, or, at least, to remove all suspicion of our wishing to force our own opinions on the natives.

7th. *Encouragement.*

29 7th. If it is difficult to provide the means of instruction in the higher branches of science, it is still more so to hold out a sufficient incitement to the acquisition of them. The natives, being shut out from all the higher employments in their own country, neither feel the want of knowledge in their ordinary transactions, nor see any prospect of advancement from any perfection of it to which they can attain, nor can this obstacle be removed until, by the very improvements which we are now planning, they shall be rendered at once more capable of undertaking public duties, and more trustworthy in the execution of them. In the mean time their progress must be, in a certain degree, forced and unnatural, and, for this reason, must require more assistance on the part of the Government than would be necessary in a better state of society.

The first step in this stage also would be to give prizes. These must be of more value and distributed with more care than the prizes formerly recommended. Part of the prizes of the Dukshna have, by long custom, become fixed annuities to certain persons who are supposed, for a succession of years, to have best merited them, but the remainder ought henceforth to be given with a very strict attention to proficiency; and as the annuities fall in, the amount of them should be employed in the same manner. It would certainly give much disgust if any part of this fund were immediately to be applied to the encouragement of European science A preference has, however, already been given to the more useful branches of Hindoo learning, and this should be gradually increased, as well by assigning all new prizes arising from lapsed annuities to that species of attainment, as by taking advantage of other opportunities that might arise. In the mean time, a certain number of prizes, distinct from the Dukshna, should be instituted for persons who might stand an examination in particular branches of European knowledge The exact species of knowledge ought not, at first, to be too nicely insisted on; but geometry, algebra, the higher branches of arithmetic, geography and the knowledge of our system of astronomy might be among the number. The principal prizes should be of considerable value, and as they would probably not be claimed for several years, they ought to be allowed to accumulate till the amount became sufficiently dazzling to be of itself an inducement to study the elements of science; smaller prizes might, in the mean time, be granted, that even attempts at improvement might meet with some reward

An obvious means of giving effect to public instruction would be to render a certain examination a necessary preliminary to admission to all offices, but as it is essential that the selection of public functionaries should depend, as much as possible, on their fitness for their particular duties, it is inexpedient to embarrass the choice of them by any extraneous conditions. There are, however, instances in which stipends are enjoyed without the exaction of any corresponding service, and, in these cases, it would be by no means unreasonable to oblige the persons to confer a benefit both on himself and the public by devoting some portion of his life to study. It might, therefore, at some future period, be announced that no wurshashan, naimnook or other religious grant or pension would be continued to the heirs of the actual incumbents, unless they should first pass a prescribed examination. The notification might be so expressed as to avoid giving perpetuity to such allowances as it might be intended to resume; and a power might be reserved to dispense with the examination, in cases where there might be peculiar claims. It may be a question, whether a condition, like the present, might not be annexed to the enjoyment, even of enams, when they have avowedly been granted for religious purposes; and it certainly might be attached to the succession to such pensions or jageers, as it may be thought expedient to make hereditary, with the exception of such as are given for the maintenance of the representatives of great families. As many of the claimants to the allowances in question reside at a distance from the European stations, and even from the principal native towns, it would be necessary that a moderate knowledge of any useful Indian science should be sufficient to entitle a person to the benefits of the grant. Where opportunities of instruction were afforded, some knowledge of European science might be required, or at least a smaller portion of European learning might be made equivalent to much more extensive qualifications in the science of the country. All this, however, is for future consideration. At present, every thing that is likely to render large classes hostile to our views on education should be carefully avoided.

30. We are now to see what steps ought to be taken immediately. I have already recommended a reference to the collectors regarding the number of schools now in existence, and the possibility of increasing it by means of the gaum khurch and other funds distinct from those of the Government. It will be expedient to wait their reports before any decision is passed on those points.

31. The vaccinators (should they accept the office) may, however, be authorized to commence on the granting of allowances to schoolmasters, experimentally, in villages, where their instructions seem likely to be well received, and where they might be able to see that their duties were not neglected.

32. The attention of the School Society might be called to the preparation of a tract on the best mode of teaching. The whole of this minute, if concurred in, might indeed be communicated to them.

33. The allowance proposed for the native secretary might be sanctioned, as well as that for the native instructors of schoolmasters to be entertained, as an experiment; and to help to cover the expense, the persons now employed in conducting translations from the Sanscrit might be discharged. A place might perhaps be found in some of the public offices (as the old Sudder Adawlut), where the books of the society might be safely deposited, and the native secretary might be entrusted with the care and issue of them.

34. The necessary communication should be made to the Medical Board regarding the employment of the vaccinators, and the means suggested for diffusing medical science. The vaccinators also should be consulted as to their disposition to undertake the task proposed for them.

35. The printing of the school-books suggested by the society should immediately be sanctioned, and the society should be authorized to issue advertisements inviting translations, and promising remuneration at the rate already mentioned.

36. The society should be requested to give directions for the preparation of medals, and the Persian secretary might direct some of the books already printed under his superintendence to be bound, some handsomely and some plainly, as prizes. The total expense of each, however, should not exceed the sum laid down in a former paragraph, including the prime cost of the book. Those prizes might then be distributed to the collectors and the vaccinators, if they should enter into the design; and they might be requested to commence the distribution, either generally or gradually, and experimentally, as they thought most expedient.

37. The society should likewise have some of the cheaper publications which are printed under its superintendence properly bound, at the expense of Government, for distribution as prizes, and the expense of prizes to schoolmasters should be authorized.

38. The expense of the English school at Bombay may be immediately authorized, and the School-book Society requested to take the management of it; the expense being limited to 2,500 rupees a year.

39. The professorships for English sciences cannot be promised without the sanction of the honourable the Court of Directors, to whom the question should be referred; unless some part of the money allotted to religious purposes should become disposable, when stipends and prizes may be held out as far as the amount recovered will go. The commissioner at Poona should be requested to avail himself of any such opportunities.

40. There are many details to be filled up in these plans, for which I must depend on the kind assistance of the secretary. As the correspondence is chiefly with the collectors, the execution may be as well committed to the revenue as any other department; I am led to wish it should be so on this occasion, from the attention Mr. Farish has already given to the subject, and still more from the belief that Mr. Henderson is likely to be interrupted before he can make any great progress in organizing the proposed plan.

41. I can conceive no objection that can be urged to these proposals except the greatness of the expense, to which I would oppose the magnitude of the object. It is difficult to imagine an undertaking in which our duty, our interest and our honour are more immediately concerned. It is now well understood, that in all countries the happiness of the poor depends in a great measure on their education. It is by means of it alone that they can acquire those habits of prudence and self respect from which all other good qualities spring, and if ever there was a country where such habits are required, it is this. We have all often heard of the ills of early marriages and overflowing population, of the savings of a life squandered on some one occasion of festivity, of the helplessness of the ryots, which renders them a prey to money-lenders, of their indifference to good clothes or houses, which has been urged on some occasions as an argument against lowering the public demands on them; and, finally, of the vanity of all laws to protect them, when no individual can be found who has spirit enough to take advantage of those enacted in their favour: there is but one remedy for all this, which is education.

42. If there be a wish to contribute to the abolition of the horrors of self-immolation and of infanticide, and, ultimately, to the destruction of superstition in India, it is scarcely necessary now to prove, that the only means of success lie in the diffusion of knowledge.

43. In the mean time the dangers to which we are exposed from the sensitive character of the religion of the natives, and the slippery foundation of our Government, owing to the total separation between us and our subjects, require the adoption of some measures to counteract

them; and the only one is, to remove their prejudices, and to communicate our own principles and opinions by the diffusion of a rational education.

44. It has been urged against our Indian Government that we have subverted the states of the East and shut up all the sources from which the magnificence of the country was derived, and that we have not ourselves constructed a single work, either of utility or splendor. It may be alleged with more justice that we have dried up the fountain of native talent, and that, from the nature of our conquest, not only all encouragement to the advancement of knowledge is withdrawn, but even the actual learning of the nation is likely to be lost and the productions of former genius to be forgotten. Something should surely be done to remove this reproach.

45. It is, probably, some considerations like these that have induced the Legislature to render it imperative on the Indian Government to spend a portion of its revenue in the promotion of education; but whatever were the motives that led to it, the enactment itself forms a fresh argument for our attention to the subject. It may be urged that this expense, however well applied, ought not to fall on the Government; that those who are to benefit by education ought to pay for it themselves; and that an attempt to introduce it on any other terms will fail, from the indifference of the teachers and from the want of preparation among those for whose benefit it is intended. This would be true of the higher branches of education among a people with whom sound learning was already in request, but in India our first and greatest difficulty is to create that demand for knowledge, on the supposed existence of which the objection I have mentioned is founded.

46. With regard to the education of the poor, that must, in all stages of society be in a great measure the charge of the Government; even Adam Smith (the political writer of all others who has put the strictest limits to the interference of the executive Government, especially in education) admits the instruction of the poor to be among the necessary expenses of the Sovereign, though he scarcely allows any other expense, except for the defence of the nation and the administration of justice.

47. I trust, therefore, that the expense would be cheerfully incurred, even if it were considerable and permanent, but that of the schools is to be borne by the villages; the prizes and professors by funds already alienated; the press, as the demand for books increases, may be left to pay itself; and when the plans I have proposed shall once have been fully organized, I hope that the whole of the arrangement, so beneficial to the public, will be accomplished without any material expense to the Company.

48. The immediate expense may be considered according to the different branches which I have suggested.

49. The expense of the native secretary and the head schoolmaster is to be met in part by a reduction to the same amount in the allowances to persons now employed in superintending native publications; enough having been done in that way, there will remain about 350 rupees amount to be paid.

50. The allowances to the four vaccinators, if accepted, will be 7,200 rupees a year. The prizes are for the most part books, the charge for which will be accounted for under that head; that for medals will not be considerable; and that of the prizes to schoolmasters may be guessed at 2,000 rupees a year.

51. I do not think we shall be required to incur a greater expense in printing, even for the first year, than we now incur for that purpose; and although the rewards for translations are considerable, I think the chance of their being often demanded extremely small; perhaps three a year of different value, in all about 4,000 or 5,000 rupees, are the most we can expect; but we have the satisfaction to know that any increase in this branch of expenditure will bear an exact proportion to the extent of the success and utility of that part of the present plan; this expense might also at any time be stopped by advertising that no more rewards would be given after a certain time; six months' warning should, however, be given to allow people to complete any translations they had begun.

52. I have already drawn one example from the liberality of the Supreme Government; I may now add, as applicable to the whole question, that in addition to large subscriptions to education societies, the Governor-general in Council has lately allotted the whole of the town duties, amounting to about six lacs of rupees, to local improvements, of which the schools form a most important branch.

53. Annexed is a memorandum which Mr. Farish was so good as to draw up at my request, and which contains much information and many valuable suggestions; I have already availed myself of many of the ideas thrown out in it; the following points, however, still remain to be noticed and recommended.

The importation of types and sale of them at a cheap rate with a view to encourage printing.

The allotment of prizes for essays in the vernacular languages of India, and for improvements in science. The annual report by each collector on the state of the schools.

The obligation on villages to pay for school-books after the first supply; or, as that might prevent their applying for them, the obligations to pay for such as were lost or destroyed.

54. Some of the other plans suggested seem to me more doubtful; the payment of schoolmasters in proportion to the number of boys taught is in itself highly advisable; but in the present state of our superintendence it would lead to deceptions, while the payment of a very small fixed stipend will keep a schoolmaster to his trade, and his dependence on the contributions of his scholars for the rest of his maintenance will secure his industry.

55. It is observed that the missionaries find the lowest castes the best pupils; but we must be careful how we offer any special encouragement to men of that description; they are not only the most despised, but among the least numerous of the great division of society; and it is to be feared that if our system of education first took root among them, it would never

spread farther, and in that case we might find ourselves at the head of a new class superior to the rest in useful knowledge, but hated and despised by the castes to whom these new attainments would always induce us to prefer them. Such a state of things would be desirable if we were contented to rest our favour on our army or on the attachment of a part of the population, but inconsistent with every attempt to found it on a more extended basis.

(22.) Minute by Hon M. Elphinstone, 13 Dec. 1823

56. To the mixture of religion, even in the slightest degree, with our plans of education, I must strongly object. I cannot agree to clog with any additional difficulty a plan which has already so many obstructions to surmount. I am convinced that the conversion of the natives must infallibly result from the diffusion of knowledge among them. Evidently they are not aware of the connection, or all attacks on their ignorance would be as vigorously resisted as if they were on their religion. The only effect of introducing Christianity into our schools would be to sound the alarm, and to warn the Brahmins of the approaching danger; even that warning might perhaps be neglected as long as no converts were made; but it is a sufficient argument against a plan, that it can only be safe as long as it is ineffectual; and in this instance, the danger involves not only failure of our plans of education, but the dissolution of our empire.

(signed) *M. Elphinstone.*

(23.)—MINUTE by *Francis Warden* Esq. Member of Council at *Bombay*, dated December 29, 1823.

(23.) Minute by *F. Warden*, Esq. 29 Dec. 1823.

1. DEEPLY sensible of the high importance of the subject treated of in the honourable the President's minute, I am naturally anxious to afford it the maturest deliberation; at the same time, as I am averse from arresting the progress of the further inquiries which the Governor suggests, I will briefly recapitulate a few general remarks on the chief points submitted for discussion.

2. Of the necessity that exists for the diffusion of an improved system of education among the natives, no difference of opinion can well exist, but the best means of doing so involves a difficult and delicate problem.

3. In maturing a plan for that important purpose, the main point for the Government to attend to is, to be careful not to take too much upon itself; it ought to be our policy to excite the zeal of individuals, by holding out a preference to official employment to those who may qualify themselves by a particular course of study, rather than to be too forward in incurring the greater portion of the expense in diffusing education. My argument is grounded on a conviction that education, as a Government concern, will be expensive without being beneficial, at least so extensively beneficial as it is susceptible of being rendered by judicious encouragement. If the Government be too prominently forward, all individual exertions will cease, even the poor villager will find it his interest to withhold his handful of rice as the payment for his education.

4. That situations of emolument enjoyed by natives have diminished under the British rule I admit; but the evil has been counterbalanced by the field affording a comfortable maintenance, or an independency to greater numbers of individuals having been much enlarged. What was the system under the Mahratta Government? territories were farmed to maintain a few favourites, and these were re-farmed until the farm itself devolved as a bad bargain, with the administration of the country, into the hands of the district and village officers. Here the Sovereign, with a few individuals, monopolized and hoarded up the wealth of the country, not as salary paid from the treasury of the state, but acquired by rapine and extortion. These have disappeared certainly; but the great landholders and chiefs, the district and village officers, continue with the salaries and emoluments and privileges they enjoyed under the Native Government, in addition to which our judicial and revenue establishments have been introduced, which afford employments for natives on more moderate allowances, it is true, but yet on a greater scale than ever existed under our immediate predecessor.

5. It appears to me questionable whether the demand for people of education is less under the British, than it was under the Native Government.

	Rupees
The charge of our revenue and judicial establishments aggregate - -	31,82,308
The salaries of European functionaries amount to - - - - - -	8,29,796
Leaving Rs	23,52,512

which is diffused among natives, independently of the district and village establishments, and the natives employed in the administration of justice, who derive their emoluments from lands and fees. Assuming the fixed expenses of the native army and military departments at 78 lacs, and 14 of that to be alloted to the European officers, 64 lacs are distributed among the native soldiery and others attached to departments. The same proportion, in favour of the natives, preponderates in the commercial and general branches of the administration, and in the marine.

6. The field for employment then appears to me to be sufficiently wide. It is our object to render it more inviting, by assigning greater salaries to natives of talent and assiduity. That India has supplied, and will continue under our Government to supply, functionaries of that character, able and expert in the administration of justice, and keen and intelligent in a knowledge of revenue details, there is evidence abundant on the records of India, published and unpublished, whilst in respect to commerce, and a conversancy with accounts, the natives display a knowledge by which Europeans profit in no ordinary degree. It is much to be

regretted that the range of employment is so much contracted by the system which renders so many eligible situations hereditary; where, whether qualified or not, the heir succeeds to offices of responsibility and emolument; it destroys emulation, and perverts the resources of the state in the support of useless agents. The same remark applies to the village institutions.

7. By these remarks, I mean to contend that India is not without the means of supplying agents, not only for the affairs of the Government, but also for the advancement of individual interests. I question whether the intellect of the mass of the population is in a more degraded state in India than that of the United Kingdom. But it is the furthest from my intention to contend that a higher order of education, and in particular a better, a purer, and more perfect system of morality is not indispensably necessary.

8. But the means by which that improvement is to be attained, is a delicate and difficult question. I must repeat my opinion that the Government should not be too forward in taking the education of the natives on itself, nor interfere too much in the institutions that exist in the country, imperfect as they may be.

9. Though aware of the impolicy of the former measure, the Governor's propositions yet appear to infringe on both those positions in too great a degree. From an over anxiety to complete so good a work, we run the danger of attempting too much at once, and defeating our object.

10. I would leave the native village schools untouched and unnoticed, without attempting to institute examinations, or to distribute prizes, on the part of the Government. I question whether this interference, even if practicable through so extensive a range of country, would not be prejudicial. The schools to be established on a better model, in addition to these, should be few in number but efficient in the means of instruction, and of producing schoolmasters.

11. I would not ostensibly, but indirectly, give every encouragement to the missionaries; for although I entirely concur with the Governor in the expediency of abstaining from all attempts at religious improvement, yet so long as the natives do not complain of the interference of the missionaries with their prejudices, and so long as they prosecute their labours with the caution and judgment they have hitherto manifested, their exertions cannot fail of being profitable, even if they combine religious with moral instruction, no danger will arise out of their agency. The beneficial result may not be immediately conspicuous, yet it must ultimately appear, even if limited to the education of the lower classes of the natives. If education should not produce a rapid change in their opinions on the fallacy of their own religion, it will at least render them more honest and industrious subjects.

12. These observations involve an objection to the proposed employment of vaccinators with salaries. They have as important a duty to perform, to screen the country from a scourge which has depopulated villages wherever it has appeared. That their attention may not be diverted from that object, it is provided by the 2d clause of Article IX., section 13, of the Medical Code, that a vaccinator shall hold no other appointment whatever, but his whole time and attention be solely devoted to the dissemination of vaccination. They cannot spare time to attend to the diffusion of knowledge also.

13. For the establishment of the most efficient seminary at the Presidency, as a basis for the education of the natives, I yield my most cordial assent. It is here that all our efforts and resources should be concentrated, whence the rays of education could be the most advantageously diffused, gradually to improve the mental and moral condition of India. The wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, some of whom are members of the Bombay Native School Society, would, I am persuaded, contribute more largely to the support of such an institution, and avail themselves of it for the education of their children. They have hitherto, it is true, not displayed much liberality, having granted in benefactions only Rˢ 1,534, and in annual donations Rˢ 473 to the society in question, but the Government has not yet contributed very largely towards the education of the natives. If an example were set, I am persuaded it would be more generally followed.

14. Whenever the seminary may be competent to furnish well qualified schoolmasters, whether Christians, Parsees, Mussulmans or Hindoos, the most capable might be selected and stationed in each zillah under the control of collectors; a bungalow might be built for the accommodation of each schoolmaster at the expense of Government, and a few begahs of land attached to it. If there is no public building available for a school-room, a shed might be constructed, the whole would not cost Rˢ 1,000, a salary being allowed to the schoolmaster from the funds of the society, until his receipt from his own earnings be sufficient for his maintenance; he should be bound to instruct the lower classes in reading, writing and accounts gratuitously, and receive a small stipend from those who can afford it, of which the collector should be the judge; the buildings and land being considered as an endowment for the accommodation of the schoolmaster of the station.

15. I would establish it as a rule, that no person be entertained in any office under the Government, even down to a peon, without the production of a certificate of his qualification in reading and writing, either in the English or his own language.

16. Certificates to be granted by schoolmasters, testifying to the merits and qualifications of their pupils for public employment, would operate as the best incentive. The integrity of such credentials might easily be ascertained when presented to collectors or other public functionaries, by those seeking to be employed. To the most distinguished agricultural classes of scholars, or the sons of our district and village officers, grants of waste lands might be made, with this condition, that it be not liable to assessment during the life of the first incumbent; that on the succession of the next proprietor, the estate be surveyed and the assessment fixed at one-fourth of the net produce, in perpetuity; and that it be held and

(23) Minute by *F. Warden*, Esq. 29 Dec 1823

descend as an undivided estate to the heirs of each proprietor, in failure of which it reverts to the Company.

17. As the means of improving the education of the natives by any of their own literary works are admitted by all to be inefficient, it is proposed to encourage, by the grant of premiums, the composition of elementary books and useful manuals, and to translate, and print and circulate moral tracts and works on science. That this system must prove most expensive and slow in its operation there can be no doubt.

18. If the Government were to bear the expense of printing all tracts in the native languages that might be approved, or, which would be a preferable plan, of subscribing for a certain number of copies, the encouragement would be sufficient. We have had two or three instances of a laudable ambition of the natives to become authors; that disposition will increase with the progress of knowledge. If we grant premiums for two or three years, the cessation of such grants (for it must terminate some time or other) will create a relaxation in that disposition. Individuals will also withhold their patronage of literary works, when they perceive the Government anxious to assume and to exercise it. I am persuaded that the grant of premiums will not be so efficacious as the system we have hitherto pursued.

19. The mode in which it is proposed to encourage assistant-surgeons either to produce an elementary treatise on one of the sciences connected with the profession in a native language, or bring a native instructed by him to a certain pitch in some one of those sciences, appears objectionable in principle on the ground of its being likely to operate as an encroachment on patronage; some governors would cordially redeem a pledge dictated by so liberal and disinterested a motive, but there are others who would complain of such anticipations of their patronage, and not feel themselves bound to fulfil the promise. The measure also would appear to undervalue other descriptions of merit, and claims to official reward, of an equal, if not of a more powerful character.

20. It would be better to require from the Medical Board the production of such a treatise; it might then be translated, and it would serve as a useful means of instructing medical students at the proposed seminary.

21. With respect to funds, it appears to me objectionable to appropriate any particular source of receipt towards the dissemination of education. It would be a preferable plan were Government to provide a suitable building for the seminary at the Presidency, and to endow it by a grant, say of a lac or two of rupees, the interest of which should be placed at the disposal of the Bombay Native School Society. A quarterly report may be made to the Government of the progress of the society and of the state of the funds. Should any deficiency arise, which it is to be hoped would not be to any material extent, it might be supplied by the Government. A system of this kind would simplify the mode of affording public support to the institution, and stimulate contributions on the part of the natives, without which the expense will be too great to the state. It would also relieve the Government from any pledge to the support of education by contributing sums from the lapse of grants and other contingent sources which might exceed what ought in reason to be expected from its liberality. If the grants made by Parliament for the promotion of education in the United Kingdom be compared with the sum proposed to be allotted for the purpose of enlightening so great a population, the donation will not be considered extravagant, especially when we bear in mind how little has yet been disbursed by the British Government in the improvement of education in India. We shall reap the fruit of it in due time, and abundantly.

22. Respectable and well qualified schoolmasters for the principal seminary might, I should think, be obtained on salaries of 150 or 200 rupees a month. Those who are qualified as teachers are not the description of men in demand as clerks in the public offices, or in those of merchants, where penmanship is the chief requisite. The income of schoolmasters in every part of the world is on a small scale; the object is not to make it too high in India; they derive their respectability from their usefulness. All European functionaries should be required to treat them with every degree of attention, with the view of elevating their character in the estimation of the country; such marks of respect will be more efficacious than if the salary were 50 or 100 rupees a month, more or less. If teachers with those salaries were entertained, we should afford a decisive proof to the natives of our desire not to limit the resources of the institution exclusively in favour of Europeans, and the most beneficial effects would result in stimulating contributions. I would give the same salaries to a Native as to an European teacher. The natives are too apt to suspect that in all our institutions, our object is directed to promote the pecuniary interest of individuals of our own and not of this country.

23. The suggestions of the Governor for educating the natives in a knowledge of anatomy, medicine or chemistry, appear to me to be entitled to every attention. The country is in great want of medical practitioners; thousands of lives would be saved by extending that branch of science. In addition to what is proposed, I would grant a moiety or the whole of the salary intended for vaccinators to one of the staff-surgeons at the Presidency, who may have the most leisure to superintend this branch of the seminary at Bombay. The students should be obliged to attend the dispensary, to visit the hospitals, and to avail themselves of all those aids in obtaining a proficiency which the Presidency affords beyond any other station.

24. If types are to be bought and distributed throughout the country, boys ought to be attached to the different presses at Bombay to learn the duty of compositors. Whatever may be my own views on the subject, a most important question, which has been much discussed under the presidency of Bengal, presents itself, What would be the effects of the power and influence of the press in the present state of the country, if the natives are to be taught the art of printing? the dissemination of whatever they choose to publish, would, of course, immediately follow. If we could control the press which a distribution of types would necessarily

establish and multiply, by publishing only what the local authorities might approve, it would be well, but such a precaution would manifest to the discrimination of the natives so great a dread of the effect of our own policy in facilitating the means of diffusing knowledge, that we should excite a spirit of inquiry and of agitation under a controlled system, which would not be very favourable to our character for consistency, or to any confidence in the stability of our supremacy. The distribution of types throughout the country demands the gravest consideration.

25. No doubt the progress of knowledge can be most effectually and economically promoted by a study of the English language, wherein, in every branch of science, we have, ready compiled, the most useful works, which cannot be compressed in tracts and translated in the native languages without great expense and the labour of years. A classical knowledge of English ought to constitute the chief object of the Bombay seminary. As far as I have conversed with the natives, they are anxious that their children should be thoroughly grounded in the English language; some of the wealthiest would be glad to send their children to England for education, were it not for the clamorous objection of their mothers; nothing can be more favourable for commencing, or for the establishment of a good system of education, than such a disposition.

26. The means of encouragement to which I have already adverted as existing, apply only to the lower or middling classes of society. I am aware of the obstacles that exist, as far as affects the higher ranks, in consequence of their exclusion from offices of responsibility and emolument; but the diffusion of a higher order of education will, in respect to those also, work its own advantages. Lucre, the thirst for accumulating wealth, leads every native of rank to look to commerce as the sole pursuit of life. The wealth many have acquired is enormous; the losses many have sustained have been great and ruinous. The present depressed state of trade is peculiarly favourable to the conversion of a commercial spirit into a literary one. By giving them a knowledge of the sciences, a fondness for books, a desire of reading will supersede a devotion to a profit and loss account; they well know and feel how much their permanent welfare depends on converting a portion of their wealth into lands, yielding, though a moderate interest, yet a handsome and secure income for ever, instead of trusting it to the contingencies of commerce, and they will establish themselves as landholders in the country. Education will teach them that commerce renders them wealthy one day and beggars the next; that in commerce prosperity is uncertain, that in the tenure of a landed estate it is secured for generations to come. The spread of knowledge will, of itself, produce the best encouragement in respect to the higher ranks; all forced excitements must be expensive and will fail in the end, especially where they are administered by the Government.

27. But would not the encouragement, in a greater degree than prevails, of regimental schools prove a great auxiliary to the diffusion of useful knowledge? Lieutenant-colonel Sealy's report is particularly gratifying. If every battalion had 50 boys under a course of education, there would be at least 1,300 constantly in progress of improvement.

28. The general order of the 22d November 1821 permits a pundit to be entertained in every native battalion, on a monthly allowance of Rˢ 10. 2. for the instruction of the sepoy boys in writing and accounts. Reading seems not to have been considered necessary. I think the allowance too small, and that this class of teachers should not be confined to one sect Why not allow the sepoy boys attached to corps at the Presidency, or at other stations, to attend the schools that are maintained under the control of the Bombay Education Society? The situation of schoolmaster might be bestowed on the boy who may be the most distinguished in qualification, and if it were established as a regulation, that no native soldier who could not read nor write should be promoted to the higher ranks, it would be productive of the best effects; it would add to the respectability of native officers, the majority of whom can do little more than affix their mark in substitution of their names.

29. If the suppression of the native college at Poona, or rather its transference to Bombay, or its conversion to a more general diffusion of knowledge in its emancipation from Brahminical control would create the slightest sensation unfavourable to our popularity, it unquestionably ought to be continued. The statement of students, however, does not exhibit much thirst for knowledge in the Deccan, especially if it embraces the whole number that has been admitted since its institution; and Rˢ 14,000 a year might be employed in a more profitable manner.

Bombay, 29 Dec. 1823. (signed) *F. Warden,*

(24.)—EXTRACT LETTER, in the Public Department, to the *Bombay* Government, dated 21st September 1825.

(24) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 21 Sept. 1825.

The measures which you have as yet adopted for the furtherance of this important object are inconsiderable, compared with those which you have in contemplation. There is one of them, however, to which we are disposed to attach very considerable importance, the establishment of an English school at the Presidency (under the superintendence of the committee of the Native School-book Society), where English may be taught grammatically, and where instruction may be given in that language on history, geography, and the popular branches of science; and we are happy to find that Mr. Warden bears testimony to the anxious desire of many among the natives to obtain the benefit of an English education for their children

We observe also, that you have sanctioned, experimentally, the proposal of the committee of the School-book Society, for employing certain natives, competently qualified as instructors of schoolmasters; this also we regard as a measure of no small utility.

You have afforded other pecuniary assistance to a small extent, in several ways, to the School-book Society, all of which are sanctioned.

(24.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 21 Sept. 1825.

We have received high gratification from the formation of a society in the Southern Concan, for establishing and conducting schools, and particularly from the very liberal contributions which appear to have been made to it by the natives of that province, and which we regard as an earnest of what will be done for the promotion of the same object by their countrymen in other parts of India; we willingly sanction the donation of 1,000 rupees, and annual subscription of 500, which you have granted to this society, together with the grant of books for the schools.

Our attention is next drawn to the more extended plans which you have in contemplation for the education of the natives.

We entirely agree in the opinion of Mr. Marriott, as expressed in his letter to your secretary, dated the 2d of December 1823, and recorded on your consultations of the 10th of March following, that "the grand attention of Government should, in the first instance, be directed to affording means to their subjects at large to acquire simply the elementary parts of literature, reading, writing and arithmetic, after the acquirement of which the advancement of the scholars must mainly depend upon their means of obtaining usefully instructive books on moral and scientific subjects."

Mr. Marriott declares the character of the Hindoo literary works to be such as "to make it any thing rather than desirable that such works, in their unculled state, should become the basis of education;" and recommends, that to provide good books, and place them within the reach of the natives, be among the objects which principally engage the attention of Government. In this view of the subject your president concurs, justly observing, "it is of comparatively little use that people are taught to read if their studies are to be confined to legends of Hindoo gods."

Your principal object, therefore, has been to devise arrangements for the supply of books, and the establishment of elementary schools. And a difference of opinion appears to exist between your president and Mr. Warden with regard to the best choice of means for these ends.

Your president proposed that schools, in such number as might seem advisable, should be established by Government; that moderate salaries should be paid by Government to the masters, who should likewise be permitted to take fees from their pupils, and that the schools should be under the superintendence of the collectors, where such an arrangement was practicable, and elsewhere under that of the vaccinators; that pecuniary and other encouragement should be held out to the production of school-books of the requisite kind; that the expense of printing them should be borne by Government, and that each school should be furnished with a certain quantity. A number of minor arrangements were also suggested in your president's minute, to which it is unnecessary for us at present particularly to advert.

Mr. Warden objected to several of the principal features of your president's plan, and suggested other measures in his opinion better calculated to answer the end.

Before deciding upon a question of so much difficulty and importance, it was desirable to obtain the fullest possible information on the present state of education, and the comparative practicability of the different means suggested for its advancement. You have, therefore, very properly addressed a circular letter to the collectors, transmitting a list of questions, answers to which are required.

Until the receipt of the information which has been thus called for, it would be premature in us to pronounce any opinion on the arrangements which have been suggested by your president on the one hand, and by Mr. Warden on the other. We therefore anxiously await the arrival of the reports which the collectors have been ordered to furnish, and which we hope will contain all the facts which are necessary to enable us to come to a decision on this subject.

You will, however, understand, that whatever arrangement may ultimately appear to you to be most advisable, it must on no account be acted upon without our previous sanction.

(25.)—MINUTE of *Francis Warden*, Esq. dated March 24, 1828.

(25.) Minute of *F. Warden*, Esq. 24 March 1828.

1. In the 24th para. of my Judicial Minute of the 25th of June 1819, I alluded to the very strong desire that had sprung up among the natives to avail themselves of the facilities which had been afforded of acquiring the benefit of a better education. In a subsequent discussion, I noticed the eagerness the natives had displayed to obtain a knowledge of the English language, and enlarged on that subject in my minute of the 6th of April 1825. Propositions having been made to the colleges at Poona and Surat to open a branch for teaching the English language, it was declined by the latter, and readily accepted by the former.

2. Yielding to no individual in a conviction of the advantages of education to every country, I have yet differed widely in respect to the best means of successfully prosecuting that object. I am so far from abandoning the grounds of that opinion, that every year's experience rather confirms me in its soundness. I have urged the policy of directing our chief effort to one object, to a diffusion of a knowledge of the English language, as best calculated to facilitate the intellectual and moral improvement of India. We have as yet made that only a secondary object.

3. I must

3. I must confess that I did not expect to receive so unqualified a corroboration of the popularity at least of that opinion among the natives as is afforded by the letter from the leading members of the native community of Bombay, bringing forward a proposition for establishing professorships to be denominated the Elphinstone professorships, for the purpose of teaching the natives the English language, and the arts, sciences and literature of Europe, to be held in the first instance by learned men to be invited from Great Britain, until natives of the country shall be found perfectly competent to undertake the office.

4. Nor did I expect to find so decisive a proof of the facility with which the English language could be diffused as is evidenced by the report recently published in the papers, of an examination at Calcutta, of the natives educated at that presidency, which exhibits a display of proficiency in that tongue almost incredible.

5. Under these impressions, I subscribe entirely to the opinion expressed by the author of the Political History of India, that it is better and safer to commence by giving a good deal of knowledge to a few than a little to many, to be satisfied with laying the foundation stone of a good edifice, and not desire to accomplish in a day what must be the work of a century.

6. But the object of giving a good deal of knowledge to a few can only be promoted by a better system of education; and the surest mode of diffusing a better system is by making the study of the English language the primary, and not the merely secondary object of attention in the education of the natives. The reviewer of the work above alluded to remarks, in which I still more cordially concur, that a more familiar and extended acquaintance with the English language would, to the natives, be the surest source of intellectual improvement, and might become the most durable tie between Britain and India. In any plan, therefore, for the public education of the natives, the complete knowledge of our language ought to form so prominent an object as to lay ground for its gradually becoming at least the established vehicle of legal and official business. The English tongue would in India, as in America, be the lasting monument of our dominion; and it is not too much to hope that it might also be the medium through which the inhabitants of those vast regions might hereafter rival the rest of the civilized world, in the expression of all that most exercises and distinguishes human intellect.

7. If it be desirable to diffuse a better system of education, we ought at once to encourage the study of the English tongue, as the leading object with the Native Education Society. I attended its last annual meeting, and had only to regret that a sufficient progress had not been made by the natives to enable them to benefit by the higher instruction to be derived from the professors on their arrival in India, instruction which must be given in the English language; its study then should be strongly recommended to the Native Education Society. No one, I imagine, contemplates the education of a hundred million or of seven million of natives in the English language; but I perceive nothing chimerical in laying the foundation stone of a good edifice for teaching what the higher classes of natives are eager to acquire, a knowledge of English. The example will be followed, and its effects in diffusing a better system than in sending forth, as at present, schoolmasters, and in circulating translations which not one in a hundred can read or understand, with a smattering of knowledge, will very soon be seen and felt.

8. At that meeting, I also heard, what I was not aware had yet been issued, a reply read to the letter from the Education Society, announcing the means pursued by the principal gentlemen of the native community for the endowment of the Elphinstone professorship, and must confess that the reply is not at all suited to the truly liberal and highly creditable nature of that institution. In addition to those sentiments of high approbation and commendation which such an object demanded, I think we might appropriately have urged on the consideration of the native community the necessity of being prepared to meet the arrival of the professors by encouraging the acquisition of a more intimate knowledge of English among their children.

9. I have already offered an opinion that a donation on the part of the honourable Court of one or two lacs of rupees, for establishing a seminary at Bombay, would encourage the natives to come forward with their contributions in a greater degree than they had done in 1824; but as these have now taken the lead, and, instead of following, have set an example of liberality, I think that the donation of a sum at least equal to what the natives of Western India have raised, is the smallest which the honourable the Court of Directors ought to contribute to aid in the promotion of so great a blessing to a country as the diffusion of a better system of education than prevails in India.

10. My attention has also on this occasion been directed to the institution for teaching natives in the engineer branch of science. It has cost since its establishment 87,502 rupees, or 17,500 rupees a year, and it has sent forth 34 boys; the education of each boy then has cost 2,575 rupees; how long they were under a course of tuition I know not, but it is impossible that they can have acquired any thing beyond the most superficial knowledge. In this institution also I think the English, and nothing but the English, should be taught, which will prepare the boys to benefit by the higher instruction to be derived from the professors on their arrival.

(signed) *F. Warden.*

(26.)—MINUTE of Sir *John Malcolm*, Governor of *Bombay*, 1828.

(26.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 1828.

I CONCUR with Mr. Warden as to the desirable object of diffusing education, but differ as to the mode.

I am of opinion the method adopted at this presidency is of all others the best that can be pursued. The chief ground on which I anticipate advantages from the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships, is, that a certain proportion of the natives will be instructed by them not only in the English language, but in every branch of useful science To natives so educated I look for aid, in the diffusion of knowledge among their countrymen, through the medium of their vernacular dialects; and I certainly think it is only by knowledge being accessible through the latter medium that it ever can be propagated to any general or beneficial purpose.

This question may be decided by reference to the History of England. Before the Reformation, our best books on religion, morality, philosophy and science were veiled in the classical languages of Greece and Rome; and it is a remarkable fact, that since all those works have been translated into the vernacular language of our native country, though gentlemen, men of the learned professions, and those who are to instruct youth, still study the classical languages, as the fountains of our knowledge, these are unknown to the great bulk of our countrymen, to whom improved education has been so useful. The reason is plain; the latter have neither that time nor money to spare which is necessary for such studies. There is a still greater necessity that the natives of India, whom it is our object to instruct, should have the path of knowledge rendered as short and as smooth as possible; all that we are now doing tends to that object, the complete accomplishment of which will be effected by the establishment of the Elphinstone professors, whose duty it will be to teach the few who are to teach the many, and from whom, as a source, the natives of this quarter of India will be able to obtain that information and knowledge which is best suited to their wishes, their talents, and their various occupations in life.

I have on political grounds a consolation, derived from my conviction of the impossibility of our ever disseminating that half-knowledge of our language, which is all any considerable number of the natives could attain. It would decrease that positive necessity which now exists for the servants of Government making themselves masters of the languages of the countries in which they are employed, and without which they never can become in any respect competent to their public duties.

One of the chief objects I expect from diffusing education among the natives of India, is our increased power of associating them in every part of our administration. This I deem essential on grounds of economy, of improvement and of security. I cannot look for reduction of expense in the different branches of our Government from any diminution of the salaries now enjoyed by European public servants, but I do look to it from many of the duties they now have to perform being executed by natives on diminished salaries. I further look to the employment of the latter in such duties of trust and responsibility, as the only mode in which we can promote their improvement; and I must deem the instruction we are giving them dangerous, instead of useful, unless the road is opened wide to those who receive it, to every prospect of honest ambition and honourable distinction.

To render men who are employed beyond the immediate limits of the Presidency fit for such duties as I contemplate, no knowledge of the English language is necessary. The acquisition of that would occupy a period required for other studies and pursuits, but it is quite essential to aspiring natives that they should have the advantage of translations from our language of the works which are best calculated to improve their minds, and increase their knowledge not only of general science, but to enable them to understand the grounds which led us to introduce into the system of the administration we have adopted for India the more liberal views and sounder maxims of our policy and legislation in England. It is to the labours of the Elphinstone professors that we must look for that instruction which is to form the native instruments that must become the medium of diffusing such knowledge; and as no duty can be more important than that of men who are placed at the very head of this course of instruction, and as the power of selecting those qualified for the important task will much depend upon the liberality of the salaries assigned them, I trust, with Mr. Warden, that the honourable Court will make a grant, to promote this institution, of a sum at least equal to that subscribed by the natives of this presidency.

I have since my arrival paid much attention to the institution for educating natives in the engineer and revenue branch, and regret that my sentiments regarding its progress and utility should differ so much from those of Mr Warden, and particularly on the essential point of the language in which instruction is conveyed in this seminary.

While I can quite understand the facility with which sons of Europeans brought up at the national school, and similar charitable establishments, can pursue their studies by the aid of English books and English masters, I am convinced that limiting this course of instruction to that language would be to exclude almost all the natives from advancement in a line it is most desirable they should pursue, and for which some classes of them, particularly the Brahmins, are singularly well prepared by previous education.

The objections which some of the natives have to enter our seminaries to learn English, are not unreasonable. The study is arduous, and must exclude many pursuits which are prescribed by their customs and religion. Besides numerous causes, local and others, combine to prejudice them against such schools; but when they find the means presented to them, as they now are, of acquiring science through the medium of the native languages, the great obstacle is overcome. They enter at once upon the study of the science they desire to attain, and from being able to read and write the language in which it is made accessible, their progress is quite surprising. It is true that in the plans and surveys they make, we have the names of places in the native language, instead of English, but adding the latter when it is required is a slight labour to the superintendant, and the construction of the original work with the names of places in the native language, is calculated to spread wide a love and knowledge of science.

There is, I confess, no branch of education that I look forward to with more sanguine expectation than the Engineers' Institution at this Presidency, because I deem it in a singular degree calculated not only to give respectable employment to those whom it educates, but to disseminate useful knowledge among all classes. The pupils at this institution are instructed in reading, writing and accounts, in algebra, in mathematics, in plan and perspective drawing, in architecture and mechanics; and I am confident from what I have already seen, that besides the advantage the public will derive from their attainments, natives of rank will early employ their scientific countrymen in surveying their estates, and building houses and bridges, and that the profits and consideration derived from such employ, will stimulate others to exertion, and spread abroad, without any aid from Government, both the desire and the means of acquiring science.

Mr. Warden has commented upon the actual cost of this institution, and that of each pupil which it has yet sent out. I must in the first place object to this mode of judging an institution, the progress of which towards its objects must be too gradual to admit of any estimate being formed of its value within four years of its establishment; but taking the Engineer Institution even on this ground, I think I shall in a short period be able to shew that it has become already a great saving of expense to Government, and will prove soon to be one to a much greater extent. From what I have already stated, I hope soon to lay before the Board surveys by natives educated at this institution, which will bear comparison with those executed by European officers, who have cost Government five times the salary of the native surveyors. Independent of this fact, is it not admitted that the employment in the detail parts of range surveys has proved uniformly ruinous to the health of European officers, and that it has not only taken them from their regimental duty, but destroyed the constitution of some of the most promising young men in the army. But there are other results still more important to be looked for from the Engineers' Institution; while we expect it to supply instruments for every branch except the very highest in future surveys, we have the pleasing prospect through its success, of seeing natives of education rise to respectable employment. I value this, as it relates to every class of our subjects, but particularly the Brahmins, who I am pleased to see form the greatest proportion of the students, amongst all the natives of this class, who have suffered most from the establishment of our dominion. Their religious character, their superior intellectual attainments, and habits of business, gave them influence and power under every native state; that is now gone, and it is not in nature that they should have friendly feelings towards those who have so greatly deteriorated their condition in the community. For this reason I prize every opportunity, however slight, that presents itself of conciliating this class. The acquisition of science, and the employments to which it lead, will raise them among their countrymen. They will become again objects of respect and admiration, and attain an influence upon grounds on which it is not only safe, but desirable they should possess it. Nothing can be more foreign to the habits of intrigue, or gradually more subversive of those superstitious prejudices, for which the Brahmins are so remarkable, than the studies and pursuits to which those educated at this institution will be devoted, and while the knowledge of mathematics and other sciences which they attain, are calculated to instil insensibly the love of truth into their minds, it must at the same time increase their respect and attachment for superiors, from whom they derive a knowledge by which they are at once benefited and elevated.

(signed) *John Malcolm.*

(27.)—MINUTE by *R. Goodwin*, Esq. 1828.

(27.) Minute by *R. Goodwin*, Esq. 1828.

My ideas are entirely in accordance with those expressed by the Governor. It is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge in these times, on such a topic. Happily for the natives of India, our system of Government seems to be quietly undergoing an alteration, which will gradually place them in new and beneficial relations towards us. The experiment is not only philanthrophic, but just, and I think well deserved. When education brings employment, and employment leads to distinction and independence, then, we may be sure, the natives have certain interests in the maintenance of a rule, which, though it is that of foreigners, is more tolerant and protective to them than any they have known for ages. It may be hoped they will cling to a power which thus shelters and exalts them. They will have motives of action different from those which assisted the extension of our Government, and infinitely more to their honour.

(signed) *R. Goodwin.*

(28.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors, to the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, dated 16th April 1828.

(28.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 16 April 1828.

3. THE reports of the judges, collectors and other local officers, on the state of education in their several districts, are now before us, and contain ample information on all the points on which it was chiefly required. We have had much pleasure in perceiving that these functionaries in general have cordially entered into your benevolent views, and have applied themselves with alacrity to devise effectual means of forwarding your object.

4. The reports prove, that of the population under your Government, only a small proportion receive even the elements of a school education; a proportion indeed still smaller than we were prepared to expect from what has been ascertained concerning the state of education on the other side of the Peninsula. At the Mahomedan schools the children are taught to read the Koran and some other religious books. With respect to the Hindoo schools the instruction which they afford is not calculated to give to the pupils moral and intellectual improvement. What they learn consists of reading, writing and, in most districts, the rudiments of arithmetic, the latter taught in a cumbrous and apparently inefficient way, and the power of reading and writing confers on them little benefit, since their languages afford but few books from which any thing useful can be learned, and these few, it appears, are seldom read in the schools.

5. There are but two means of placing a better education within the reach of the natives under your Government; the improvement of the existing schools, and the establishment of others. The first, could it be done ever so effectually, would not supersede the necessity of the last, there being an immense number of entire mehals without any schools whatever, and the number of villages destitute of schools being greater, beyond all comparison, than the number which possess them. The masters of the existing schools being, in respect to useful information, almost on the same level with their scholars, it was alike necessary whether with a view to the improvement of the present schools, or to the establishment of new, to provide better teachers and better school-books.

6. The English school which has been already under our sanction established at the Presidency, will, we hope, eventually supply the former of these wants, and we trust that no exertions will be spared to adapt it to that purpose. We are happy to learn, that an English branch is to be added to the Poona college; but, though a knowledge of the English language, or even in some degree of English literature, may be communicated to a portion of the higher classes among the natives through this medium, it will not be safe to expect in the training of schoolmasters much aid from an institution in which all the teachers must be Hindoos.

7. The other deficiency, that of school-books, bids fair to be in time supplied by the exertions of the Native School-book and School Society, Government defraying, as you propose that it should do, the expense of printing the society's publications, and of course (we presume) receiving whatever returns may arise from the sale. The works hitherto printed appear to have been judiciously selected, and we are happy to observe, that there is a considerable and regular demand for them; a demand, which if it proceeds (as we conclude it does) from the existing schools, justifies the hope that your exertions for the improvement of those schools will not be unavailing. You have likewise adopted the judicious measure of offering rewards for the preparation of such school-books in the native languages as you shall approve of, and we perceive that the invitation thus held out has already caused some works to be commenced.

8. It remains to consider what may most expediently be done for the multiplication of schools; your views extend to the immediate establishment of a school in each of the principal towns and sudder stations; and, when these shall have produced a sufficient number of persons capable of teaching, in all the cusbas and large villages. We agree with you in looking to this wide extension of the benefits of education as the ultimate end to be aimed at.

9. You have nowhere however distinctly stated to us, how much you intend should be comprised in the course of education at these schools, supposing them to be established. If you intend that they should merely teach reading, writing and arithmetic, all these being already taught in the native schools, it would not perhaps be necessary to incur the expense of establishing schools for this purpose, except in places where none already exist. In those places where there are schools within reach, a preferable mode of assisting them would be to encourage the poorer natives to educate their children by defraying a part of the expense. Several modes of affording this assistance have been recommended by the local officers, nor are these the only or perhaps the best which might be suggested. Even in places where there are at present no schools, the knowledge that aid would be afforded to them in this way, would probably cause their establishment. In return for the additional emoluments which the schoolmasters would derive from this source, they would probably be willing that their scholars should be subjected to any examinations which you might think fit to prescribe; and the demand which already exists for the publications of the School-book Society renders their gradual introduction into the existing native schools far from hopeless.

10. In the event of your establishing the Government schools which you propose, it is still to be decided what remuneration the schoolmasters shall receive from Government, and in what shape it shall be bestowed. In regard to the mode of payment, your choice lies between a fixed salary and an allowance for every pupil. The local officers mostly give the preference to the latter plan, under the idea that the former would give encouragement to laziness; but we cannot perceive that this objection would be applicable to it, unless the

salary were much greater than it ought to be. The other plan, that of proportioning the reward to the number of pupils, has, however, this advantage, that it would give the schoolmaster a motive to receive among his pupils, for the sake of the Government allowance, those whose parents are too poor to contribute any thing themselves. This mode of remuneration, therefore, if you should also prefer it, you will consider yourselves authorized to adopt. The arrangements suggested by Major Robertson (in the Paper forming Appendix (A.) to Mr. Farish's memorandum) for regulating the time and manner of payment so as to render it most efficacious as a security for good teaching, merit approbation and sanction. We concur with the same officer on the propriety of withholding the allowance in the case of those children whose parents are in circumstances adequate to defray the whole expense of their education without pecuniary assistance. What should be the rate of the Government allowance you are most competent to judge; it ought not, however, to be so great as to render the teacher independent of the fees of his pupils.

11. We perceive that the mode of rendering the examinations most efficient, is receiving that attention from you which its importance demands, and we shall not attempt to direct you in the choice of means, further than by expressing our decided conviction that European examiners can alone be relied upon for performing that duty with the necessary impartiality and intelligence. We deem this caution the more requisite, because more than one of the local officers appear to contemplate the employment chiefly of native agency for that purpose. We approve of the proposition that the periodical examinations should be accompanied by the distribution of prizes, both to the scholars and to the teachers; and by the issue of certificates to the more meritorious of the former, entitling them to preference as candidates for public employment.

12. The degree in which the natives feel a desire for better education, or would be inclined to avail themselves of it if offered, is differently spoken of by the local officers in different districts. In no one of the reports, however, is it stated that they have any prejudice against it; in some they are even said to have an anxious desire for it; and those who doubt their disposition to avail themselves of it, ascribe their reluctance solely to the advantage they derive from the labour of their children. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Stevenson, sub-collector of Darwar, suggests that a small remission of the assessment should be made to each ryot while any of his children are at school. We doubt the propriety or expediency of agreeing to that proposal; but at any rate, previously to adopting this or any other measure of a similar tendency, it will be necessary to ascertain by experience whether the reluctance exists.

13. The local functionaries are universally favourable to the establishment of a rule excluding those who cannot read and write from the office of jemadar or naick of peons, and all offices higher than that of a peon, but they mostly anticipate great inconvenience from the extension of the same rule, at least for the present, to the peons themselves. On this subject we are willing to leave to you an entire discretion, and we shall only observe, that, judging from the great stimulus stated by Major Robertson to have been given by the establishment of the office of tullatee in Guzerat to the acquisition of the degree of education necessary to qualify for that office, a rule confining public employments to persons who could read and write, would most materially forward the object of your exertions.

14. We have derived great satisfaction from the proceedings of the school society which has been formed in the Southern Concan. Their success, allowing for the short time during which they have existed as a society, is highly creditable to them, and the zeal and liberality which has been evinced by the principal native members of the association is not the least gratifying circumstance of the whole. It is highly desirable that you should keep your eyes fixed upon their proceedings, and communicate with them frequently, as the experience which they are acquiring cannot but be highly useful to you in your more extended field of action, especially while they retain the services of so able and efficient a secretary as Lieutenant Jervis.

15. The library which you have requested us to provide for the Poona college has formed the subject of a previous communication in this department, dated 13th June 1827.

(29.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 10 Dec. 1828.

Answer to Letters dated 1st and 21st November 1827.

Resignation of the Honourable *M. Elphinstone*. his departure for England *via* Egypt. Addresses and other Proceedings of the European and Native Communities on the occasion.

33. We have perused, with much gratification, the testimonials of esteem and attachment which your late excellent Governor has received from the European and Native inhabitants; and it is highly pleasing and encouraging to observe that the native community have chosen, as a means of perpetuating their respect and gratitude towards Mr. Elphinstone, the endowment of three professorships bearing his name, for instructing the natives in the English language, and the arts and sciences and literature of Europe; the professorships to be held by properly qualified persons invited from England.

34. As the subscription for this purpose, though amounting to more than two lacs of rupees, was not yet closed, and as you have given us reason to expect an early communication

from yourselves on the subject of the professorships, we shall wait for its arrival before giving any instructions respecting the contribution which the committee of natives have solicited from Government in aid of their design.

(30.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, dated 18th February 1829.

(30.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 18 Feb. 1829.

2. We shall now proceed to notice paragraphs 4 to 20 of your letter, dated 1st November 1827, wherein you reply to our Education Letter of 21st September 1825, and report to us your further proceedings connected with native education, and with the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages.

7. The measures which you have adopted for the promotion of native education have hitherto been of an experimental nature, and on a small scale.

8. We had already expressed our approbation of the experimental arrangement for the instruction of schoolmasters under the superintendence of the School-book Society. We now learn, that among a number of Guzerattees who have been under instruction for the situation of schoolmasters at the society's expense, ten have been found qualified to undertake the office; that you have distributed these to certain stations suggested to you by the society; have granted to each of them an allowance of R.^s 20 per mensem, and have placed them in suitable houses to prosecute their labours, the society undertaking to provide each master with a set of its publications; this arrangement merits our approbation, partly as a useful experiment, and partly because it was obviously proper that persons who had been encouraged to qualify themselves as schoolmasters, by expectations held out to them on the part of Government, should not be disappointed. We shall expect to receive at an early period, from the collectors in whose districts they have been placed, a report of the success with which the experiment has been attended; and we have no doubt that you will have duly profited by whatever useful hints or cautions its results may suggest.

9. We have derived much pleasure from the report of the chief engineer on the institution established with our sanction, to train European and native youths for the subordinate functions of the engineer and survey departments. The attainments of the pupils are not only highly satisfactory, so far as the immediate purposes of the institution are concerned, but encouraging as regards the prospects of success for a more extended scheme of native education. We observe that the course of instruction at this establishment is not confined to the technical details of engineering and surveying, but embraces the elements of a general scientific education, and that Captain Jervis the superintendant has voluntarily taken upon himself the irksome and difficult task of translating into the Mahratta and Guzerattee dialects, for the use of the pupils, some of the standard books of instruction in the European languages on arithmetic and geometry. We desire that Captain Jervis may be informed of the very great satisfaction with which we view this instance of zeal and application on his part, and the extremely favourable opinion which we have formed of the judgment and ability with which he has hitherto managed the institution under his charge.

10. What we have now noticed, comprises nearly the whole of your actual proceedings on the subject of education, within the period under review; but your late president, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Goodwin, have continued to discuss, in minutes which they have from time to time placed upon record, the comparative advantages of the plans of native education which Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Warden had respectively proposed for our consideration. You had been previously informed that we should come to a decision upon these plans, as soon as we should have received and considered the reports which you had required from the different collectors under your presidency. Those reports have since been received, and our deliberate opinion on the entire subject has been communicated to you in our letter dated 16th April 1828. You will have gathered from that despatch, that we, on the whole, concur in the more comprehensive, and we think, sounder views of your late governor; and you will have perceived that we have sanctioned the whole of his plans, which, as he has himself observed, are not inconsistent with those of Mr. Warden, but go beyond them. Because an attempt is made to communicate to the natives the elements of useful knowledge in their own languages, it by no means follows that to those who desire them, facilities should not be afforded for learning English. But such knowledge as suffices for the common purposes of life, may without doubt be easier taught to the natives in their own than in a foreign language. We are persuaded (and experience on the other side of the Peninsula confirms us in the opinion) that a desire for European knowledge and for the advantages connected with it, is the only effectual stimulus to the acquisition of the English language.

11. We perceive that the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras have given you full information of their measures for the education of the natives, and their communications, especially

I. PUBLIC.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

especially that of the Supreme Government, deserve to be diligently studied by you. We have expressed to both Governments our unqualified approbation of their proceedings, and, if those Governments have not already supplied you with copies of our despatches to them on this subject, we desire that application to that effect be made to them, and that our views, as expressed in those despatches, may be conformed to in your future proceedings, with such modifications as difference of circumstances may require, and with all due attention to economy.

12. In the letter now under reply, you submit to our favourable consideration the recommendation of the School-book Society, for appointing an officer in the public service to superintend the schools in Guzerat, and another in the Deccan. In sanctioning your general plan of public instruction, we of course intended to sanction a proper system of superintendence, but we presume that this subject will have undergone an entire re-consideration, on the receipt of our letter of 16th April 1828.

13. You also refer us to a letter from the committee of the society, in reply to a question which you had addressed to them respecting the progress made by the school established under their superintendence for teaching English at the Presidency. From this report you say, we shall observe "that the English school, though successful so far as it has gone, has as yet been very limited in its progress." The number, however, of the scholars, fifty Mahrattas and five Guzerattees, is not altogether discouraging; but their attainments appear to us to fall short of what might have been expected. You ascribe the limited success of this institution to the want of properly qualified teachers, and observe, that although a certain degree of knowledge can be imparted through the medium of the native languages, by persons entertained from among the natives themselves, "the English language and the higher branches of science can only be taught by well-educated Englishmen." You accordingly recommend to us, very earnestly, to send out one or more European teachers, "who should," you observe, "if possible, be of such a time of life as would render them likely to enter with ardour into the task imposed on them, and to acquire the languages of the country, without which, it is evident, they cannot instruct its inhabitants."

14. This request will be taken into consideration when we shall have received further particulars respecting the institution, which, as we learn from your letter of 21st November 1827, is about to be founded by a subscription among the natives for teaching the English language and English literature and science.

15. Our attention has been drawn to a proposal, submitted by Captain Sutherland, for the establishment of an institution for educating native revenue officers. Considerable discussion and correspondence appear to have taken place on this proposition, but you have never directly brought it to our notice. Mr. Warden, it seems, is adverse to the proposed institution; your late president was favourable to it.

16. Our means of judging of the expediency of such an institution are imperfect, but the evidence before us leads to the conclusion, that there is great room for improvement in the character of the native revenue officers, both in regard to their general moral and intellectual qualifications, and to their practical knowledge of the details of business; but that their deficiencies are at present greater in the former particular than in the latter. We acknowledge, however, that in the present state of society in India, we have less confidence in the efficacy of any moral tuition which can be imparted to the natives in a public school, than in the skilful employment of those means of rewarding good and discouraging bad conduct, which every Government has at its disposal. It is by appointing to situations in the service of the state those only who are distinguished by moral as well as by intellectual superiority; by rewarding, in proportion to their merits, those of your servants who deserve well, and by removing and punishing those who are unfaithful to their trust, that you can hope to elevate the moral character of the people of India, by strengthening their incentives to virtuous conduct, and by giving that importance to morality in their estimation, which is produced by the conviction that it stands foremost of all things in yours. The detail of the business of the Revenue department can at best be very impefectly taught in schools, and to be learned effectually, must be learned by practice in a collector's cutcherry. Mr. Chaplin's testimony to this last point is very explicit; and the opinion appears in itself reasonable. As the improvement, therefore, of the natives in general knowledge will have been provided for in the best manner you are able by your general arrangements, we do not see the necessity of a separate institution for the particular education of candidates for revenue employments. In the selection of natives to fill situations in our service, you will be guided of course by their qualifications only. Those who may be educated at your general institutions for education, will have the opportunity of acquiring higher qualifications than others and of showing that they have done so; but we desire that their superior advantages may end there; and that you will not consider yourselves under the necessity of appointing persons, educated at your institutions, to situations in any department for which they may prove unfit. You will make known to persons entering your institutions the exact terms on which they are received.

17. When you referred Captain Sutherland's plan to the consideration of Mr. Chaplin, you directed him to select and send some young natives to Captain Jervis's institution, "to be rendered competent to instruct other natives, if the present plan should be adopted; and to be fitted at all events for the able discharge of the public service in their own persons." Mr. Chaplin, on receiving those instructions, issued a public notice, inviting young men to pass an examination at Poona, in order that if found qualified in certain respects, they might proceed to Bombay, and be instructed under the superintendence of Captain Jervis in the branches of knowledge requisite for performing the duties of the revenue and judicial departments. Twenty-four youths having presented themselves in consequence of this

invitation, you, notwithstanding certain objections to the proceeding which occurred to you, considered yourselves bound to fulfil the pledge which had been held out to them. You will report to us the result of this experiment. We have little hopes of its success.

(30.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 18 Feb. 1829.

18. We take this opportunity of replying to your secretary's letter, dated 9th September 1826, requesting that we will send out the whole, or such part as we may think proper, of the books and instruments enumerated in two lists, one of books for the library of the Bombay Education Society, the other of books and philosophical instruments for the English school of that society.

19. The former of these lists you have, by some inadvertency, omitted to transmit to us. And we are not aware of the necessity which exists for our supplying books to form a library for the Education Society.

20. We are willing, however, to go to a moderate expense in providing such common books as may be required for the English school of the society. Many of the books included in the list submitted by you, are in our opinion ill chosen for the purpose; and the remainder, being among the most common English school-books, might, we should think, be more cheaply purchased in India, especially at Calcutta.

21. A set of philosophical instruments adapted for lectures is among the articles solicited by you; but this would form a more suitable appendage to the college now in course of establishment by the native community, than to the English school of the Education Society, the utility and success of which have hitherto been so limited. The consideration, therefore, of this part of your request is for the present postponed.

(31.)—EXTRACT of LETTER, in the Public Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, dated 8th July 1829.

(31.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 8 July 1829.

Para. 2. WE now reply to paragraphs 44 and 49 of your public letter, dated 13th August 1828, communicating to us the further progress of the subscription for the establishment of the Elphinstone professorships, which amounted on the 1st December 1827 to Rs 2,26,172, and was expected ultimately to realize three lacs, and recommending to our favourable consideration the request of the committee of subscribers, that a sum, which you propose should be equal to the amount subscribed by the natives, may be granted from the public money in aid of the undertaking.

3. The indication which this subscription affords of the capacity of the higher ranks among the natives to appreciate the advantages of improved education, and the value of European civilization, does honour both to themselves and to those who have held the reins of Government over them of late years, for to their fostering influence it is but just in some measure to attribute the growth of the new spirit of improvement.

4. We are ready and desirous to afford every proper encouragement to this spirit among the natives, and there cannot be a fitter means of bestowing such encouragement, than by assisting them in the meritorious undertaking in which they have now engaged. We are, therefore, disposed to view with favour your present recommendation, but to an immediate compliance with it there is an insurmountable obstacle, viz. the absence of any definite and well-digested plan for the attainment of the benefits which are sought. Until that deficiency be supplied, we can give no final answer to the application, since, before we can be justified in appropriating to any purpose so large a sum as that which is now solicited from us, we must be satisfied not only that the end aimed at is desirable, but that the means by which it is to be pursued are judiciously chosen.

(32.)—MINUTE of Sir *John Malcolm*, dated *Dhapooree*, 10th October 1829.

(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

THE letter from the honourable Court of Directors upon the subject of education has called my attention very forcibly to that important question, and after offering some general observations upon it, I shall refer particularly to the different institutions which have been formed at the Presidency for the purpose of training youth of all classes. I shall also notice in general the constitution of those public establishments, in which those we educate may look to find employment.

It will, I conclude, be admitted as a fact, that though our schools may give the elements of knowledge, it is only in its application and in the opportunities for the developement of that talent we cultivate, that success can be ensured to the efforts made for the improvement of our Indian subjects. It follows, therefore, that their education and the manner in which youth are brought up, should be suited to those occupations which the Government have the power of enabling them to pursue, and to the character and construction of the community among whom they are expected through their better education to obtain a respectable livelihood.

The East Indians, from their character as a community and increasing number, require primary consideration, and I shall shortly state my views regarding those objects, which I deem it for the interest of this class to pursue, and the aid Government can afford them towards their attainment.

The principal persons of this class have hitherto had their views much limited to employment in the public offices as writers and accountants, as sub-assistants and dressers in hospitals, or in the quarter-master general's, or survey branch as subordinate assistants. These are very respectable lines of life, but not calculated to raise a community to that rank in the society, to which every class has a right to aspire. Far less is that to be attained through meetings, speeches or memorials, or by any grant of privileges, or any equality of rights which can be conferred on this class. They must earn that honourable place in the population of our Indian territories, to which they should be encouraged to look, and aided to attain, through persevering industry, frugality and honesty. These qualities, displayed in all the detail and hazard of agricultural and commercial pursuits, as well as in the various branches of art and science, will lead to the attainment of a wealth and reputation, which will soon give them a weight and consideration in the community, which it is not in their power to obtain by other means.

Several measures* have recently been carried into effect, that tend to open new paths to this class of our subjects; I shall early propose others that will, I trust, still further extend their means of employment, and I am quite gratified by the conduct of the association of East Indians at Bombay, whose proceedings have hitherto been marked by moderation and good sense; and they will, I make no doubt, aided by the liberal policy of Government, succeed in their rational and laudable views of gradually raising the community to which they belong.

The proper place for the East Indians to strive for in the population of India is to become a useful and connecting link between the Europeans and natives, for which they are by their birth, their education and their religion, well suited. If they should remain from difference of climate or other causes a shade inferior to the Europeans with whom they may have to compete, in energy of character and knowledge, their education and means of adding to their information will generally give them many advantages over the natives engaged in similar pursuits.

The acquaintance of the East Indian from infancy with the English language will enable him to refer to every improvement of art and science in Europe, and these, until translations are greatly multiplied, must remain almost a dead letter to the other inhabitants of India.

The East Indian, though he may be in some points inferior to the European with whom he may have to compete in labour or in art, will have many advantages. His knowledge of the native languages and of the manners and usages of India will be greater, and his habits of life will render his expenses of living much less. This latter advantage it is of great importance to the lower classes of this community to preserve, for nothing but simplicity of clothing and diet, that approximates their mode of living much more to the natives than the Europeans, can ever enable them to keep their place, as mechanics and workmen in every branch of arts and manufacture.

With regard to the education of the natives subject to this Presidency, I am happy to find that the general sentiments I have stated in my minute upon that subject, under date the 11th April 1828, are in conformity with the sentiments expressed by the honourable the Court of Directors, in the despatch already alluded to, and there can, I trust, be no doubt that while every facility is afforded to natives desiring to learn English, the only practicable mode of diffusing useful knowledge is through the vernacular languages of the country.

18 Feb. 1829.

With respect to the general principles upon which our native education at Bombay is founded, they are liberal and wise, but in several points it is my intention to suggest a modification, if not a change of the established rules. To natives of the town and island of Bombay, schools will of course continue, and some of the establishments at the Presidency must always remain upon a scale that will admit of schoolmasters, and students (above 17 or 18 years of age) who resort to them from our provinces, being instructed in those branches of knowledge which will better enable them to fulfil their duty in instructing others, or if not so occupied, in improving themselves and becoming more qualified for public employment; but it is my decided opinion that native children or youths under 17 or 18 should not be brought to Bombay from the interior, and separated from their parents for the benefit of instruction. None that they can receive will be equal to the hazards incurred to their morals, and to that of weakening if not destroying those ties of caste and kindred which now bind Indian families and societies, and which, with all their defects, have advantages that should not be cast away until we can well supply their place with motives and duties that will equally or better promote the good order of society.

The promises given to parents and a desire to conform with the wishes of Government, made numbers send children on the first establishment of schools and institutions at Bombay, who under other circumstances would have been reluctant to do so; but still none of any rank could be tempted, even by the flattering prospect of future employment in the public service. The Mahomedan and Hindoo mother are alike adverse to part even for a period from their sons. It is to them they look for enjoyment and importance in life; a wife is often neglected, a mother is always respected. In this state of society there can be nothing more hurtful to the feelings than such separations, and the pain they create is aggravated by the just alarm parents have, of their children being brought up in a large and dissolute town like Bombay, where the mixture of all tribes causes much uneasiness to parents of high caste, lest their children should be polluted by improper intercourse.

Though the benefits from the Engineers' Institution and the Bombay native Education Society have been great, owing to the liberal spirit in which they were instituted, and the zeal and talent of those charged with their superintendence, they cannot be expected to effect more for the remote provinces of the presidency than in furnishing them with some well qualified surveyors and schoolmasters.

* Admitting them as Clerks and Pursers in the Marine, placing them at the Mint to be instructed in working a steam engine, and in the dock yards to be educated as joiners.

Appendix (I.)

(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

The expectation of the Engineer Institution supplying native revenue officers is not likely to be fulfilled, for though there may be many persons educated at this institution, well qualified so far as acquirements could recommend them for such offices, these persons will probably not be found such as from birth, influence or local reputation it may be expedient to select for employment to the exclusion of others, who, though with a less perfect education, are more eligible to promotion on other grounds. All advantages will be combined, when education is brought nearer to natives of rank and consideration in our provinces; and from the great progress already made, I have no doubt but with encouragement we shall soon have masters at the principal towns, equal to instruct others in almost every branch of knowledge and science. The Court of Directors appear not to have anticipated success from the proposed education of native public officers for the revenue branch, at the Engineer Institution of Bombay; but without imposing it as a duty, young men, who have a right from their character and connections to expect employment, might be encouraged to go to Bombay for their improvement; and certificates of their acquirements might be received as a recommendation to advancement.

It is my intention as president of the central school, to offer to the respectable committee who have the management of the affairs of that admirable establishment, some suggestions that much experience leads me to think might promote its success, my solicitude for which will ensure my being pardoned, even if my sentiments are not honoured by their concurrence.

There is little if any analogy between this establishment and those apparently of a similar nature in England. The pupils are of a different class, and belong to a community altogether opposite in character and condition. Such institutions in England have usually considerable property in land or in money. They, however, like the central school at Bombay, are chiefly supported by contributions, but how different are the motives that actuate those by whose humanity and liberality they are maintained. In England the subscriber is probably a parishioner, or settled for life in the vicinity of the establishment; other circumstances may give him an interest in its welfare, and lead him to contribute to its support. It may promote his local reputation. It may be useful instruction to his children to render them the instruments of charitable offices. Some of the pupils may be children of his dependants, or he may look to create an influence that will further his objects in life by standing forth as a generous benefactor to a popular charity.

None of these motives tend to increase or give permanence to charitable institutions in India. The community on which they depend is perpetually changing, and many causes tend to diminish subscriptions, few to increase them. We may perhaps always count upon enough of good feeling and generosity in the society to answer an urgent call for so excellent an institution as the central school, but every means should, I think, be adopted that can render this seminary less dependent than it now is, upon extraordinary contributions; and the adoption of these means will, in my opinion, promote instead of defeating the objects of this institution.

The Bombay central school should, I think, be strictly a charitable institution, and none received into it who were not so completely objects of charity, that their parents had actually not the power of supporting and educating them. There could, I conceive, be no objection, if it be practicable, to admit, with separate diet and clothing and accommodation, some parlour-boarders of both sexes, or to make a distinct branch of this establishment, the children belonging to which should be wholly maintained by their parents or guardians, nor should the Government be bound in any manner to provide for boys so educated, though being at the school, and passing through the classes with distinction, might prove to young men a recommendation to employment.

Vide Minute on Establishment of Joiners in the Dock Yard.

The charity boys should be clothed, fed and altogether maintained at the lowest possible rate; not only the economy of the establishment requires this, but the future success of these children, and their advancement as a class in the community. If educated with the habits of Europeans, they will, from causes already alluded to, be certain to fail, and those bred as mechanics will not obtain employment. I have already given my sentiments on this subject; I can only now add, that I know no seminary which produced better brought up young persons of this class than Dr. Bell's school at Madras, when it was conducted upon a very economical scale, and the boys were in the habit of doing every thing for themselves. They had for clothing, a coarse frock and trowsers, but neither hat nor shoes; a leathern cap and jacket were worn on Sundays. Their diet was the same as that of a native; tire and rice for breakfast, curry for dinner, and pepper-water for supper. They had no plates, knives or forks, but eat out of an earthenware dish, and had nothing allowed but a pewter or china spoon.

Tire is called Dhye on this side of India. It is a soured milk.

I have had an opportunity, during 35 years, of watching the progress of East Indians bred at this school, and I have seen them derive the greatest benefit from habits which, so far as their modes of life went, quite assimilated them with the natives of the country.

There are several persons of the first respectability among the East Indians at Bombay, who were brought up at Dr. Bell's school in the manner I have described. Among them I may mention Mr. Webbe* and Mr. Lundt, of the deputy surveyor-general's department, and Mr. Horne in the chief secretary's office, and Mr. Smith, now with the Rajah of Sattarah.

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* I applied to Mr. Webbe for information as to the manner of living at Dr. Bell's school when he belonged to it, and cannot refrain from giving his answer:

"To His Excellency Sir *John Malcolm*, &c. &c. &c., G. C. B.

"Sir,—According to your desire, I beg leave to state the following as the mode of treatment used in Dr. Bell's school, regarding the diet, clothing and care of the boys whilst I was in it.

"The boys had for their meals tire and rice, and in the rains, pepper-water and rice for breakfast, curry and rice for dinner, and pepper-water and rice or milk and rice for supper. These were served

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It may be practicable to make an alteration in the clothing and diet of the pupils at the central school; they may reduce expenses, and the servants of that establishment may probably be also reduced, when children of both sexes keep the school clean, dress their own victuals, and attend upon themselves; but a still greater saving will be produced when boys (unless under peculiar circumstances) are allowed to go out at an earlier age than they used to do; a proposition to which the committee will, I hope, consent, when they know the measures Government mean to adopt to secure their further education being associated with employment in the lines in which they are destined.

The Engineer Institution of Bombay merits particular attention. The reports of its progress are on record, and no establishment can promise better results; but this establishment will admit of some modifications that may diminish expense without detracting from its utility.

It will be necessary, in considering this subject, to view the objects of the institution and its actual condition.

The objects are defined in the regulations which, as the students were intended to fill offices in the revenue department, and to become surveyors and builders, provided that they should be instructed in those branches of knowledge, art and science, which were calculated to make them succeed in those lines for which they were destined.

The following is the actual condition of the seminary.

From an abstract of the list of students it appears there are,

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
European Department - - - -	7	8	–	15
Mahratta ditto, Engineer students -	9	8	–	24
Guzerattee ditto, Revenue ditto - -	16	8	–	24
Guzerattee ditto, Engineer ditto - -	5	5	6	16
		Total - -		79

The pay sanctioned by Government for the boys while under tuition at the institution, is as follows: European half caste boys, each 15 rupees a month. This sum is paid to a serjeant to clothe and feed them. The number of European boys is not limited, and those lads only are entitled to the allowance who are admitted into the institution from the English Education Society's charity schools. The sum drawn at present is 14 boys at 210 R' per month.

Revenue students, at 8 rupees a month each - - -	200	,,
Mahratta and Guzerattee Engineer students at present allotted to 40 boys, at 5 rupees each - - -	200	,,
Total monthly allowance for boys who may be considered on the foundation - - -	610	

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to us in an earthen dish, with a pewter or china spoon, on a mat and on the floor. The boys, I am sure, as it was often my case, could eat twice as much more as what was given for a meal, but a second supply was never allowed.

" Clothes were given three times a week to change; these were a coarse pair of trousers and a shirt; a jacket and a leather cap were the only additions made to the dress when the boys went to church or elsewhere. Shoes were not allowed, even if the parents or friends were desirous of supplying them.

" We slept on the floor on a country mat, without pillows or covering, except in the rains, when a light quilt was given to the boys. We felt no bad effects from this, as it was a brick floor. All kinds of exercise were allowed to the boys, and a play ground was enclosed for this purpose. We were indulged with bats and balls, and all sorts of amusement conducive to health, and to make us hardy and strong.

" The boys in the hospital were treated with great care; two nurses were attached to attend on them, and the food was agreeable to what the doctor used to direct, rice puddings, all sorts of broths and conjees, and a little wine occasionally was given, and the boys were clothed warm, had a bed and a cot to sleep on, and a quilt for a cover.

" The hours for learning were from eight in the morning till twelve at noon, and from two till five in the afternoon. We sat on benches and had tables to work on.

" This mode of treatment to orphan children is, in my opinion, the best that can be adopted in India; it makes them hardy, and it takes away a good deal of that high and foolish notion which the youth on this side generally imbibe the moment they leave the school. It would make them fit for any employment, and they would cheerfully be resigned to any state, should circumstances, after filling a higher situation, reduce them hereafter. I respectfully state this from experience; witness the many (some that are now on this side) from Dr. Bell's school, who are now doing well, they would not think it degrading should fortune so change, to eat their meals again from an earthen dish. We never knew the use of a knife and fork while at school, and I never handled one until I accompanied your Excellency on the first mission to Persia.

" I am, Sir, with respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
" Poona, 6th August 1829. (signed) " W. Webbe."

Appendix (I.)

(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

The pay of the students from the Engineer Institution, attached to Government offices, detailed in pages 5 and 6 of the regulations, is as follows:

The number of boys educated at this institution and attached to public offices is	34
Ditto passed, but declined to serve	2
Ditto educated at the institution, but left without passing an examination	71
Ditto expelled	8
Total	115

Boys reported ready to pass at this date for Government service, European	7
Mahratta Revenue students	16
Ditto Engineer ditto	9
Guzerattee ditto	5
Total	37

Every student is taught, in his mother tongue, and on the European system, arithmetic, book-keeping, logarithms, algebra, geometry, application of algebra to geometry, plain trigonometry, mensuration of heights and distances, mensuration of plains and solids, framing and estimates for buildings; the use of all instruments used in surveying and buildings; trigonometrical and revenue surveying; drawing, topographical, architectural, landscape and figure; the use of the globes to some;* the use of embankments; and, excepting the Revenue students, all the boys are instructed in carpentry, and are practised in models. The following is the pay to which they are entitled by covenant:

Sub-assistant surveyors and builders, for the first three years	30	Rˢ per mensem.
In the last two years of his apprenticeship	45	"
Assistant surveyors and builders, for the first five years	60	"
Ditto for the second five ditto	80	"
Ditto for the third five ditto	100	"
Surveyor and builders	180	"
Allowance to a sub-assistant surveyor and builder when in the field on survey duties, a subaltern's tent; but from the public stores one country poney from the commissariat.		
Four Lascars for public instruments	40	"
Three bullocks for the carriage of a subaltern's tent	15	"
Two ditto, private baggage	10	"
Grain, forage, boy, and shoeing of a poney	20	"
Total - Rˢ	580	

Allowance to a sub-assistant surveyor and builder when employed in building only, at more stations than one, a subaltern's tent from the public stores, one country poney from the commissariat.

Two Lascars for carrying instruments	28 Rˢ
Three bullocks for the carriage of subaltern's tent	15
Two ditto for private baggage	10
Grain, forage, boys, shoeing of poney	20

The objections that appear in operation to the Engineers' Institution are its monthly expense; but a still greater one, however, is entailed by the pay which Government is bound by covenants to give to those who qualify themselves for public employment.

This pay is assigned as a right for acquirements before the character of the youth is sufficiently developed to show that his conduct is equal to his talent, or that his constitution will enable him to go through the laborious duties of survey, or other branches of the service to which he is destined.

From the institution being at Bombay, where there is a great demand for talent, some of the boys, after their education has been completed at the public expense, leave the branch for which they have been educated to follow other lines, and in these they are often aided by individuals who take an interest in their welfare. It appears indeed, from what I have stated, that no less than 71 had left it in three years without passing examination.

A number of youths have been sent into the engineers' and survey departments; a few have proved themselves highly qualified, and some give considerable promise; but others have, either from the want of energy or negligence, or the indifference of those under whom they are placed, become mere writers and copiers of plans in offices.

The pay of these youths was perhaps wisely fixed high to give an impulse and encouragement that was required on the foundation of a new institution; but this purpose has been answered, and under the changes that have since been determined upon, and the various paths which are now opened to enable youths of all classes to achieve their own advancement, the Engineers' Institution cannot be kept upon its present liberal footing without sanctioning a pay in their progress through the public service to those who are educated at it, which would render their possession of high salaries almost exclusive, and cause those of the same class in life, bred at other establishments, to be disheartened and discontented, and thus impede instead of forwarding the general diffusion of useful knowledge.

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* This remains to be taught.

From a conviction of these facts, I should propose the abolition of the Engineers' Institution upon its present footing, and its restoration with other duties under the name of the Government Institution, with a superintendant, and an establishment for instruction of the same nature as the Engineers' Institution.

The following is the plan on which I would propose to remodel this institution for the public instruction:

The monthly stipends sanctioned by Government for the pupils of the Engineers' Institution are 15 rupees to each European, 8 rupees to each revenue student, and 50 rupees to each boy in training for the engineers' and quartermaster-general's departments; and Government must no doubt fulfil towards those now at the institution, whenever they shall pass their public examination, the stipulations for employment in the public service which were established by authority. Henceforward, however, all the youths admitted, whether European or Native, shall receive from the institution no pecuniary allowance, but merely gratuitous instruction, nor shall these latter have any direct claim on Government from the mere circumstance of having been so *educated* for future service or pension; henceforward youths shall not be taken indiscriminately into the institution, but admitted from any public or private school, from any department, civil or military, throughout this presidency, of manifest superior intellect, good conduct, and a disposition to acquire the higher branches of useful knowledge. The selection of such youths shall rest with the heads of offices and departments, and at stated intervals they shall be sent to the superintendant of the institution in Bombay, with certificates of recommendation, specifying the degree of knowledge they had previously obtained, the aptitude they may have evinced for any particular pursuit, (in order that the same may be cultivated and improved), and containing an agreement on the part of their parents or guardians to conform to all the rules prescribed by Government for conducting the studies and duties of the institution. The offices or departments sending youths for instruction will take steps for having them maintained in Bombay while under tuition; and when they have completed their studies and passed a final examination, each lad shall be returned (with a certificate from the superintendant setting forth the same and announcing any prizes or distinctions he may have obtained) to the department from which he was received. Such testimonials will form documents of his good conduct and claims to further advancement.

The course of instruction now pursued in the institution in mathematical and physical science, both *theoretical* and practical, shall be continued, keeping in view especially its application to the useful purposes of life; and as circumstances admit, it shall be from time to time still further extended. The purposes of the institution being thus changed from a limited to a general nature and use, and being open not only to all branches of the service, but to all youth under this presidency to acquire the privilege, the denomination of "Engineer Institution," under which it at present exists, shall be changed to that of the "Government Institution," the superintendant to be styled "Superintendant of Public Instruction," and the whole establishment to be placed under the immediate control of the Governor in Council, instead of the Chief Engineer. With a view of maintaining discipline, youths who may be dismissed from the institution for any impropriety or negligence, shall not be employed in the public service without the special sanction of the Governor in Council.

The regimental schools for European, East Indian, and Native children appear upon an excellent plan. They have occupied much of the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Bradford, whose efforts to promote education in the army have been very successful. I have given the most particular attention to the subject, but have little to suggest, except that I think there is so great an advantage in the European and East Indian boys remaining till ten or twelve years of age with parents that are respectable, that I would not recommend their ever being removed in such cases to the central school at Bombay, but being apprenticed at once or annexed to one of the public departments. The chief ground upon which I would recommend this is the much greater economy of the education and the more frugal habits given to the youth. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The care of good parents, or when orphans, that of some respectable person to whose charge they may be devolved, combined with that strict discipline in observance of which they are reared, gives them advantages which are perhaps equal to those they would obtain from being at the central school.

The numbers at the regimental school being seldom great, the attention paid them is considerable. The school is in fact the pride of every well-regulated corps, and I have seldom been more gratified than by the late inspection of several; that of the Battalion of artillery at Ahmednuggur consists of boys, some of whom I found well advanced in reading, writing and arithmetic, and some ready from their age (being twelve and thirteen) to enter as apprentices to the store and other departments. The calculation of the whole expenses of a boy brought up at this school, including every thing but his lodging, was only five rupees per mensem, and the parents were quite willing that they should enter the arsenal or any establishment at that place, with no more than that allowance for two or three years, and without any obligation for their being kept, unless they proved useful at the termination of their apprenticeship. These boys, when fit, could be placed on the establishment at the pay to which their progress entitled them; or if they evinced superior talent for any other line, they might be transferred to it, or allowed the benefit of more extended instruction at the Government Institution, by being sent to Bombay, where they would become qualified to contend for the prizes of higher employment.

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(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

I found the regimental school of the artillery at Ahmednuggur conducted upon the most economical principles, but there was evidently no deficiency either in dress or food. The calculated expense of a boy in one of His Majesty's corps on this establishment is five rupees and a half a month.

The horse artillery at Poona reckon 10 rupees for each boy, which I must think is more than necessary, but still it is less by one-third than the calculated expense at the central school, and this is a point to which we cannot give too much attention, for upon the strictly frugal habits given in their earliest years to East Indian boys must ever depend their success in life, and, so far as their employment is concerned, the economy of the public service.

With respect to the education of the boys of native corps, the present regimental schools appear to me to be upon an improved and good footing, but I would strongly deprecate our proceeding further. I have already given my reasons for this opinion, and those I have stated in this minute regarding the impolicy of removing native boys at an early age from their parents, applies more forcibly to sepoys than to any other class. We must not deceive ourselves by thinking that the prompt acquiescence which habits of obedience make these gallant men testify to any innovation upon their habits or usages, is a pledge of such being safe, nor is it from the abstract merit of the measure that we are to judge its effect. Our rule has and must continue to have many enemies. It is only through the facility and attachment of our native troops that it can be assailed, and to them therefore the artful, the discontented, and the seditious will ever look as the dupes or instruments that are to promote their schemes of sedition. The habits, the prejudices, and the superstitions of our native troops render them singularly liable to have their feelings, their apprehensions and their passions worked upon. The mere elements of education, which is all we can give, will never remove the great body of our native troops above their actual condition, in a degree that will preserve them from the evil impressions that may be made upon their minds by those of superior intelligence of their own country. These may often have an object in making them believe that every change, and particularly such as go to weaken the ties of caste and kindred, is part of a plan to effect their ruin as a community, and to change not only their habits, but their religion. It is argued by many that it will be useful to have, through changes, a separation in our native subjects, and some classes upon whom we can better depend than others; but my opinion is exactly opposite. To me it appears that once compelled to count numbers, we are lost, and that our existence in India depends upon the general impression which the great population of that country entertain of our toleration, justice and desire for the prosperity of all, not a part, of the inhabitants of our great empire.

Vide Minute 4 April 1828.

The subject of the medical instruction for hospital assistants will require revision. The chief point will be to render their pay and rise more gradual. Numbers of this class are ruined by possessing at too early an age the means of dissipation. The East Indians introduced into this line should have less pay in their first grades, while higher objects might be opened to the ambition of those who proved themselves equal to superior trust. I confess I am unconvinced by any argument I have yet heard, that this class might not be sufficiently educated in India, to perform many minor duties in the service which now occupy much of the time of the surgeons from England, and compel Government from increasing expense in this department to recur to reductions that may terminate in deteriorating one of the most essential classes of public servants, and decreasing the reputation of the medical establishment of India. If our efforts in bringing forward East Indians and natives to a degree of proficiency in this line succeed, the ends of economy will be answered by reducing the number of surgeons from England, and in this view the Native Medical Institution merits much attention, particularly as it appears to me this might with advantage be made a seminary also for bringing up youth intended for hospital mates and apothecaries.

The expense of the Native Medical Institution is at present 784 rupees per mensem. Its objects are liberal and wise, being to introduce a knowledge of medicine among our native subjects according to European principles, by the training of native doctors for the civil and military branches of the service. It has been instituted more than three years, and some of the pupils have made considerable progress; but though several of these have been sent to European corps as apprentices, and posted to native regiments, none are deemed by its able superintendant to be so complete as he could wish, even in the elementary parts of their education. This is ascribed by Mr. M'Lennan to his not having been as yet able to prepare works sufficient for their instruction, nor does he expect to finish the translations he proposes to make, in less than two or three years. Fifteen medical treatises have been lithographed, or are nearly ready for the press, and the superintendant counts upon as many more being necessary to complete the original plan of giving to the natives a library of European medical science. From the inquiries I have made in the country, I must anticipate a gradual but most beneficial result from the establishment of the medical school, though I think some modifications may be made with advantage in its constitution. I propose that the superintendant at Bombay should take no more boys, and that he dispense as soon as he can, with one of the moonshees, unless that should interfere with translations, and of these I think the further translations from Sanscrit may be omitted without any loss to science. Further, that he should send the students now with him to employment or practice in the country as soon as they are prepared, and discharge those who are unwilling or unable to learn the medical profession.

If one moonshee can be discharged, and the number of students gradually reduced to ten, a great saving would be effected, and supposing the first student had 20 rupees, and the second 12 rupees each, instead of eight, an emulation would be excited, and the superintendant would be furnished with aid in instruction, from their remaining longer with the institution.

From the benefit I have before stated which must result from uniting work with instruction, I think the present plan of educating boys in hospitals who are meant for hospital assistants, apothecaries, &c. is better, but there will remain to the native institution a field of great importance; from it all vaccinators should be furnished with native assistants. They might also be allowed for collectors' establishments, and in many cases for gaols. In all those employments the native medical person should be furnished with the works translated by Mr. M'Lennan, accompanied with a moderate supply of medicine, and allowed to practise, for this would reconcile them to a moderate pay from Government, and they would soon attain a superiority over the present ignorant practitioner, and gain a profitable popularity.

Every civil surgeon or vaccinator might be allowed to attach to those assistants one or more pupils, and a preference should be given to the boys most distinguished in the native schools of the town, who desired to follow the medical profession; such boys might be allowed four or five rupees per mensem, and when (being of the age of 16 or 17) they showed talent and industry, they might be sent to the medical school at Bombay, where they would strive for that employment as assistants, which would be given when vacancies occurred in the public service, as prizes to the best conducted and most distinguished students.

It has been suggested by the able superintendant of this school, that it would be an advantage if English were taught in this institution, and sufficient of instruction might be given to enable the most forward of the students to understand medical prescriptions. A work that simplified this necessary branch of science to an East Indian and native student would be of great value, and its knowledge, as well as that of English, would, I think, be much facilitated if a class of East Indians was added to the native medical school, and boys, after passing a short apprenticeship upon no more allowance than was enough for their subsistence, were sent for further instruction as hospital assistants, and in this line their advancement in the public service should be made the prizes for which they laboured, and the struggle for those should be open to all, wherever educated.

There are several schools of the Native Education Society in Bombay, and at the out-stations.*

The schools of the native society at the Presidency have, and will continue to send out the best schoolmasters to the country; but I would propose that while every effort is made to add to the qualifications of the teachers so detached, the numbers be limited. They are only required at our provincial capitals. These should be well supplied, and sufficient teachers should always be at them, to enable the best qualified to make half yearly circuits of the smaller towns and villages to distribute books, to give instructions and to make reports upon the qualifications of the village schoolmasters and the progress of the pupils.

The pay of the schoolmasters sent from Bombay might be graduated according to their attainments, as it would be very desirable at towns like Poona and Ahmednuggur to have some of superior acquirements, who might have ushers under them to take their duties when absent on visitation. In the proposed reform of the Engineers' Institution, some natives educated at it possessing information, learning and science, might be well distributed among our principal towns, and their stations with those of the grades below them would become objects of ambition, and be conferred as prizes on those who hereafter added certificates of high character to superior acquirements. By limiting the number of these schoolmasters, the society would be enabled, if necessary, to increase their pay, and we should not disturb by change the present village establishments, but gradually improve them; and it is through exciting locally a desire of knowledge, we can alone hope to attain the objects we desire to accomplish.†

The schools of the different missionary societies are very numerous, but they are much limited to the coast extending from Goa to Bassein. They teach both sexes, and from their institutions being well-regulated are making a silent but gradual progress in diffusing knowledge. As youth acquire at all these schools the elements of reading, writing and accounts, we may expect, when objects of ambition are presented, that scholars bred at them will, like others, become competitors, and if they desire to obtain situations as schoolmasters, they should have the opportunity afforded them of proving their fitness by examination.

I observe from the report of the Scottish mission, that 100 rupees is deemed in the Concan a fair remuneration to a schoolmaster. This might be the minimum to the schoolmasters sent from the education society, while the scale might rise as high as 250, and the latter salary would become augmented from the pay or presents of parents of rank, who sent their sons to a highly qualified teacher.

Many references have, I find, been made to collectors and others who had local information regarding village schools. Among the answers to these, one of the fullest is from Mr. Williamson, dated Kaira, the 27th July 1828.

Mr. Williamson recommends pay to schoolmasters, small prizes and prospect of employment to the boys who distinguish themselves; and his opinions on this point quite correspond with my own, and with those of the best informed persons I have consulted. He also recommends a local school for teaching English, which on a limited scale I approve, as it would aid (a most desirable object) in reducing the pay of English writers under this presidency.

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* I have already stated my strong objections to boys of a tender age being encouraged to go to Bombay; but as those are schools of charity, Government can do no more than to refrain from using its influence to make them proceed there, and to incur no expense whatever on that account.

† It would be necessary to give to each of those superior teachers a defined circle which he could easily visit, and to him would be committed the care of distributing books and of reporting on the general state and progress of education.

Appendix (I.)

(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

The principal and almost only part of this subject on which I differ from Mr. Williamson, is respecting the classification and pay in the small towns and villages to schoolmasters; I think it will be better to leave the gradual improvement of the qualifications of the masters to the operation of the system of annual visits of the superior teachers in cities and circles; and I am of opinion that, independent of allowances received from boys, five rupees per mensem to the master where the boys exceeded 30, and three rupees when below, would be sufficient remuneration. I further think that this pay should be charged to the gaum khurch or village expense, which would identify the school with the village constitution, and raise its value in the opinion of the community.

A certain number of boys might be admitted gratuitously when the parents could not pay even the small sum usual; but these should be designated charity children, and, as such, separated from the others. This distinction would operate in preventing men who can pay attempting to have their children educated for nothing.

Mr. Boyd, the acting collector at Ahmednuggur, in a letter to Mr. Norris, under date the 17th of August, recommends a plan similar in principle to that of Mr. Williamson, and both agree in an opinion, in which I completely concur, that prizes should be distributed in medals, money, books or cloth, to encourage the boys; and to those who particularly excel, and who desire to enter the public service, small salaries should be assigned of a few rupees per mensem in the cutcherry of the collector or the adawluts as copyists, from whence they could rise, if deserving, to the office of karkoon. This, I am satisfied, is the only effectual way of promoting education in our provincial capitals. In villages or small towns, the best scholars might have lesser prizes, and the cleverest might be taken into employ in the district cutcherry.

While in the Southern Mahratta country at Poona, and when on my late tour to the eastward, I communicated with many of the most respectable native inhabitants, as well as with the principal schoolmasters and with the fathers of some of the children. All asked me the same question, To what immediate and specific objects is this education to lead? When I mentioned the intention I have now stated of giving small prizes and opening the path to promotion in the public service to those who added to education perseverance and good conduct, they appeared delighted, and said all would learn, in the hope of such distinction.

The plan I have proposed may, I am assured, be introduced upon principles of economy. The most popular and useful of the translations published at the lithographic establishments might be given as prizes, with small medals struck at the Mint, from the value of one to five rupees. A turban or small present in money might be given to the boy who entered the collector's cutcherry; and in that, arrangements could, I am satisfied, be easily made, without putting the Government to any expense whatever. The pay of a karkoon, whose duties in copying papers could be done by these boys, would maintain three of them, and changes would make vacancies every year.

Where any of the youth showed superior qualities, and desired to prosecute their studies, they might, at the recommendation of the collector, be aided to proceed to Bombay, and to obtain further instruction, either at the schools of the Education Society, or at the Government institution, where they might, through proved superiority at examinations, recommend themselves to appointment as teachers, or in any other line in which their attainments entitled them to preference.

The schools of the missionary societies, as well as those who are brought up privately, must, as before stated, have a right to stand for prizes at every public examination. The object is to diffuse knowledge, and this is attained in whatever way it is acquired. Indeed it will be the happiest result of our labours when instruction is sought, and obtained free of all aid from Government.

I have given my sentiments most fully upon the inexpediency as well as impracticability of conveying general instruction to our native subjects in India through the medium of the English language, but I by no means desire to express an opinion that schools for that purpose should not be extended. While records of offices, a part of judicial proceedings, and all correspondence and accounts, are written in English, there will be profitable employment for all who learn to read and write this language; and a familiarity with it will open to those who possess it new sources of knowledge, and qualify them to promote improvement. From English schools being established at no place but Bombay, the pay of writers and accountants is immoderately high; and when these move from the Presidency, they require still higher wages, and when well qualified they can from their limited numbers command almost any pay they demand. This introduces a tone of extravagance of demand from this class of persons in all our departments. Of some remedies for this evil I shall speak hereafter; but the real mode to decrease price is to multiply the article.* English schools should be established or encouraged at Surat and Poona, and I look to the small colony of East Indians about to be established at Phoolsheher with great hope of aid in this as in other branches of improvement. The grounds upon which these expectations rest will be explained in a separate minute. Suffice it at present to observe, that from the liberality of Government, combined with the character of some of the persons who will form part of this establishment, I look with the most sanguine expectation to its success in every way, but in none more than as a seminary for the instruction of youth in every branch of useful knowledge.

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* The excellent English schools at Masulipatam and other towns of the Madras presidency have so lowered the pay of English writers, that one equally qualified with the Bombay purvoe at 40 rupees per mensem, can be hired on the Madras establishment for 20 and 25 rupees, and so in proportion through all the grades.

The promotion of education, as well as the economy, efficiency and integrity of the public service, must, I am positive, depend upon a complete revision of public offices and establishments, civil and military; and unless this is done, all attempt at real improvement and reform will prove temporary and futile; nor must this revision be partial; it must extend to all branches of the service, and be rigorously enforced. I shall not enter upon the details of the plan I desire to propose. If the principles I recommend are adopted, these can be easily settled. The fundamental principle upon which the plan I mean to propose must rest is, that offices and other establishments should be so constituted as to become a regular service, governed by rules that admitted a latitude of selection, but debarred all introduction (unless in extraordinary and special cases) of persons to the higher places who had not gone through the lower grades of official service. To effect this, it would be necessary to class all offices, civil, political, military and marine, and the pay of each class should be fixed, with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed, and the qualities necessary for the persons employed; the demand upon their time and talent, and the degree of trust and responsibility attached to the stations they occupied.

I propose that there should be in each department a first and second class, with pupils and boys.

The pay of each class to be fixed on a moderate scale; but in order to reward talent and conduct and excite to exertion, I would institute a separate list, entitled "The Class of Merit," to an increase of allowance from which men of all classes may entitle themselves by individual claims. These, at present, it is often difficult to reward, without burthening the office with an increase of expense and establishing a precedent that renders, in nine cases out of ten, that expense permanent.

The number of boys will depend upon the extent of the office.

They should be entertained by the heads of offices, and these should have, until two years of their service had expired, the right to discharge them for bad conduct, idleness or incompetency.

The pay of these boys, who might be taken as young as ten or twelve, should not be more than sufficient for their subsistence and clothing; after a service of two years they would become pupils, in which grade they should serve two or three years at least. They should not be liable to be discharged from this grade by persons in charge of subordinate offices without the sanction of the head of the department, and no person filling a place in the first or second classes in offices should be promoted or discharged without the approbation or sanction of Government. This usage already obtains in regard to the discharge of persons whose pay is above 30 rupees per mensem; but it must be made equally strict as to promotion, or the objects of Government will be completely disappointed.

By constituting public offices upon the above principles, many and serious advantages will be obtained.

A great saving will accrue to the public; for men, when guarded from those supersessions which too often follow the change of heads of offices, and certain of rise in proportion of their merits (for it is far from my intention to recommend the dull routine of seniority), will be contented with less pay, and particularly as a class of merit will be open to their ambition. They will also, from entering younger and having been compelled to live upon small means, have more frugal habits than at present; but one of the most important results will be the stimulus it must give to education; for while admission into public offices as boys may be the prize for which the youth at the central and other schools contend; those that aspire to promotion in the more scientific department will have to prove their competency by their performances, or by the examinations they have passed, and the prizes they have obtained at the Government institution. There will be another and great advantage in the power which Government will possess of forming new establishments on emergency for any department that it is necessary to increase or create; those who have any experience in India must know how often and how deeply the public interests are exposed to suffer from the defects of our pay departments and others in this particular.

It may be argued by some, that this plan will diminish the influence of the head of a department.

It will not, I am positive, diminish it in any manner injurious to the public interests. Patronage will be limited, but a latitude will be given to the selection of merit; and from the little connection there is between the European heads of departments and those employed under them, we may always, under the rules I have proposed, anticipate that being exercised with a fair view to the public service, and a just consideration of the claims of individuals; it is not meant that this plan should affect incumbents who have claims from their character or service. Its operation will be in a great degree prospective.

It will, no doubt, exclude, except on extraordinary occasions, Europeans from the public offices and departments. But this I deem no disadvantage. It affects patronage, and may defeat the hopes of some meritorious and able men, but it will prevent many from suffering serious disappointment, by coming to India for employment that cannot be realized.

A few situations may, if thought expedient, be left open for this class, but they should be so under the distinct appellation of uncovenanted assistants, and be quite separate from the classes I have stated. The high pay European writers require, and no doubt very often merit, in offices, from their superior energy and talent, has tended, more than any cause I know, to introduce higher rates in all our offices, and too often to encourage ruinous habits of expense in those belonging to them.

East Indians and natives of connection and influence will no longer be able to obtain at once the high station they now do in offices. This I consider will not be more beneficial to Government than to individuals, who will hereafter have to work their way gradually to the

employments

(32.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 10 Oct. 1829.

employments at which they aim, and their characters will be formed by the efforts they are compelled to make before they can attain the objects of their ambition.

The above are the general outlines of a plan by which the progress of useful education and improvement of offices and establishments may, I conceive, be so combined as most essentially to promote the economy, integrity and efficiency of the public service. The details will require to be examined and settled with great care by a committee I mean to propose for the purpose, while I myself am engaged in inquiries that will enable me to lay before the Board the mode in which I propose to apply the principles I have stated, in the reform and revision of some of the most important departments under this Government.

(signed) *J. Malcolm.*

(33.)—EXTRACT from LETTER of the *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, dated 26th April 1830.

(33.) Letter from the *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to the *Bengal* Government, 26 April 1830.

THE Engineer Institution forms a considerable item of charge under the original rules. Boys received while attached to the institution a certain allowance, and were entitled, apparently without reference to their general conduct and acquirements, to a progressive increase of salary on leaving it for the public service, which they were at liberty to quit, and if so disposed, to apply themselves to other pursuits, after having received the benefits of the institution. These rules have recently been modified, and hereafter it is intended that no pecuniary allowance shall be made to pupils: instruction only will be afforded gratuitously, without any pledge that when qualified they shall be admitted into the public service; but with the exception of the discontinuance of the allowance of the pupils, no further reduction of expense appears to be contemplated. Although the success of the institution appears to be considerable, still, in our judgment, it has not been such as at the present period of financial difficulty to justify the expense which attends it. Having consulted the late military committee of finance as to the expediency of maintaining the institution on its present footing exclusively for military purposes, we have the honour to submit a copy of the communication received from them on the subject, and beg to state our entire concurrence in the opinion that the expense of maintaining a separate institution might be saved, and that the elementary instruction requisite for East Indian and native youths intended for employment in the lower grades of the public service, both in the civil and military branches, may be acquired in the various public and private schools at the different Presidencies, fostered, as they now are, by the liberality of the Government, and that hereafter there may be expected to be no want of well qualified candidates for employment. We accordingly beg to recommend that all expenses connected with the Engineers' or Government Institution at Bombay be henceforth discontinued.

The actual charge during the year 1828–29, was Rs 35,756.

(34.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to the Governor in Council a *Bombay*, dated September 29th, 1830.

(34.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 29 Sept. 1830.

Para. 1. SINCE your letter of the 1st November 1827, in this department, we have not received from you any general account of your proceedings on the subject of native education. We are desirous of receiving from you a full report of the measures for the extension and improvement of education among the natives of your Government, which may have been taken by you, subsequently to the receipt of our letter of 16th April 1828.

2. We have received a Minute, recorded by your president, under date the 10th of October 1829, which proposes several modifications in the plan already in progress, and contains various suggestions, deserving of attentive consideration, on the means of encouraging mental improvement among the natives. On some of these we shall defer pronouncing any opinion, till we are informed of the result of the deliberate consideration to which they will doubtless have been subjected by your Board. There are others of which, as being immediately connected with the subject of the present despatch, we shall make particular mention.

3. Sir John Malcolm proposes, that the Engineer Institution, the success of which, and the ability with which it is managed, have attracted our attention on a former occasion, should no longer be restricted to the limited purpose indicated by its name, but should be called the Government Institution, and opened to the natives generally; or at least to all native youths who, at any private or public school, or in any department of the public service, have manifested "superior intellect, good conduct, and a disposition to acquire the higher branches of useful knowledge." He also proposes, that Government should renounce the practice of allowing salaries to the students, but should continue to bear the whole expense of their instruction.

4. As the Engineer Institution already affords the means of acquiring the elements of a scientific education, and as it will in all probability become better and better adapted to that end, as the scientific treatises translated into the native languages become more numerous, the suggestion of Sir John Malcolm would, if adopted, place within the reach of a large class of natives good scientific instruction, through the medium of their own language. Unless, therefore, weighty objections, which did not occur to Sir John Malcolm when he composed his Minute, should have presented themselves to your minds, on subsequent deliberation, you will consider yourselves authorized to adopt the proposed measure, without a reference to us.

5. The practice of granting pecuniary allowances to students could only be proper while

the establishment was in its infancy, and should be abolished without delay, if, as your president conceives, and as there seems strong reason to suppose, the institution has firmly established itself, and has acquired the confidence of the natives. We are also inclined to think, that those who receive gratuitous instruction should be limited to a certain, though considerable number, and that admission on the foundation should be a reward of previous attainments and good conduct; all extra pupils, beyond the fixed number, being required to pay for their education. This rule has been adopted with great advantage at some of the colleges established by the Supreme Government. On the expediency, however, of introducing it on your side of the peninsula, we shall be willing to defer to your judgment.

6. The medical school appears from the statements of the Medical Board to have made considerable progress, and the exertions of the superintendant, Dr. M'Lennan, in compiling and translating medical works for the use of the school, appear to be most unremitting. Your president proposes, that appointments in the public service should be given as prizes to the most deserving students of this institution; a suggestion which seems worthy of adoption.

7. With respect to the more extensive project of providing teachers for the elementary schools, those teachers being themselves educated in the schools of the native Education Society at the Presidency; it is the opinion of your president that such teachers should be appointed only to the principal towns, and in sufficient number to enable the best qualified of them to "make half yearly circuits of the smaller towns and villages, to distribute books, to give instruction, and to make reports upon the qualifications of the village schoolmasters and the progress of the pupils." He recommends that exertions should be made rather to raise the qualifications of the teachers appointed by Government, than to multiply their number.

8. Without expressing any opinion on these suggestions, which will doubtless have received from your Board that full consideration to which they are entitled, we concur in the general views which they indicate.

9. It is our anxious desire to afford to the higher classes of the natives of India, the means of instruction in European science, and of access to the literature of civilized Europe. The character which may be given to the classes possessed of leisure and natural influence, ultimately determines that of the whole people. We are sensible, moreover, that it is our duty to afford the best equivalent in our power to these classes, for the advantages of which, the introduction of our Government has deprived them; and for this and other reasons, of which you are well aware, we are extremely desirous that their education should be such as to qualify them for higher situations in the civil government of India, than any to which natives have hitherto been eligible.

10. That the time has arrived when efforts may be made for this purpose, with a reasonable probability of success, is evidenced by various facts, one of the most striking of which is, the liberal subscription which has recently been raised among the natives under your presidency for the foundation of an institution, at which instruction is to be given in the English language and literature, and in European science, through the medium of the English language.

11. To this projected institution we have already, at your recommendation, expressed our willingness to afford liberal support, but we delayed authorizing any specific subscription, in consequence of our not having received, either from yourselves or from the native subscribers, any mature and well-digested plan.

12. We have since received from the Supreme Government a further report of the progress of the seminaries for the education of the natives which have been established under the presidency of Bengal. The success of those institutions has been in the highest degree satisfactory; and the various experiments which have been made in that part of India have afforded so much valuable experience, that we now no longer feel that uncertainty which we expressed in our despatch last referred to, with respect to the choice of means, for an end we have so deeply at heart.

13. Among the native colleges which now exist and flourish in Bengal, none has had so great success as the Anglo-Indian College, which originated like the proposed Elphinstone Institution, in a subscription among the natives, and is directed to the same objects. This college is partly supported by Government, and is under the inspection of the general committee which has been appointed by the Supreme Government for the superintendence of public instruction.

14. In forming a plan for the Elphinstone Institution, it is of course proper that the wishes of the subscribers should be consulted. They however, like the natives who established the Anglo-Indian College, would, we have little doubt, be willing that the institution should be under your general superintendence, and a committee of their own body might be associated in the management, with some officer or officers of Government, in such manner as you might judge most advisable.

15. If the subscribers are willing to acquiesce in such an arrangement, we authorize you to concert with them a plan for the formation of the projected institution, taking the Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta generally for your model; and if the plan when completed should not differ very materially from that of the college last mentioned, we authorize you to make such donation or such annual subscription to the Elphinstone Institution as may appear to you advisable, with reference to the importance of the object in view.

16. We have desired the Supreme Government to furnish you with such documents as will put you fully in possession of the necessary information; and we now enclose as numbers in the packet copies of our despatches to that Government, dated 5th September 1827 and

29th

Appendix (I.)

(34.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 29 Sept 1830.

29th September, No. 39, of 1830, from which you will be more fully informed of our sentiments on many subjects connected with native education.

17 You will perceive from those despatches and from the proceedings of the Supreme Government that the Sanscrit College at Calcutta has been rendered a highly valuable seminary for the instruction of the natives in useful knowledge, and we are anxious that this should likewise be the case with the college at Poona. We sanctioned in a former letter the addition of an English branch to that institution, and we wish to be informed of the results which have arisen from this extension of its plan

18 You will also report to us whether the deficiency formerly complained of, in the number of persons qualified to fill the situation of law officers in the several courts under your presidency still continues to exist, and to what degree the Poona College has contributed to supply that deficiency

19 We desire that you will transmit to us annual reports upon the progress of the Poona College, and of the other institutions for the education of the natives which exist, or may hereafter be established, under your presidency.

We are, &c.

London, (signed) *W Astell,*
29 September 1830. *R Campbell,*
&c &c

(35.)—EXTRACT MINUTE of Sir *John Malcolm*, on his Administration of the Bombay Government, dated November 30, 1830

(35.) Minute of Sir *J Malcolm*, 30 Nov 1830

219 PREVIOUSLY to my arrival, education had received great encouragement at Bombay; schools and institutions had been established upon the most liberal principles to promote the improvement of all classes of the community, and individuals have vied with Government in their efforts to effect this object The progress which had been made attracted the attention of the Court of Directors, who, giving general approbation to the measures which had been adopted, expressed an opinion of the expediency of modifying some part of the system which had been introduced Their despatch called my attention to the whole subject, and I have given my sentiments at considerable length upon it in the Minute noted in the margin, in which I proposed some alteration and a connection between our schools and public offices that would, I thought, be beneficial to both, while it promoted economy and advanced general improvement. This plan has been carried into successful execution Its nature and object will be best elucidated by quotation from the Minute on which it was grounded It proceeded, in its commencement, upon the principles that—

Vide Minute on Education and Establishments, 10 Oct 1829

220 "Though our schools may give the elements of knowledge, it is only in its application and in the opportunities for the developement of that talent we cultivate, that success can be insured to the effort made for the improvement of our Indian subjects It follows, therefore, that their education and the manner in which youth are brought up should be suited to those occupations, which the Government have the power of enabling them to pursue, and to the character and construction of the community among whom they are expected, through their better education, to obtain a respectable livelihood "

221 In adverting to the East Indians, I observed, "The principal persons of this class have hitherto had their views much limited to employment in the public offices, as writers and accountants, as sub-assistants and dressers in hospitals or in the quartermaster-general's survey branch as subordinate assistants These are very respectable lines of life, but not calculated to raise a community to that rank in society to which every class has a right to aspire Far less is that to be attained through meetings, speeches or memorials, or by any grant of privileges or any equality of rights which can be conferred on this class, they must win that honourable place in the population of our Indian territories to which they should be encouraged to look and aided to attain, through persevering industry, frugality and honesty These qualities, displayed in all the toil and hazard of agricultural and commercial pursuits, as well as in the various branches of art and science, will lead to the attainment of a wealth and reputation which will soon give them a weight and consideration in the community, which it is not in their power to obtain by other means "

222 "Several measures* (I remarked) have been recently carried into effect that tend to open new paths to this class of our subjects "

223 "I shall early propose (I added) others that will, I trust, still further extend their means of employment, and I am quite gratified by the conduct of the association of East Indians at Bombay, whose proceedings have hitherto been marked by moderation and good sense, and they will, I make no doubt, aided by the liberal policy of Government, succeed in their rational and laudable means of gradually raising the community to which they belong "

224 "The proper place (I gave my opinion) for the East Indians to strive for in the population of India is to become a useful and connecting link between the Europeans and natives, for which they are by their birth, their education and their religion well suited. If they should remain from difference of climate or other causes a shade inferior to Europeans, with whom they may have to compete in energy of character and knowledge, their education and means of adding to their information will generally give them many advantages over the

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* Admitting them as clerks and pursers in the Marine, placing them at the Mint to be instructed in working a steam engine, and in the Dock-yard to be educated as joiners.

natives engaged in similar pursuits; the acquaintance of the East Indian from infancy with the English language will enable him to refer to every improvement of art and science in Europe; and these, until translations are greatly multiplied, must remain almost a dead letter to the other inhabitants of India."

225. "The East Indian, though he may be in some points inferior to the European with whom he may have to compete in labour or in art, will have many advantages; his knowledge of the native languages and of the manners and usages of India will be greater, and his habits of life will render his expenses of living much less. This latter advantage it is of great importance to the lower classes of this community to preserve, for nothing but simplicity of clothing and diet, that approximates their mode of living much more to the natives than the Europeans, can ever enable them to keep their place as mechanics and workmen in every branch of arts and manufactures."

226. The principal change made in the system of education of the natives was the abolition of the Engineer Institution at Bombay, and the converting it into a Government Institution at Poona, under the same head and supervision, but with modifications suited to the alteration made in other branches. The reasons for these changes are stated at length in the Minute referred to. The covenants given to boys on their entry into this institution secured to them an increase of allowances and pensions as they rose in the service, which would, it was feared, interfere with general plans which went to promote economy as well as other objects of the public service. This related chiefly to those bred to survey and scientific pursuits; and so far as such students were concerned, the institution, as it is modified, is less of a school to prepare than an establishment to perfect them, and to give annual examination certificates to candidates for public employment educated privately or at the various other schools and seminaries of the Presidency and the provinces.

227. The plan of educating, at Bombay, natives for the revenue line was objected to by the Court of Directors, and in my opinion on just grounds; but practically it had been found impossible to induce natives of that rank and influence in the provinces, whose sons it was desirable to employ in this branch, to send them to the Presidency for examination.

228. "The promises (I observed, in noticing this part of the subject,) given to parents, and a desire to conform with the wishes of Government, made numbers send children on the first establishment of schools and institutions at Bombay, who, under other circumstances, would have been reluctant to do so; but still none of any rank could be tempted even by the flattering prospect of future employment in the public service. The Mahomedan and Hindoo mothers are alike averse to part, even for a period, from their sons. It is to them they look for enjoyment and importance in life; a wife is often neglected; a mother is always respected. In this state of society there can be nothing more hurtful to the feelings than such separation; and the pain they create is aggravated by the just alarm parents have of their children being brought up in a large and dissolute town like Bombay, where the mixture of all tribes causes much uneasiness to parents of high caste, lest their children be polluted by improper intercourse."

229. The establishment of the Engineer Institution upon the liberal scale it had been placed, had given a great impulse to education. Many East Indians and natives had made considerable progress in science, while some of the latter had been well qualified and sent to the districts to teach others. It had so far answered its objects, and it had shown a quickness of acquiring knowledge and of its application that left no fear of success in a plan which reduced charge and opened a wider field for the acquisition of all branches of education except the very highest; and to afford instruction in these, the institution was still open, while it being planted at Poona approximated it to natives of rank, and gave those who, from birth, caste and condition, must in a great degree be the leaders of the community, an opportunity of attaining knowledge which they could not otherwise have enjoyed.

Capt. Jervis.

230. The Engineer Institution had formerly both the English and native lithographic presses: the former, much reduced, has been placed in the secretary's office; the latter is continued to the Government Institution; and owing to the labour and talents of its superintendant, and the liberal pay given to writers, the native works lithographed (particularly Persian) are unequalled for beauty and correctness. Many useful and scientific works have been disseminated by the institution, in the vernacular languages of the provinces, a measure from which great benefit has arisen and will arise. The institution as at present constituted possesses within itself every means in books and apparatus of explaining and teaching science and natural philosophy; and when we add the fact that several of the natives who have been educated and now belong to the establishment, are Brahmins of learning and respectability, who are alike distinguished for knowledge in Sanscrit and for their attainment in science, we may anticipate every benefit from this institution, planted, as it now is, in a situation the most favourable for promoting the objects of improving the natives in all branches of useful knowledge.

Vide Minute on Guzerat, 15 Oct. 1830.

231. East Indians educated by officers employed on surveys and by the Engineer Institution are now teaching natives with the greatest success in the provinces; and, as I have noted in another place, accurate surveys are carrying on at very small comparative expense.* But when we dwell on such happy results, we must never forget that it is to those liberal establishments which were instituted when we first came into possession of the provinces, in which those surveys are made, to which we owe our present means of attaining important objects at very trifling expense, at the same time that we diffuse useful knowledge.

232. The

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* This survey, which some years ago cost nearly a lac of rupees, and latterly upwards of 30,000, is now carried on by two well qualified East Indians, and a number of natives, at an expense of about 6,000 rupees per annum.

Appendix (I.)

(35.) Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*, 30 Nov. 1830.

232. The engineer corps has, under modifications before noticed, become an excellent school for instruction in science; the establishment of East Indians at Poolshair will soon become the same, and promote knowledge in all useful arts of life. The elements of education in English, arithmetic, writing and accounts are excellently given at the central school at Bombay. The regimental schools of the European corps, which teach the same, are well regulated. The schools of the Native Society at Bombay are upon excellent principles; they are liberally supported; and, besides the useful knowledge they impart to numbers, they send schoolmasters through the provinces. The missionaries of the different societies who dwell at Bombay and the provinces are zealous and successful in promoting education and knowledge among the natives, and that is promulgated still more generally by large schools at every principal town which are under the immediate inspection of the collector, and one of the principal masters of them goes circuits throughout the village schools of the district.

233. There is no part of the instruction of natives that has been deemed more important than that of the "Native Medical School," which was placed under a highly qualified superintendant, whose excellent knowledge of the languages enables him not only to attend to his pupils, but to circulate valuable medical tracts throughout the provinces. There are many and serious obstacles, however, to the imparting of a knowledge of physic and surgery to the natives, but these will be gradually overcome. Modifications have been made in the system of this school of instruction, but none that affect the principles of the establishment.

Dr. M'Lennan.

234. I was quite satisfied that sufficient had been done at this presidency to facilitate instruction in every branch of useful knowledge, and that with the establishment of the "Elphinstone Professorships," for which funds are provided, the system will be complete; but more was required to stimulate numbers to pursue an object which, when attained, might leave the person who had acquired the learning and knowledge so liberally given with nothing but qualities that if not called into action would to him be useless, and more likely to prove a source of discontent than of happiness. Besides, it must be evident to every man of experience that schools and colleges never have and never can do more than furnish the elements which so materially aid in forming men for every condition of life. We must add to the knowledge acquired the power of applying it, or it is useless. This and the maturing of all the lessons that youth receive, must depend on the situation in which they are afterwards placed, the habits that are formed on their entrance into life, the checks imposed on vice, and the rewards offered to good conduct. It is only in the progress of their career that men can develope those qualities that are to render them valuable to their families, to the community to which they belong, or to the state of which they are subject. It becomes therefore of as much importance, if not more, to provide a field for the full display of the energy, the virtues and the talents of such persons as to give them instruction; if we do not, few, if any, will have an opportunity of gaining that confidence and respect on which their future claims to employment will depend, and the labour and money expended in education will be worse than wasted, for it will impart information and knowledge which, if not secured to the aid of Government, will be against it. These are the reflections which led me to recommend the plan I did for the reform of public offices, and constituting them upon principles that would embrace the object of employing usefully numbers of those we instructed. I cannot better illustrate this part of the subject than by quoting from the concluding paragraph of the Minute to which I have so often referred.

235. The fundamental principle upon which I proceeded was that offices and other establishments should be so constituted as to become a regular service, governed by rules that admitted a latitude of selection, but debarred all introduction (unless in extraordinary and especial cases) of persons to the higher places who had not gone through the lower grades of official service.

236. "To effect this, it would (I observed) be necessary to class all offices, civil, military and marine; and the pay of each class should be fixed with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed, and the qualities necessary for the persons employed, the demand upon their time and talent, and the degree of trust and responsibility attached to the stations they occupied.

237. I proposed that there should be in each department a first and second class, with pupils and boys.

238. "The pay of each class to be fixed on a moderate scale, but in order to reward talent and good conduct, and excite to exertion, I would institute (I stated) a separate list, entitled the Class of Merit, with an increase of allowance to which men of all classes may entitle themselves by individual claims. These at present it is often difficult to reward without burthening the office with an increase of expense, and establishing a precedent that renders in nine cases out of ten, that expense permanent.

239. "The number of boys will depend upon the extent of the office. They should be entertained by the heads of offices, and these should have, until two years of their service had expired, the right to discharge them for bad conduct, idleness or incompetency.

240. "The pay of the boys, who might be taken as young as ten or twelve, should not be more than is sufficient for their subsistence and clothing. After a service of two years they would become pupils, in which grade they should serve two or three years at least. They should not be liable to be discharged from this grade by persons in charge of subordinate offices without the sanction of the head of the department, and no person filling a place

in the first or second classes in offices, should be promoted or discharged without the approbation or sanction of Government. This usage already obtains in regard to the discharge of persons whose pay is above 30 rupees per mensem; but it must be made equally strict as to promotion, or the objects of Government will be completely disappointed.

241. "By instituting public offices upon the above principles, many and serious advantages will be obtained.

242. "A great saving will accrue to the public, for men, when guarded from those supersessions which too often follow the change of heads of offices, and certain of rise in proportion to their merit (for it is far from my intention to recommend the dull routine of seniority), will be contented with less pay, and particularly as a class of merit will be open to their ambition. They will also, from entering younger and having been compelled to live upon small means, have more frugal habits than at present; but one of the most important results will be the stimulus it must give to education, for while admission into public offices as boys may be the prize for which the youth at the central and other schools contend, those that aspire to promotion in the more scientific departments which require instruction beyond mere writing and accounts, will have to prove their competency by their performances, or by the examination they have passed, and the prizes they have obtained at the Government Institution. There will be another and great advantage in the power which Government will possess of forming new establishments on an emergency, for any department that it is necessary to increase or create. Those who have any experience in India must know how often and how deeply the public interests are exposed to suffer from the defects of our pay department and others in this particular.

243. "It may be argued by some, that this plan will diminish the influence of the head of a department. It will not, I am positive, diminish it in a manner injurious to the public interests. Patronage will be limited, but a latitude will be given to the selection of merit, and from the little connection there is between the European heads of department, and those employed under them, we may always, under the rules I have proposed, anticipate that being exercised with a fair view of the public service, and a just consideration of the claims of individuals. It is not meant that this plan should affect incumbents, who have claims for their character or service. Its operation will in a great degree be prospective. This will no doubt exclude, except on extraordinary occasions, Europeans from the public offices and department; but this I deem an advantage: it affects patronage, and may defeat the hopes of some meritorious and able men; but it will prevent many from suffering serious disappointment, by coming to India for employment that cannot be given.

244. "A few situations may, if thought expedient, be left open for this class; but they should be so under the distinct appellation of uncovenanted assistants, and be quite separate from the classes I have stated. The high pay European writers require, and no doubt very often merit, in offices, from their superior energy and talent, has tended more than any cause I know, to introduce higher rates in all our offices, and too often to encourage ruinous habits of expense in those belonging to them.

"East Indians, and natives of connection and influence, will no longer be able to obtain at once the high station they now do in offices. This I consider will not be more beneficial to Government than to individuals, who will hereafter have to work their way gradually to the employment at which they aim, and their characters will be formed by the efforts they are compelled to make, before they can attain the object of their ambition."

245. The above are the general outlines of a plan by which the progress of useful education and improvement of offices and establishments will, I am satisfied, be combined so as most essentially to promote the economy of the public service.

246. I have given this plan in detail, as I desire most earnestly to draw the attention of my successor to it. My personal efforts, continued unremittingly for two years, have hardly enabled me to give it full operation. The prejudices and habits of many belonging to public offices are against it. It interferes with the prospect in which subordinate persons in office had before indulged, of the speedy rise of their relatives and connections; the great good it is calculated to effect, can only be understood by those who view it as a measure of state policy. With me it has, as such, the greatest importance, but I am quite aware, that if it is not vigilantly supervised and rigidly enforced, it will fail; and in its failure I cannot but contemplate the most serious injury, not only to the Government, but to the progress of education, and to the moral improvement and elevation of the classes of men it affects.

(36.)—LETTER, in the Public Department, to the Governor in Council at *Bombay*, dated 12th December 1832.

(36.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 12 Dec. 1832.

Para. 1. WE now reply to the following letters and paragraphs from your presidency, on the subject of native education:

Public Letter dated 24th November (No. 19) 1830; 30th November (No. 34) 1831; 4th January (No. 1) 1832, paras. 62 to 78.

2. Our letter of 29th September (No. 21) 1830, has conveyed to you, by anticipation, our sanction to most of the measures which the letters and paragraphs now under reply inform us that you have carried into effect.

3. We

(36.) Letter to the *Bombay* Government, 12 Dec. 1832.

3. We have perused with interest the two reports from the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, containing an abstract of the information afforded by the collectors during two successive years, on the state of education in the provinces subject to your presidency.

4. From these documents it appears that the number of schools, though small in proportion to the population, is in itself not inconsiderable, but that the education (which is wholly elementary) is most imperfect of its kind, and that there is little or no disposition on the part of the schoolmasters to avail themselves of the facilities which you afford them towards rendering it better. There have been scarcely any applications for the improved school-books which you have for some years gone to so much expense in providing.

5. This being the case, we think it would have been more eligible if, instead of granting to every schoolmaster a fixed salary,* chargeable to the gaum khurch, or village expenses, you had made this improvement in their situation conditional upon their using such books of instruction, and adopting such other improvements in their mode of tuition, as you might deem it advisable, in existing circumstances, to attempt to introduce.

6. You have placed, and intend to continue placing in the largest towns, schoolmasters who have received the benefit of a superior education, in the Government institution at the Presidency, or elsewhere. And we highly approve of the plan of periodical circuits by these superior teachers, to examine and report upon the state of the village schools, persons being provided to officiate for them at their own stations during their absence.

7. We have already expressed our approbation of your views of making the prospect of public employment operate as an inducement to take advantage of the improved means of education now provided.

8. There is but one part of your arrangements which appears to us not to work well. We refer to the mode hitherto adopted for supplying school-books.

9. These have hitherto been provided under the directions of the Native Education Society, an association to which you do not directly subscribe, but which you assist in various ways; among others, by paying the expense of printing all the Society's books, retaining no control over them afterwards, but leaving the society to fix the price, and to distribute the copies at its own discretion.

10. From a memorandum by your secretary, Mr. Bax, on the subject of Captain Molesworth's dictionary, we find that in 1825, the Education Society was authorized "to publish works not exceeding R^s 5000 in charge, without reference to Government. In five years, from 1826 to 1830, the works so published by the society have cost Government R^s 97,223. 3. 8.; and the profits of the sale (some are given away by the society) go entirely to the society. Government moreover pays R^s 14,400 per annum, for the Native Education Society Establishment, and gives prizes for translations (R^s 32,700), so that, exclusive of the dictionary, the total charge to Government in five years has been R^s 2,01,923. 3. 8." This sum is as much as was solicited by the subscribers to the projected Elphinstone Institution, which, if properly constituted, could not fail to do much more for native education than has been accomplished by the expenditure of the money in the other mode. The natives themselves seem to be of the same opinion, for while they have subscribed more than two lacs of rupees to the Elphinstone Institution, their contributions to the Education Society in three years have amounted only to R^s 4,714. The European subscribers contributed during the same period R^s 8,183. The Education Society, therefore, is in the main supported by Government; and it is matter for consideration, whether Government might not employ the same sum of money more beneficially for the purposes in view.

11. It appears to us, that in the provision of books for the education of the natives of India, it would be beneficial that the three presidencies should act in concert. The difference indeed in the vernacular languages, renders it convenient that the translations into those various languages and the works necessary for their grammatical study, should be prepared, wherever it is easiest to find persons familiarly acquainted with those languages respectively. But the case is different with regard to the preparation of scientific and medical works adapted to the use of the natives, and popular literary compositions suited for schools. The want of such books is strongly felt, and must greatly diminish the utility both of the elementary and the higher seminaries. But works of this description may be prepared once for all, and if approved, may be translated into all the native dialects. Whatever is done by Government to encourage the production of such works, by prizes or otherwise, should be done systematically, with the cognizance of all the three presidencies, but under the direct authority of one. Otherwise it may happen that expenses are incurred at one presidency, for purposes already sufficiently answered by what is done or doing at another.

12. The Supreme Government, with the advice of the General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, seems the most proper organ for controlling this branch of the education department. You will therefore place yourselves in communication with that Government, with a view to ascertain their sentiments on the subject. They may probably consider it advisable that you should hereafter confine the disbursements under the head of school-books

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* Five rupees per month when the number of scholars exceeds 30, and three rupees when it falls short of 30.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Natives.

books at your presidency, to providing the books necessary for the grammatical study of the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages, and translations into those dialects, of works approved by the general committee at Calcutta.

13. Should any such arrangement be adopted, your present large contributions to the Education Society will of course no longer continue, at least in the same shape and on the same scale.

14. We have already, in our letter of 10th September 1830, empowered you to grant such sum as you may deem advisable in aid of the proposed Elphinstone Institution; your suggestions as to the mode of constituting that institution appear judicious. You think that the teachers to be furnished from this country should be, "one superior professor of mathematics, astronomy, and all branches of natural philosophy, together with an under professor or teacher, who ought to possess a complete knowledge of the practical application of the sciences of architecture, hydraulics, mechanics, &c. to the useful purposes of life." To the latter person you propose allotting R^{s} 600 per mensem; to the former, R^{s} 800, with the use of the house built for the astronomer, and the charge of the observatory and instruments. As the study of the English language and literature was one of the main objects for which the institution was founded, it is of course intended that either the head professor or his assistant should be competent to give instruction on those subjects as well as on science.

15. It is the wish of the subscribers that we should grant a retiring allowance to the English professor; but this we cannot undertake, at least for the present, and as a general rule. The success of the institutions may enable it to bear this expense from its own resources; experience of its utility may justify us in incurring a larger outlay on account of it, than would now be proper; or the long services and zealous exertions of particular professors may give them personal claims on our liberality. But of this the future must decide.

16. The regulations for the management of the institution are not yet framed; but we observe, that you have directed the attention of the subscribers to that subject. The appointment of the professors should, we think, be vested jointly in a committee of subscribers and in your Government.

17. It is the desire of the subscribers, that Mr. Elphinstone should nominate the professors to be first appointed. We shall communicate their wishes to Mr. Elphinstone, and the appointment will be made in concert with that gentleman.

18. Your late president, Sir John Malcolm, proposed that the property of the late Dessainee of Kittoor, which escheated to Government by her death, should be applied to the purposes of native education at or in the neighbourhood of Darwar. You, however, deemed it proper that the effects of the Dessainee should be taken as indemnity for the expenses occasioned by the insurrection to which she had been a party. These expenses the property was not sufficient to cover. Nevertheless, your present Government resolves to apply a sum equal to that contemplated by Sir John Malcolm (viz. R^{s} 15,000) to the purpose indicated by him, making it generally known that the money was the gift of Government, and not the property of the Dessainee. This we consider a very injudicious disbursement.

19. No peculiar demand was stated to exist at Darwar more than elsewhere, for the expenditure of such a sum on education, nor had any particular mode been suggested of applying the money to that purpose. The idea was suggested to Sir John Malcolm, partly by a scheme which does not seem to have been followed up, for the formation of a native civil service at Darwar, and partly by political reasons which, if the funds are not derived from the property of the Dessainee of Kittoor, no longer exist. If, therefore, the expense, or a large part of it, has not already been incurred, we direct that the scheme be abandoned.

London,
12th December 1832.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Ravenshaw.*
C. Marjoribanks.
&c. &c.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

Slavery.

(1.) Queries circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

(1.)—QUESTIONS on SLAVERY in the *East Indies*, circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*.

1. HAVE you had any opportunities of acquiring a personal knowledge of the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, that is, either in the house or for field labour, in the East Indies? And, if you have, be pleased to state particularly what your opportunities were.

2. In what way, or in what several ways, and in which of such several ways most commonly, do individuals become slaves in the East Indies? Be pleased to distinguish the particular countries to which the answer applies.

3. Can you furnish any idea of the number of the slaves in India, or in any particular regions or districts of it, with which you are acquainted? And here distinguish between house and field slaves.

4. Do the laws, as administered, sanction or recognize the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, and to what extent?

5. What, in point of comfort, employment, food, clothing, treatment, provision for age or sickness, or in any other respect, is the general condition of the slaves, domestic or agrestic? Is there much difference in these respects between those two classes?

6. In the case of agrestic or field slaves, state particularly in what they are employed and how they are worked? What species of produce are they employed in raising? Do they work in gangs, under a driver? for how many hours in the day? for how many days in the week? more or less severely in different seasons? Is task-work, as you know or believe, ever used? Is the lash employed, and to both sexes?

7. What is the precise condition of the slaves in point of law? Are they to any, and what extent, under the protection of the civil magistrate? Can they be witnesses against freemen in a court of justice? May their masters take their lives?

8. In the later periods of villenage in England, villeins were for many purposes free as between them and strangers, though slaves as between them and their lords; is there any thing analogous to this in India?

9. Are any of the agrestic slaves in India, *serfs*, attached to the soil? And if so, does this species of slavery increase?

10. What are the slaves in point of religion, and what are their habits or morals? Can they, and do they, marry? May they marry free people? Can they in any degree acquire property for themselves and hold it against their masters?

11. Can slaves be sold at pleasure? and are they, in fact, often sold? May they be seized and sold for the debts of their master? Does law or custom impose any restriction on so selling slaves as to separate them from their families?

12. Is there any law to hinder or promote the manumission of slaves? Can they purchase or in any way acquire their own freedom? Is a slave's child necessarily a slave? Are slaves, in fact, often manumitted or liberated, and in what way?

13. Have any, and what, material changes taken place in the state or condition of Indian slaves, as referred to in the foregoing questions, within the period of your observation or attention to this subject? If so, be pleased to describe such changes, and to state in what countries they have taken place?

14. Have any, and what, measures been adopted, and especially by the British Government, to abolish or ameliorate the state of slavery in India? Has the existence of the British rule in India in any manner affected the extent or character of slavery there; and if so, in what manner?

15. Be pleased to give any information that seems to you useful with regard to the *facts* of this subject, though not particularly touched by any of the preceding questions.

16. Do you conceive that the British policy ought to be directed to the ultimate abolition of East Indian slavery? Or ought it to be content with aiming only at the practical melioration of the system?

17. State any measures that occur to you as proper to be adopted, with a view either to abolition or melioration.

(2.)—ANSWERS of Rev. *Joseph Fenn.*

(2.) Answers of Rev. *Joseph Fenn.*

1. I RESIDED between eight and nine years in the interior of the kingdom of Travancore, but never made any particular inquiry on the subject of slavery, and have only the knowledge which observation (and that only a partial one) furnishes.

2. As far as my observation reaches, by birth only, but report speaks of other ways. I speak only of Travancore.

3. I have no means of knowing. In Cottayam, where the population, exclusive of the slaves, was between 3,000 and 4,000, I have sometimes assembled some hundreds. They are, as far as my observation goes, employed wholly in agriculture, and would not be allowed within doors.

4. I think slavery is recognized by the Hindoo code and by the local laws.

5. They present a wretched appearance to the beholder. There is a custom of giving

them a cloth occasionally, the only clothing they wear. I am not aware of any provision for age or sickness. They may work for other persons when their masters do not want them, and they then receive one or two chuckraws a day, or the equivalent in rice.

6. They are employed in all kinds of agricultural labour, rice tillage and the sugar cane. Those in the possession of the Nairs, work with their master, or under the eye of an overseer, who generally works with them. But as they are not numerous in comparison with the other classes of the population, they are distributed by small numbers among different owners. Many owners have not more than one, two or three slaves. I have never seen the lash used. Corporal punishment prevails much in India. I am not aware that it prevails more among the slaves.

7. They are protected by the letter of the law as far as life is concerned; but I question whether they enjoy the actual protection of the law in the kingdom of Travancore. I do not know whether they can be witnesses. Their masters cannot legally take their lives.

8. I do not exactly understand this question. Slaves are out of society, out of caste, except as between themselves; they live together in the fields and out-parts adjacent upon the villages. But when they work for strangers they receive pay for it.

9. I have not met with any.

10. They are very gross in their superstitions. Have certain individuals of their own caste to manage their ceremonies. They are allowed no intercourse with the rest of the natives in matters of religion any more than in other matters. They marry among themselves. Whether faithful or no, cannot say. I have heard of instances of their possessing property.

11. Yes; and they are frequently transferred. The price of a good slave, a male, is about 300 pence. I suppose they are seizable for the debts of their masters. I know of no restriction. Husbands and wives are, I know, separated by sale to different parties. I have met with an instance; whether it is of frequent occurrence I do not know: perhaps not, as it was brought to my notice as a hardship.

12. I heard while in Travancore that slaves could not be manumitted, but that all slaves without a proprietor were the property of the Government. But I incline to think that the statement, if true, refers to one class of slaves only, a class differing from the other only by caste, and not, that I am aware, in any other particular.

13. None took place that I knew of during my residence in India; British influence had been exerted a short time previously to protect their lives.

14. This question does not apply to Travancore. The British rule has abolished the power of the master over the life of the slave.

16. I am not qualified to give any opinion upon the subject. The slaves are in the lowest possible state of degradation. If it were lawful to speak so of fellow-creatures possessing the same capabilities and the same destinies with British Christians, I should say that they were wild men.

17. Nothing but Christianity, in my opinion, descends or can descend low enough to meet them and to raise them to the level of mankind. I was a missionary in India; my testimony, therefore, will be received with caution upon this subject. But I am decidedly of opinion that the Bible is the only book adapted to them in their present state. If it should please God to allow a free publication of its truths among them, I think it would soon be evident that, independently of the great change it creates in reference to God and eternity, it brings in its train elevation of mind and character, and all the blessings of civilization and education.

Where my answers fall in with the opinions of others well versed in Indian matters, they may be of use as confirmatory, but I should be very diffident of any opinion I have given, if opposed by any one who has been resident in India.

Blackheath-park, 24 Sept. 1832. *Jos. Fenn.*

(3.) Answers of *T. H. Baber*, Esq.

(3.)—ANSWERS of *T. H. Baber*, Esq.

(A.) Para. 1. I HAVE; having resided a period of 32 years, and been actively employed during that time in every department of the public service, Revenue, Police, Magisterial, Judicial and Political, in various countries where both domestic and agrestic slavery prevails: those countries are,

Para. 2. First, The Bombay territory, lying between the rivers Kistna and Toongbutra, and comprising the late southern Mahratta States, now partly administered by the Honourable Company, and partly by the Putwurdun family and other principal Jaggeerdhars; also the dominions of his highness the Kolapore Rajah.

Para. 3. Secondly. The western division of the Madras territories, comprising the zillah of Canara, in which are the ancient countries of Konkana, Haiga and Julava, the three Balagat districts of Soond, Soopa and Bilghi, and to the south the talook of Neelisheram, the zillah of Malabar, including the Balagâat district of Wynâad, and also the island of Seringapatam.

Para. 4. My duties have also led to constant official intercourse, upon a variety of subjects, with the political residents at the durbars (courts) of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore, some of which related either to slaves who had been compelled by constant ill-treatment from their masters in Malabar to take refuge in the territories of the Coorg or Mysore rajahs, or to slaves who had been kidnapped in Travancore and sold to British subjects, and even to freeborn children of various castes of Hindoos, subjects of the Cochin or Travancore rajahs, reduced to slavery in the Honourable Company's dominions, (3.) Answers of *T. H. Baber*, Esq.

dominions, who had been procured by the most fraudulent and violent means, and deprived of their caste by cutting off the lock of hair (the distinguishing mark of their caste), by making them eat prohibited food, and by otherwise disguising and polluting them.

Para. 5. By these means, as well as by personal inquiries, when I have visited the adjacent districts of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore, or when business or pleasure has brought the respectable natives of those countries to where I have been in authority, I have become acquainted, amongst other subjects of interest, with the prevailing "slavery" throughout, I may say, the Western Provinces south of the Kistna, to the extremity of the Indian continent, Cape Comorin, or properly Kānya Coomāri.

(B) Para. 1. In all the countries above enumerated, the varieties and sources of domestic slavery are very numerous; namely, those persons who are the offspring or descendants of freeborn persons captured during wars; out-caste Hindoos, who had been sold into slavery under or by former Governments; kidnapped persons, brought by bingarries and other travelling merchants from distant inland states, and sold into slavery; persons imported from the ports in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, or from the African coast; persons sold, when children, by their own parents in times of famine or great dearth; the offspring of illegitimate connexions, that is, of cohabitation between low-caste Hindoo men and Brahmin women, and generally between Hindoos of different castes, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred; persons who, in consideration of a sum of money, or in discharge of a security for the payment of a debt, have bound themselves, by a voluntary contract, to servitude, either for life or a limited period, all which have in former times, or do now prevail, more or less, wherever domestic slavery is found, but chiefly in the southern Mahratta country, both in the Company's and Jaggheer portion of it, and in the Kolapore rajah's dominions; also in those of Coorg and Mysore.

Para. 2. Of agrestic or prædial slavery, the origin is of very remote antiquity: the general term given for this description of slavery is Adami, or literally, as I understand the term, serf, aboriginal or indigenous, being held precisely under the same tenures and terms as the land itself throughout, under some slight modifications, the Malabar coast, in the Balagat districts already mentioned, and even in the western parts of the table-land of Mysore.

(C) Para. 1. I can, generally; and will at the same time state my authority for my different estimates. In the Dooab, or southern Mahratta country, including Colapore, the number of domestic slaves I compute at 15,000, or rather more than three quarters per cent. of the general population, which may be reckoned at about two millions, as follows: the number *, in the year 1822, in the Honourable Company's portion of the Dooab, was 684,193, and in the Jaggheers 778,183, as reported by Mr. Commissioner Chaplin, exclusive of Colapore, about 250,000 more; since which period (judging from the augmented jumma, or gross annual revenue,) the increase in the general population of the whole of the southern Mahratta country cannot be less than one-tenth more. The same gentleman also reported †, "throughout the Deccan slavery to be very prevalent." In the southern Mahratta country all the jaggeerdhars, deshwars, zemindars, principal brahmins and sahookars, retain slaves on their domestic establishments; in fact, in every Mahratta household of consequence they are, both male and female, especially the latter, to be found, and indeed are considered as indispensable.

Para. 2. In the zillah of Canara the total number of slaves, agrestic and domestic, may be fairly computed at 80,000, or about one in twelve of the gross general population, which, when I left the Malabar coast in 1828, amounted to nearly a million of souls ‡. In 1801 §, Mr. Ravenshaw, the collector of the southern division, reported the gross population at 396,672: the northern division may be calculated at one-third of this number; and Mr. Ravenshaw further reported the slave population to be 52,022, besides 722 illegitimate children, whom, he writes, it was the custom of the Biddenore government to take possession of and sell as slaves; and also slaves imported from Arabia, of whom there were many. "In 1819 ‖ the Honourable Thomas Harris, the principal collector of all Canara, reported the number of slaves at 82,000, of whom 20,000 were persons (or rather their descendants) who had been taken in battle, or concubines, or Brahmin and Sooder women, who had lost caste by having connexion with men of inferior caste: the two last description (he adds) were sold under the Mussulman government, and their descendants continue slaves; and that under Mr. Baber, when magistrate here, some stop was put to this practice; but there is no doubt it exists in an underhand manner at this day." I should here add that Mr. Harris also stated that "the number of slaves had never been correctly ascertained." By a census taken in 1807 of all Canara, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 576,640 ¶; as I have above stated, in 1827 the gross population amounted to nearly a million, making an increase of 70 per cent. in 20 years, while the slave population has been stationary.

Para. 3. In the zillah of Malabar ** Mr. Warden, principal collector, in 1806–7, reported the number of slaves at 96,386, and in 1815–16 at 94,786; and his successor, Mr. James Vaughan, in 1819, stated the number to be 100,000, "exclusive of Wynâd, containing about 3,000 more; and in 1827 the late principal collector, Mr. Sheffield, ascertained the number of slaves to be 95,696 *, exclusive of Wynâd, as follows: Pooliar Cherumar, 48,579; Kanaka Cherumar, 20,798; Terrawa Cherumar, 20,058; Kallady Cheroomar, 2,279; Vallow Cheroomar, 615; Betwas, or Wettowar, 3,347 (being a moiety of them, as it is only in some districts of Malabar they are laid claim to as slaves). In 1806–7, previous to which the country, as Mr. Commissioner Thackeray reported †, "had been a prey to civil wars, which burnt with a raging or smothered flame ever since the Company got that province," the general population was, according to Mr. Warden's estimate, 700,000 ‡. In 1827 it amounted, by Mr. Sheffield's returns, to 1,003,466. In Malabar, therefore, the slave population would seem to have been diminishing, as I find Mr. Warden has already stated §, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, while the increase in the general population has been nearly as great as in Canara.

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* *Vide* Mr. Commissioner Chaplin's Report, dated 28 August 1822, para. 6, vol. iv., Selection of Judicial Papers.

† Ditto, ditto, para. 279.

‡ Slavery in India documents laid before Parliament, 12 March 1828, fol. 549 & 550.

§ Letter from J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq. to William Petrie, Esq., President of Board of Revenue, dated 7th August 1801, para. 15 & 18.

‖ Slavery in India Papers, fol. 844, para. 7; 3 of Collector's Letter to Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1819.

¶ Hamilton, p. 255, 2d vol.

** Slavery in India, fols. 922, 926, Mr. Commissioner Græme's Report, 14th January 1822, para. 54; and Mr. James Vaughan, Principal Collector's Letter to the Board of Revenue, para. 5, fol. 845.

Para. 4.—The only return of the population of Travancore I have met with is that of Fra Paolino de San Bartolemeo, in his work, Viaggio alle Inde Orientale, published at Rome in the year 1796. This person resided many years in Travancore, and has certainly given a most minute account of the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of that country. He estimated the whole population at 1,600,000; and judging from all I have been able to collect, in the course of my inquiries among the kariakars (ministers) and other intelligent persons as to the aggregate general revenue, as well as on this point, this estimate is probably the extent of the present population. It would, no doubt, have increased in the same ratio as Malabar or Canara have, but for the war of 1809–10, and other political causes; and as the whole labour of wet cultivation is (as in the adjoining province of Malabar) carried on by slaves, (superintended by hired freeborn persons, called pannikar or chooralakar), the number of slaves may be taken at a twelfth of the whole population. Cochin I reckon at about 150,000 souls, of whom about 12,000 are slaves.

(D) Para. 1. They do; domestic slavery being fully recognized by both the Hindoo and Mahomedan code, as well as by the usages of the people; and agrestic or prædial slavery being equally so by the common law, called Desh-ajary, having existed from time immemorial, but not so absolute as has obtained since the Malabar coast provinces came under the Company's government, namely, of disposing of them off, or separate from, the soil, the land of their birth; which I consider as decidedly at variance with and in innovation of that
Para. 2 of (B.) law, as observed in ancient times; and in this opinion I consider myself borne out, as well by the traditionary legends of their origin as by the fact I have before mentioned, of the tenures and forms of sale of slaves being precisely the same as of lands; such a practice is, moreover, inconsistent with the due observance of their religious ceremonies, every part of Malabar having its tutelary deity, and all classes of slaves having their household gods (their Lares and Penates) to whom, on particular days, they perform the same ceremonies that all other castes, who are freeborn, do to their's. They likewise cherish the memory of their pitris or carawrinmar (ancestors), by consecrating a spot of ground called koodiwckka, where all the members must meet, and make offerings of manisum and maddium (meat and liquor).

Para. 2.—The following extract from the Report of the Joint Bengal and Bombay Commissioners (of which the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, the late able governor of Bombay, was president), on the first settlement of Malabar in 1793, and which may be considered as giving the most accurate account of the ancient institutes, and the usages in general, as observed at that early period of our rule, of that singular people (the inhabitants of the Malabar coast), and certainly more to be relied on than anything that has since been written, would seem to put this view of the subject beyond question ‖. Speaking of the degraded castes of Poliars and Cherumars, he writes, "they are considered in a great degree in a state of villeinage, and as bondsmen attached to the soil, though they are not properly or lawfully objects of slavery, like slaves in the full extent of that word, unless they happen to be thus made over as part of the stock, at the same time that the master, the Brahmin or Nairn landholder, should have disposed of the land on which they live."

Para. 3.—How or whence this oppressive and cruel practice, not only of selling slaves off the estate where they were born and bred, but actually of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, and thus severing all the nearest and dearest associations and ties of our common nature, originated, it would be difficult to say; but I have no doubt, and never had in my own mind, that it has derived support, if not its origin, from that impolitic measure, in 1798 ¶, of giving authority to the late Mr. Murdoch Brown, while overseer of the Company's plantation in Malabar, upon the representation ** of "the difficulties he experienced,"

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* According to documents in Mr. Baber's possession.

† Fifth Report from the Select Committee of 1812, p. 983.

‡ Mr. Warden's Evidence, Question 1899.

§ Ditto, Question 1903.

‖ Letter to Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-general in Council, dated 11th October 1793, para. 14. —*N.B.* Not in Slavery in India documents.

¶ Commissioners' Letter to Mr. Brown, dated 10th August 1798, *vide* fol. 598.—*N.B.* Government's Letter, dated 26 June 1798, wanting.

** Mr. Brown's Letter, dated 5th May 1798, where he complains of the backwardness of the tehsildar in furnishing him with labourers, and of the necessity of employing his own peons, and of their being abused and threatened, and five of his peons even beaten; also requesting to be empowered to take

(3.) Answers of *T. H. Baber*, Esq.

rienced," even with "the assistance of the tehsildar," (the head native authority), and "his own peons," (armed persons, with badges of office), "to procure workmen," and "of the price of free labour being more than he was authorized to give," to purchase indiscriminately as many slaves as he might require to enable him to carry on the works of that plantation; and of actually issuing orders to the European as well as the native local authorities, to assist him (Mr. Brown), and even to restore slaves who had run away, and returned to their homes, (without any orders to inquire the reason of their absconding), and who, as has since been ascertained from the surviving slaves themselves, have been actually kidnapped by the darogha (head police officer of Chowghaut, in the southern parts of Malabar people), and sent up to North Malabar to Mr. Brown, which person had continued, up to 1811, or for a period of 12 years, under this alleged authority, granted by the Bombay Government, to import slaves and freeborn children from the Cochin and Travancore states *; when by the merest accident this nefarious traffic came to my knowledge, and to which, after considerable opposition on the part of the provincial Court of Circuit, I succeeded in putting a stop, after having restored to liberty and their country 123 persons who had been stolen, of whom 71 were actually found in Mr. Brown's possession †.

Para. 4. This, however, was but a small portion of the number originally supplied him, many having absconded, but more than half having died, as ascertained from the survivors ‡. Mr. Brown's agent, Assen Ally, himself acknowledged that during the time he was at Aleppi, in Travancore, in 1811 §, no less than 400 children had been transported to Malabar.

Para. 5. The still more objectionable measure of realizing the public dues by the seizure and sale of slaves off the land, in satisfaction of revenue arrears, or compelling their owners, the revenue defaulters, to do so, and the collector contending for a continuance of the practice by such subtle arguments as those in Mr. Vaughan's letter of the 20th July 1819 ||, namely, "the partial measure of declaring them not liable to be sold for arrears of revenue, will be a drop of water in the ocean; though why Government should give up a right, which every proprietor enjoys, is a question worthy of consideration," cannot fail to have confirmed proprietors in the too ready disposition to consider their slaves as much property as any other chattel or thing.

(E) Para. 1. The treatment of slaves, whether domestic or agrestic, necessarily depends upon the individual character of their masters; of the domestic slaves, (especially the most numerous part of them, the females,) it would be difficult to say what the treatment is, or how employed, clothed or subsisted, amongst a people like the natives of India, who, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, observe such watchful jealousy in all that regards their domestic economy, and consequently of whose family arrangements and habits, and indeed domestic character in general, we can know so very little; generally speaking, however, both male and female are employed as menial servants; a great many are kept for purposes of state; and possessing the advantage they (the men) have of approaching freemen, (which the prædial slaves, from being considered so very impure, of which more hereafter, have not,) and thereby the means of making their complaints known, in case of any very severe treatment, there is no reason to suppose that their condition is particularly grievous; though it must be obvious that, under the most favourable circumstances, a state of perpetual servitude, whether employed as menials, and kept for the purpose of saving the greater expense of free labour, or what is almost universal with respect to female domestic slaves, for sensual gratifications, must, at best, be but a life of pain and sorrow, and as such, as repugnant to humanity and morality, as it is to the principles of British rule.

Para. 8, of (E.)

Para. 2. With respect to the condition of agrestic slaves, nothing can be more truly miserable and pitiable, excepting that portion of them who reside on, or in the vicinity of, the sea coast and large towns, where they are much better off than their hapless brethren in the inland districts, provided, that is, their masters permit them to work for themselves, (which

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take one in ten from amongst the inhabitants, as he could employ 2,000 men and 800 women, but had not been able to procure one, because they wanted more wages than he was authorized to give. He had purchased 45 Poliars, but four had absconded; he purchased them from the Darogha of Chowghaut. He had traced them beyond Beypoor, and had no doubt of their having returned to their old master; requests an order to the assistant in charge to direct their being sent back, "to show those people they cannot escape from hence." In the Commissioners' reply they say, "The assistant had been directed to endeavour to recover and restore to him the four Poliars who had absconded!" In the first part they tell him, "The northern superintendant had been directed to furnish him with labourers." *Vide* Slavery in India, fol. 594 to 597.

* East India Slavery documents, para. 2d of Mr. Baber's Report, dated 29th February 1812, fol. 565.

† The Advocate-general's Report, where he alludes to "Mr. Baber's perseverance in restoring the kidnapped children in spite of very extraordinary opposition," fol. 785, and "to the extraordinary support Mr. Brown appears to have received in these dealings in stolen children," fol. 788.

‡ Para. 31, Letter to Government 29th February 1812, and depositions of kidnapped slaves, fol. 615 to 645.

§ Para. 39, Ditto.—*N.B.* The document numbered (H. 3.) in that despatch omitted. And also see Letter to Political Pesident, para. 3, dated 9th January 1812, fol. 591.

|| Para. 16, Mr. Vaughan's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1819, fol. 846; and also Mr. Vaughan's letter, 24th November 1818, "The sale of chermers, in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, was as common as the sale of land."—*N.B.* In the Madras Board of Revenue's Proceedings, fol. 899.

(which they will not[*] always) when they do not require their services; by which means they manage to subsist themselves by working for strangers, cutting and selling grass and fuel, and serving as porters.

Para. 3. From what has already been said, it will be obvious that agrestic slaves are slaves to the remotest posterity; that their servitude is also one of unmitigated severity will be apparent from the following details, which, in order to prevent all cavil on the part of those who have argued, and may hereafter argue, in favour of a continuation of the present system, shall be framed from documents these advocates have themselves furnished.

Para. 4. And first, with respect to their employment, it is always in agricultural pursuits, because they are more expert in them than any other class of the people; these, however, are not confined to manuring, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, hoeing, reaping and thrashing, but they are likewise employed in fencing, tending cattle, watching the cattle, and even in carrying agricultural produce, it not being customary to use carts or cattle in the transportation to market, and when the harvest is over, in felling trees, and preparing materials for house-building, &c., and this without intermission of a single day, so long as their master can find employment for them.

Para. 5. Their wallee, the name given to the daily allowance of slaves, which is always in kind, varies, as will be seen in the native reports referred to in the 55th page[†] of Mr. Commissioner Græme's Report, dated the 14th January 1822, from one and a half to one and three quarters seers of paddy (rice in the husk) to the male; and from one to one and a quarter to the female slave; nothing is there stated as allowed to young or aged, but it is within my own knowledge, that this is generally half what able-bodied men and women receive, provided they do some work[‡].

Para. 6. The daily wages for a freeman field-labourer are about a third more, varying from two to two and a half yedungallies of paddy in the northern, and from two and a half to three in the southern division, but then he works only till noon, whereas the slave has to toil from morn until evening with no other sustenance than his morning's canjee (rice water) and evening meal, after which he has to keep watch by turns at night in sheds erected on an open platform in the centre of the paddy field, several feet under water, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to scare away trespassing cattle, or the wild animals with which every part of Malabar, excepting the vicinity of populous places, is infested.

Para. 7. When not regularly employed, the wallee is seldom more than half of what it is in working seasons[§]; and very often even that scanty allowance is withheld, which obliges the slaves to seek work from strangers, as I have already explained; or, if residing in those remote parts, where there is no demand for their labour, they are left to eke out a miserable existence, by feeding upon wild yams and such refuse as would only be sought after by that extreme wretchedness "that envied the husks that the swine did eat," and not unfrequently are they tempted by the cravings of hunger to rob gardens of jack (artocarpus) plaintains (musa), cocoa nuts, &c. &c.

Para. 8. With respect to their dwellings, so very impure are all castes of slaves held, that they are obliged to erect their chala or huts at a distance from all other habitations; neither are they allowed to approach, except within certain prescribed distances, the houses or persons of any of the free castes; those distances vary from[||] 72 to 24 paces, as well with reference to the caste of the several grades of freemen, as to their own, for even among these wretched creatures, the pride of caste has its influence. If a slave accidentally touches[¶] a Brahmin, he must purify himself by prayer and ablution, and by changing his poonool, (Brahminical thread). Hence it is that slaves are obliged to leave the road, and call aloud from as far off as they can see a Brahmin coming. Nairs and other castes who purify themselves by morning ablutions, if polluted as above, must fast and bathe, or as they say, (Koolicha oobāsavicha).

Para. 9. But the best criterion to judge of the low estimation in which slaves are held is the prices at which they are sold, or the rent at which they are leased out; and which I shall, for the reason before stated, extract from Mr. James Vaughan's Report, as quoted[**] by Mr. Commissioner Græme, in the 35th paragraph of his Report.

Para. 10. By these the largest sum the highest class slave will fetch is 250 old gold fanams, equal to 6 *l.* 5 *s.*, and the highest rent seven and a half fanams per annum, equal to 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; but the average selling price of all castes (of which Mr. Vaughan enumerates 20), is 132 old gold fanams, equal to 3 *l.* 6 *s.*; and average annual rent five fanams, equal to 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; while the prices of the lowly Pooliar Cherumar, who composé more than half the aggregate slave population, are still less than the lowest of the other castes, and are (*vide* No. 1 of the same figured Statement,) for a man 48 fanams, equal to 1 *l.* 4 *s.*; a woman 36 fanams, equal to 15 *s.*; a boy (average) 20 fanams, equal to 10 *s.*; and a girl (average) 15, equal to 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; while the annual rents of the two first are but two and two and a half fanams, equal to 1 *s.* and 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

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[*] Examinations of principal inhabitants of Betutnad and Shernad. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 856 & 859: "Will not consent to his working for himself;" also, "very few masters allow them to work for themselves."

[†] Slavery in India documents, fol. 922.

[‡] Ditto, ditto, fol. 924, para. 1586.

[§] Ditto, ditto, fol. 921.

[||] Ditto, ditto, fol. 920, para. 42.

[¶] Mr. Duncan's Report, dated 11th October 1793, para. 14.—*N.B.* Not in Slavery in India Papers.

[**] Slavery in India Papers, fol. 918.

Para. 11. There are still other payments to slaves, which have not been noticed in either of the reports of Mr. Græme, or by Mr. Vaughan, and I will therefore endeavour to supply the omission from my own recollection of them.

Para. 12. First then, with respect to clothing; the allowance consists of a waist cloth, called moond, to men, and moori, signifying a fragment, to females; it is just large enough to wrap round their loins, and is of the value of from one to two fanams, equal to from 6*d.* to 1*s.*; in some districts this is given but once a year, but more generally twice, or at the festivals of Onam and Vishnoo, which fall in September and May. None of the women (Hindoos that is) wear upper garments; there is a colloquial saying, "Chaste women require no covering, prostitutes only require to cover themselves." As a substitute for these waist clothes, it is very common with slaves, especially in the retired parts of the country, to use or wear bunches of leaves, generally of the wild plaintain tree, supported by a fibre of some tree or vine.

Para. 13. On occasion of marriages, deaths, kātha kooty, literally boring of ears, tindārika, first signs of puberty in girls, as also their addieutera, or ceremonial observances, such as the wallātta, feyātta, kollumādaka, &c. to their Kola Davangul, (tutelary and household gods) presents are made by their masters, of money from two to four fanams, of clothes called Poda, or coverings for the bride, or corpse, of the value of two or three fanams, as also of articles, such as oil, pepper, nelly, salt and tobacco, but the two latter, especially the tobacco, though a necessary of life in a humid climate, like Malabar, (where the annual fall of rain averages 140 inches, being more than three times what it is in the adjoining province of Coimbatore, or in any part of the Coromandel Coast) are less common than formerly, owing to the greatly enhanced price to the consumer[*], especially in the vicinity of the Ghaut mountains, since the establishment by the Company of a monopoly in those two articles.

Para. 14. I ought not to omit mentioning that female slaves, particularly those belonging to Moppillas, neglect not to adorn their persons with necklaces of cowry shells, glass beads, and brass bracelets, finger and ear-rings. It is but justice also to the Moppilla, or Mahomedan part of the community, to say, that many of them allow their slaves, during working seasons, cooked rice, or canjee (rice water) at noon, and that the treatment of their slaves generally is more liberal, owing, doubtless, to their being in better circumstances, as well from their having fewer ceremonies, as being more frugal and more industrious, than their more generous, high spirited, though too improvident Hindoo neighbours.

Para. 15. With respect to the treatment of slaves, as regards chastisement, I will quote what it consists of, as stated in the examinations of some of the inhabitants, (forwarded by Mr. Vaughan to the Board of Revenue), and I have no hesitation in saying that no sort of dependence is to be placed upon those of them that say, that "it is only customary to reprimand or admonish slaves," and that even those who do admit the practice of flogging, imprisoning, and putting in the stocks, by no means convey a full idea of the severities exercised at the present day; because, as Mr. Græme justly observes[†], "these informants are the proprietors of slaves themselves, and not disposed to admit that the authority over slaves is exercised with any extraordinary severity."

Para. 16. Deposition No. 9, alluding to the slave chastisements says[‡], "they would be seized and flogged and put in the stocks, and their noses cut off, according to the magnitude of the fault they may have committed; at present the practice of cutting off the nose has been entirely abandoned." (I shall shew hereafter that instances of this barbarous practice have occurred since[§] the establishment of the Company's government in Malabar.) The same deposition states that, "any property a slave may be possessed of his master has a right to."

Deposition 7 and 8 confirm this latter fact.

No. 11 states "that if a slave is inclined to run away, and refuse working, he would be put in the stocks and flogged; those in the habit of running away are secured in the stocks," and in that talook, Betutnad, "the master will not consent to his slave working for himself."

No. 12 says[||], "at present slaves are only bound and flogged, and afterwards caused to work."

No. 13 states[¶], "that the utmost punishment that is considered proper to be inflicted is flogging." It adds, "in this district (Skernad) some masters (very few though), allow their Chermakul to work exclusively for themselves, on paying to the proprietor the usual patom (rent)."

No. 17 says[**], "both in former and present times, when cherumar, (slaves) are convicted of any fault, or run away, they are flogged, put in the stocks, and confined."

No. 18 says[††], that "formerly when a chermor was convicted of any fault, or caught after running away, he would be flogged and put in the stocks for some days, and afterwards made to work with chains on, and the same practice is in existence now."

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[*] Mr. Baber's Evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords, under date 6th April 1830, Questions 3188, 3197.

[†] Report, dated 14th January 1822, para. 55. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 923.

[‡] Slavery in India, fol. 854.

[§] Mr. Baber's Circuit Report on Sessions 2d of 1823, para. 61. Slavery in India documents, fol. 927 & 928.

[||] Slavery in India documents, fol. 854.

[¶] Ditto, ditto, fol. 856.

[**] Ditto, ditto, fol. 858.

[††] Ditto, ditto, fol. 859.

Para. 17. Moreover, there is hardly a sessions of gaol delivery, the calendars of which (though a vast number of crimes are occurring which are never reported) do not contain cases of wounding, and even murdering slaves, chiefly brought to light by the efforts of the police; though, generally speaking, they are the most enduring, unresisting and unoffending classes of the people.

Para. 18. The same wretched details apply, in a great measure, to Canara; for instance, "The master (as Mr. Harris writes [*]) can sell the husband to one person, and the wife to another," and also "can sell the children." He never pays them wages in money, "but presents them on their marriages, or particular ceremonies, with a small sum; the average allowance of food [†] is 1 ½ seers of coarse rice, two rupees weight of salt, a little betel nut and leaf; and of clothing two pieces or six cubits of cauthay (a blue cloth,) a cumbly and roomal; a woman has but one seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay, a child three-fourths of a seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay; but the salt and betel nut and leaf are optional; neither have they any day they can call their own [‡]."

Para. 19. It is, however, within my own personal knowledge, that in general they are better off than in Malabar, and though not allowed to enter the house or to touch the persons of free castes, they can approach them; and it is only early in the morning, after Brahmins have bathed, and before meal, that slaves are obliged to leave the road to avoid contaminating them.

Para. 20. From the above remark, I except the southernmost talooks of Coombla and Neelesheram, where the local prejudices are everywhere the same, and, if possible, more inveterate than in Malabar, the chief portion of the people consisting of Nairs, and the Neelesheram rajahs being related to or connected with those of Kotiole and the Samoon rajah of Calicut. In it is Tarakad, the seat of the Pianoor Grammum, one of the sixty-four Grammuns, of which the ancient Kerula (the whole tract lying between Gokernum and Kanya Coomari) was originally constituted, the head female of which, called, *par excellence*, the Taiakād Amma Tiroomoomba, is the only Namboory Brahmin family who adopted (or can by the constitution of Keulla) the peculiar ājārom (custom) of the Nairs in regard to the law of inheritance called Maramakataiam (nepotism,) and by whom it has, and will, it is feared, until the people are more enlightened at least, be perpetuated.

Para. 21. In Travancore and Cochin there is no reason to suppose that the slaves are better treated than in Malabar, further than that the inhabitants are more lightly assessed, and consequently in better circumstances; and if "by the ancient laws of Malabar (as that late distinguished officer, General Walker, reported [§]) a jelinkar (proprietor) is accountable to no person for the life of his own cherumar, but is the legal judge of his offences, and may punish them by death," it is feared that the only check upon the unrestrained exercise of this power, is the presence of our resident, and the degree of influence he is allowed to exercise over the councils of those states. Among the documents in the East India Slavery Papers before Parliament, will be found very striking instances of the great advantage that has resulted [‖] to the best interests of the state of Travancore, as well as of humanity, from the British resident's superintending presence and firm conduct in insisting upon the punishment of those British subjects who were carrying on that detestable traffic in human flesh I discovered in 1811 and 1812; and there can be very little doubt that, without such interference, the slave trade would be revived with all its horrors. At the period Fra Paolino wrote (1787) "several thousands of persons were being sold annually, like cattle, and sent out of the country."

Para. 22. The domestic slaves of Malabar consist of the descendants of outcaste persons (called jāde brishta and polietta penna) who had been excommunicated, either through some aberration from caste rules, such as eating with, or the food cooked by, men of low caste, or from cohabitation with persons of lower caste than themselves, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred, and of Brahmins convicted of robbery or theft, who had been sold by former governments into slavery to Chetties, Moplas, and to whomsoever would purchase them.

Para. 23. There have been also a great number of kidnapped persons, like the free-born castes discovered in the Angarandy plantation in 1811 and 1812[**], and elsewhere, and I have no doubt that Mr. Brown was quite correct, though he did assert the fact in justification of his own conduct, in saying, "that he would produce hundreds of them in every town in Malabar, there being few Moppilla and Christian houses in which there were not some of them." The provincial court judges, while protecting Mr. Brown, could not deny "that numbers of the inhabitants of Travancore had been introduced in a state of slavery, and but too often reduced to this situation by the most criminal means, into Malabar and the adjoining province of Canara."

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[*] Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1819, para. 4. Slavery in India, fol. 843.

[†] Ditto, ditto, fol. 844.

[‡] Letter ditto, para. 5, fol. 844.

[§] Slavery in India Papers, fol. 866.

[‖] East India Slavery, fol. 737, 738. Col. Munro's Letter to Mr. Baber, dated 29th November 1812, where he says, "I have every reason to believe that many of the unfortunate persons purchased by Assen Ally were procured in the most fraudulent and cruel manner. About the time when he was carrying on his proceedings at Aleppo, I received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all my inquiries at the time could not devolope the causes of them." Also Col. Munro's Letter to the Madras Government, dated 7th February 1812, 4 & 5 paras. relative "to this traffic in children carrying on by the inhabitants of Tarkanehery, both by Messrs. Valley and Mr. M. Brown," fol. 791, 792.

[¶] Page 153 of the Translation from the German, by William Johnston; London, printed by J. Dean, Chancery Lane, 1800.

[**] Slavery in India Papers, *vide* Mr. Baber's Report to the Madras Government; viz. 29th February 1812, fol. 565 to 583; 9th January 1813, fol. 725 to 731; and Advocate-general's opinion upon the subject, fol. 787.

Para. 24. The rest of the domestic slaves are persons, or their offspring, natives of Arabia, but chiefly of Abyssinia, and called Wadawar and Goolams, who came over with, and are either the personal attendants of their masters the Seynds, (who pride themselves upon being descendants from the Prophet, and who are very numerous on the coast) or employed in navigating the Arab, Moppilla or Lubbee vessels, or in the service of the tanguls or high priests of the Moppillas, in all the great Moppilla and other Mussulman families in the towns of Mangalore, Munjeeshwar, Coombla, Bekkul, Cavar, Paiangady, Belliapatam, Cananore, Tellicherry, Cuilandy, Barragurry, Calicut, Parperengady, Tirnwangaddy, Condooty, Ariacotta, Kootai, Parony, Panany, and in fact in all the great towns throughout Malabar and Canara, these descriptions of slaves are to be met with.

Para. 25. The agrestic slaves, or, more properly, conditional labourers, in the upper country of Wynâd, are Koorcher, Kooramer, Kadder and Pannier, the first inhabit the Ghaut mountains, and, with the Kadder, attend to the cardamum cultivation; they also cultivate a variety of hill products, under the name of koomeree; the Kooramer cultivate both the hills and lowlands, and also work in the gold mines in Parakameetel; both these are laid claim to by the hill proprietors, but are never sold, they barely in fact yield obedience to their yejamar or lord; the Kādar are more submissive, though they are never sold, and invariably desert if beat or otherwise ill-treated. The Pannier alone are liable to be disposed of, but never out of the country of their birth: their employment is to cultivate the rice lands.

Para. 26. Besides these there are other rude tribes, such as the Moola, or Kadda Cooramar, in Wynad, the Naiadee in Malabar, and the Malaseer of Palgât: the former acknowledge no superior, and are so low in the scale of human beings as not to be suffered to touch the lowest of the slave castes; they are, in fact, almost in a state of nature. The Moola Cooramer inhabit the forests that separate Wynad from Mysore. The following is taken from Abbé Dubois, and gives a most correct account of them:

"Tous ses malheureux sont entièrement nues, les femmes n'ayant d'autre vêtement que quelque feuilles d'arbre, cousues ensemble, et attaches autour de la ceinture. Les racines et autres productions spontanes de la terre, les reptiles et les animaux qu'ils prennait au piège ou qu'ils attrapent à la course, le miel qu'ils trouvent en abondance sur les rochers escarpés ou sur les arbres, au sommet desquels on les voit grimper avec l'agilité des singes, leurs fournissent ce qui est nécessaire pour apaiser leur faim." The Abbé might have added, "they carry on a kind of barter with the nearest civilized tribes, of the products of the forests, which they leave at night on the outskirts of the village, and return the following night for the grain and salt that may be left in exchange."

Para. 27. The Naidees, on the other hand, inhabit the more open parts of the lowland country[†]; they build their miserable huts under trees out of the haunts of their more civilized countrymen: the only work they will do is to watch the paddy fields, and accompany the hunters to beat the jungles, for the sake of a portion of the game that is killed; they will eat all animal food, except beef, and even alligators; they are very troublesome to travellers, whom they will follow for miles, distorting their bodies, and making the most hideous noises, until their necessities are relieved, which is done by laying the food or money on the ground, which they will then come and pick up, but will never approximate any person, European or native, nor have they ever been known to molest the most unprotected stranger, further than by following and howling after him for miles. Nothing can be more descriptive of them than the following extract from Abbé Raynal's work, vol. 1, page 54: "Lorsqu'ils ont faim ils hurlent comme des bêtes, pour exciter la commissération des passans. Mais le plus charitable des Indiens veut déposer du riz ou quelque autre aliment, et se retire au plus vîte, pour que le malheureux affamé vienne le prendre sans recontrer son bienfaiteur, qui se croiroit souillé par son approche."

Para. 28. The Palgāt Malaseers chiefly inhabit the Anamalla forests, patches of which they cultivate with hill grains: their chief means however of livelihood are in the collecting of honey, wax, stick-lac, drugs, and other wild products of the hills, for the person to whom they are farmed by Government. Neither of these three tribes yield obedience to any superior, consequently they are not liable to be bought or sold.

Para. 29. I should not omit to mention that there is also a rude tribe of mountaineers in Canara called Mallakooder. The following extract[‡] from one of my circuit reports, on the trial of two of them for the murder of three travellers, will give an insight into their character:

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[*] Mr. Brown's Supplemental Petition to the Provincial Court, claiming their protection against Mr. Baber, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, for depriving him of the kidnapped persons found in his possession, para. 2, fol. 750; Advocate-general's Letter, para. 2, fol. 78 & 689.

[†] Col. Welsh's Military Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 111.

[‡] Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 8.—Not in Slavery in India documents.

racter: "The deceased, a man, his wife and child, were on their way from the Mysore country to the celebrated pagoda at Durmastalla, and had put up while passing over the mountains in the eastern part of the Buntwall talook, at the house of the prisoners, who, under the pretext of showing them the road, took them to an unfrequented part of the jungles, and there they inhumanly murdered all three of them. The prisoners are of that wretched class of people called Malla Kooder, or mountaineers; and having little or no intercourse with their more civilized neighbours in the lowlands, are in a most deplorable state of ignorance and barbarity, destitute of any moral feeling, and hardly possessing sufficient perception to be aware of, or feeling to dread, the punishment attendant on crime. They were led to the commission of these murders for the sake of the little property about the persons of these victims of their brutality."

(F) Para. 1. I have already said that agrestic slaves are employed in the whole labours of husbandry, and that they have no days of rest during working seasons, but work by day and keep watch by night; all the wet grain lands are cultivated almost exclusively by them under the direction of krishikara and pannakara (hired labourers); these lands are called Bail Magalee, Betta, Benna, and Potla, in Canara; and Paddum, Oobaium, Wail, Ulpati, Pallialil and Caicondum, in Malabar. In all these a great many different kinds of rice seed are sown, according to the soil and seasons, all which are enumerated by the late General Walker, in his able report on the land tenures of Malabar; the hill (modun) or dry grain cultivation is carried on by Tiyers and other free labourers, the mountain, or ponum, by slaves named Karimbalara, Panniar, as also by Koorcher and Kadiler; the Tiyers also work upon the plantations.

Paras. 16 & 17 of (E.) Para. 2. It has been shewn from reports furnished by the collector himself, (Mr. Vaughan) that slaves are subject to the lash, as also to imprisonment, putting in stocks and chaining. Repeatedly I myself have observed on their persons marks and scars from stripes inflicted by the rattan, and even wounds; the worst instances of the kind I recollect seeing "were on the persons of some of Mr. Brown's slaves, whom I had cited to give evidence in a case of murder, several of whom bore the marks of severe flogging, one of them in particular, upon whose back and shoulders were several deep sores, and the flesh of their legs much lacerated [*];" and on a subsequent occasion, during the search upon Mr. Brown's plantation for the kidnapped children, two of the slaves complained to my officers of severe treatment [†], one of them having been recently punished with 25 stripes from a rattan, the other with 24.

Para. 3. The only occasions I have observed of working the slaves in gangs, are when they have been pressed to make or repair the high roads, to carry the luggage of the public servants, and their establishments; of marching regiments and of travellers; or when carrying treasure remittances from the several talook cutcherries to the collector's treasury at Calicut (and scarcely a week passes that parties of 10 to 100 of those slaves do not arrive); or when bringing stolen property with parties of robbers, sent in by the different police officers; or when carrying the Company's tobacco from the several depôts for sale to the talook and revenue cutcherries; on all which occasions they are guarded by kolkars (armed peons) or chooralakar (persons with canes) to prevent their running away; and it must be confessed that it is no less a source of complaint to the masters, than grievance to their slaves to be so worked.

Para. 4. During my inquiries into the causes of the discontents that led to the disturbances in the mountainous region of Wynâd in 1812, the seizure of their slaves was one of the most prominent, and I, in consequence, pledged myself that this oppressive practice should be discontinued; repeatedly however have I had to witness the disregard on the part of the other executive servants, of this my solemn promise to the people of that country. On one occasion, while on my return from delivering the gaol at Seringapatam in July 1820, I was met in the Peria Pass by several hundred coorchers, all armed with bows and arrows, "who [‡], after reminding me of my promises that they should not be seized and made to serve as coolies, complained of the almost daily violation thereof by the revenue servants, and four of the principal inhabitants having followed me to Tellicherry to complain of these and other grievances, I forwarded their petitions to the magistrate, with directions to afford them prompt and effectual redress, and especially to issue positive orders to the local servants to desist from pressing and seizing coorchers, panniar and cherumar (slaves), or any description of cultivators; as also from demanding supplies of any kind from those of the inhabitants who had not the means of providing them [§];" instead, however, of obeying these my instructions, the collector justified the practice, in which, I regret to say, he was countenanced by the Government itself, so far as to maintain that it was a necessary evil; since then the coorchers and slaves of the inhabitants of Wynâd have been subject to this most intolerable grievance, and which would have again been resisted by them, but that they stand in awe of the power of Government. Of the extent to which this evil at present exists, an idea may be formed by the fact, that the native servant, "the cutwal at Kuddalore in Wynâd threw up his appointment rather than be instrumental in such oppression and cruelty[*]."

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[*] Correspondence with Mr. Brown forwarded with my Letter to the Madras Government, dated 20th April 1810.—Not in Slavery in India documents.

[†] East India documents, fol. 602.

[‡] Extract from my Letter to Government, dated 15th August 1820.

[§] To which I received the following reply: The Governor in Council fears that the hardships and sufferings to which the inhabitants are subjected by being pressed to serve as coolies cannot be entirely prevented. * * * * * In Malabar they are aggravated by the difference of climate above and below the Ghauts, and by the fatal effects of either climate upon persons accustomed to the other. * * * I

(G) Para. 1. No exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations; neither has any specific provision been made for their better treatment, or more effectual protection against kidnappers, though so far back as the year 1812 (before the receipt in India of Act 51 Geo. 3. c. 23) I submitted, through the prescribed channel of the Provincial Court, such rules as appeared to me to be wanting to put a stop to the then prevailing traffic carrying on by land in slaves, and even free-born children; and amongst them a particular clause (4, section 27[†]) "to secure to slaves, whether sick or well, able or unable to work, on all occasions a daily allowance of wholsome food, and suitable provision in clothes and habitation;" and repeatedly since[‡] have I reported to my superiors the necessity of some such measure, but without any effect whatever. It is doubtful indeed whether the subject was brought to the notice of Government, as I find the Honourable the Court of Directors, so recently as the 12th December 1821, say, "We are told that part of the people employed in the cultivation of Malabar (an article of very unwelcome intelligence, they add) are held as slaves; that they are attached to the soil, and marketable property[§]."

Para. 2. Mr. Warden, late second judge of the Provincial Court, seems to think that a simple chastisement will be overlooked by the collector (magistrate) and by the court[||]; this, I presume, is upon the supposition that the Mahomedan law (the criminal law of the land) sanctions such inflictions; but upon a reference to what that law really is on this question, it will be found that no man, except a Mussulman, can have the right of property over another, and then only when he was an infidel taken in arms fighting against the faith, thereby implying a country under Mahomedan and not under British rule.

Para. 3. On the other hand, as regards the Hindoo and common law (the civil law of the land), it will be obvious to every person acquainted with that law, that, as far as regards protection to a slave, it is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, seeing that the commission of violence, or of any offence upon the persons of slaves, does not affect their state of bondage, and that the ruling power has not the right of granting his manumission: and what slave would, let me ask, under such circumstances, dare to appeal to the laws? Again, there is the difficulty of informing slaves of the laws, from their want of intelligence, and the distance they are kept at by the native establishments; the expense and uncertainty of obtaining relief under them; and, above all, as I before hinted at, the dread of attempting to oppose a power beneath which it has become habitual to bend; all which must and do give almost impunity to tyrannical masters.

Para. 4. And here I beg to call the Board's pointed attention to the following extract from one of my circuit reports, as well in confirmation of the above observations, as to prove how very erroneous are all such notions as "that the slaves are protected;" "that cruel treatment is punished;" that, "a slave does apply to the courts of justice;" and "that a court of justice requires a master to support his slave, &c.[¶];" and more especially Mr. Vaughan's assertions, namely, that "the slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings," and that "they may be viewed in any light but that of an abject and horrid state of bondage[**]."

"[††] Adverting to the facts elicited during the foregoing trial, it will no longer be denied that cruelties are practised upon the slaves of Malabar, and that our courts and cutcherries are no restraints upon their owners or employers, for whatever doubts may exist with regard to the exact period of the death of the Cherooman Koorry Noryady, or to the immediate cause of his death, there can be none as to the fact of his nose having been amputated, as well as those of three other slaves belonging to the same owner; and that, although the case had come before the magistrate, no steps had been taken to bring the perpetrators of such horrid barbarities to justice. Upon the latter head it may be argued, that the slaves themselves preferred no complaint; but if it is to depend upon the slaves themselves to sue for the protection of the laws, their situation must be hopeless indeed, for having no means of subsistence independent of their owners or employers, their repairing to and attending upon a public cutcherry, is a thing physically impossible, and even those provisions of the Regulations that require all complaints to be preferred in writing, were dispensed with in favour of the slaves; and they were exempted from the payment of tolls at the numerous ferries they would have to pass; and though an allowance were made to them by Government during their detention at the cutcherries and courts, unless forfeiture of the right of property over slaves was the penalty for ill usage, their situation would only become more intolerable than it was before they complained."

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[*] I have within the last few months received a letter from the cutwal himself to this effect; the letter is forthcoming.

[†] Slavery in India documents, fol. 739.

[‡] Ditto, fol. 760, 761, 815, 825, 907, 928.

[§] Slavery in India documents, fol. 909, para. 108.

[||] Evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, Question 1898.

[¶] Evidence of Mr. Warden before Select Committee of House of Lords, Questions 1874, 1880 & 1887.

[**] Mr. Vaughan's Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1814, para. 14 & 20. Slavery in India documents, fol. 846.

[††] Circuit Report for 2d Sessions of 1823, para. 64. Ditto, fol. 928.

Para. 5. As I have already said, no exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations. There was an objection started by the Provincial Court of Circuit in 1812 (but it was quite a novel doctrine), relative to the depositions of the kidnapped 76 slaves and freeborn children I discovered in the possession of Mr. Brown, namely, "that a prosecution could not be supported against the perpetration of that heinous offence, unless a charge shall have been previously preferred by the owners of the bondsmen, parents and relations of the freeborn children, and other evidence adduced thereof;" and another reason assigned for refusing to proceed to trial was, that "the law officer objected to the legality of the Sirkar vakeel (Government pleader) being appointed a prosecutor, whilst the parents or relations of the freeborn children, who had been kidnapped or sold as slaves, were existing:" the consequence was, that all these dealers in human flesh were suffered to go unpunished. These cases were fully reported to the Madras Government.

Para. 6. The following were my observations upon these dicta of the judges and of the law officers of the Court of Circuit: "Why the declarations, and above all the concurrent testimonies of so many individuals are to go to naught on the present occasion, I cannot comprehend; evidence of slaves has never before been rejected in a British court of justice; and there are instances of persons who have been tried and convicted of murder before the judges of the Provincial Court upon the complaint and testimony of pooliars (slaves); and others again where slaves, and even one of Mr. Brown's, had been tried and sentenced to banishment for life. If these people are not then disqualified from giving evidence, if they are amenable in their own persons to the laws, it would be inconsistent with reason or justice to deny them the full benefit of and protection afforded by those laws. The servitude they are doomed to by the usages of their country is sufficiently deplorable and humiliating without our adding to their degradation[*]."

Para. 7. Again I observe[†], in answer to the second cause for not trying these moplas, on the ground of the illegality of the Sirkar vakeel prosecuting, "I can only say the objection has never before been made, although many prosecutions have been carried on at the suit of Government from the absence, accidental, unavoidable or intentional, of the complainant to prosecute; and if this had not been done, the ends of justice would, and may still be, defeated by every offender who has money, influence or address sufficient to bribe, intimidate or prevent their accusers coming forward; in the present instance it is impossible to conceive, either on the score of expediency, justice or humanity, a case where the appointment of a person in that capacity is so necessary; because the best laws will not execute themselves; and it is very improbable that the parents or relations of the freeborn children, stolen as they are from the most remote parts of Travancore, ever will know[‡] where their children were carried; or even admitting that they do know of their having been transported to Malabar, and that part of them were in the possession of a European, in the state of ignorance and dread the people of Travancore are of British subjects and British laws, it is hardly likely that any one of them would have the courage to come before a British court of justice in the character of a prosecutor of a European in Malabar; there is a local, painful as it is to me to say it, and a more powerful obstacle to deter individuals from prosecuting Mr. Brown, or any one of that party before the Provincial Court; but though the Travancorians may not be aware of this bias in favour of individuals, if they do chance to hear where their children and slaves are, they will also hear the protection that has been given to Mr. Brown by the Provincial Court in these his unlawful acquisitions."

Para. 8. Those absurd distinctions in the Mahomedan law which excepted the evidence of slaves, whether *quasi* slaves, or because not of the Mahomedan religion, or that they were prosecutors, or stood in the situation of prosecutors, from having been injured by their master or person accused; or that they were women, or any other personal distinction, have been superseded by a specific[§] enactment passed on the 29th August 1829. Now, therefore, there can be no pretext for denying to slaves the right to prosecute and give evidence the same as freeborn persons; and it is but justice to the whole of the slave castes to say that I have generally found that their evidence is to be depended upon fully as much as (Mr. Warden thinks their evidence is as much, if *not more*[||] to be relied on than that of) freeborn persons, provided, that is, their master has not been tampering with them, when, through apprehension of his anger, they would hardly dare to depose otherwise than he had tutored them.

Para. 9. I have already shown, that by the ancient laws of Malabar, a master was accountable to no person for the life of his own slave, but was the legal judge of his offence, and might punish him by death. This severity was moderated[¶] so far in Malabar as to make a master amenable to punishment, if he put his slave to death without a cause; and since the establishment of British rule, numerous instances of conviction of free persons for the murder and maiming of slaves, brought to light chiefly through the agency of the police, will be found on the calendars of the criminal courts of Malabar and Canara; at the same time it cannot be denied that the laws* do not extend to them adequate protection, or they would not so frequently seek an asylum in the neighbouring states of Coorg and Mysore; no people in the world, miserable as their condition is, are more attached to their *natale solum* than they are, and they would be the last to fly it, if they could possibly live in security, and enjoy that comfortable state of existence which they might acquire by their labour, and are, I conceive, especially entitled to from their masters.

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[*] Letter, dated 29th February 1812, para. 85. East India Slavery documents, *fol.* 582.

[†] Para. 61. Ditto, 577.

[‡] Col. Munro, the British Resident, reported (*vide* his Letter to Mr. Baber, 29th Nov. 1812) that he had received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all his inquiries at the time could not develope the cause.

[§] Reg. VII. A.D. 1829, Fort St. George.

[||] Evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords, Question 1875.

[¶] *See* First Commissioner's Report, 11 Oct. 1793.

(H) Para. 1. Domestic slaves in general are entirely independent of, and owe no sort of obedience to, any person but their master or his family; not so with the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast; who, as far as relates to caste distinctions, may be considered as under bondage to all Hindoo freeborn persons: these are, however, confined to leaving the road, and other external marks of inferiority; and in this point of view, more of a religious than a civil obligation, and could, I apprehend, be exacted only as long as the slavery or caste continued. These absurd distinctions, however, are rapidly wearing away, especially in Canara; and in North Malabar they are much less attended to than in the Southern division. At Calicut indeed, though the seat of a zillah court, and head station of the principal collector, they are perhaps even more prevalent than during the period of the native government.

Para. 2. I recollect, not many years ago, a Tiyer (whose house was situated in a narrow part of the high road at Calicut), used to daily place himself in such a situation in front of it, that there was no possibility of any one of the slave caste passing without polluting him, which he dare not do. The Tiyer in his turn made a profit of this his situation, and actually exacted money, or a portion of whatever the poor slaves happened to have at the time, before he would stir from the spot†.

Para. 3. Another instance of this caste tyranny occurred also at Calicut in a person of the Tiyer caste: a servant of a gentleman (Sir James Home) having been taken suddenly ill, his master humanely, and probably through ignorance, or more probably disregard of these absurd caste distinctions, sent him to his home in his palanquin. As it was contrary to custom for Tiyers to be so carried, a party of Nairs waylay the Tiyer servant, and severely beat him, besides doing great damage to the palanquin. It is true such instances of tyranny are not very common, even at Calicut, and they are merely mentioned to elucidate the nature of the deference or submission exacted by other persons than masters over slaves.

Para. 4. The following extract from one of my circuit reports is still more characteristic of this peculiar feature in Malabar observances:

"The prisoner, a Nair, named Chatanchata Wallia Ramen, was charged with the wilful murder of Cheria Ramen, the brother of the prosecutrix. The law officer declared the charge proved by the testimony of eye witnesses, and that the prisoner was liable to death, which futwa was confirmed by the law officers of the Foujdarry Adawlut, by which court the prisoner was adjudged to suffer death. This was one of the most wanton and unprovoked murders that has ever come before me. The deceased was the prisoner's own nephew, and was returning from his daily occupation, with his labourers, one of whom was a slave; when they met the prisoner in a narrow lane returning from bathing, who called out to the low caste people to give him the road; but not doing so with the expedition prisoner expected, he flew into a most violent rage with his nephew, and without any the slightest provocation, went up to him with his drawn knife and stabbed him to the heart‡."

(I) Para. 1. I have already given my opinion, that all the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast were originally attached to the soil; there are many, I am aware, most respectable authorities who think otherwise, but who admit that if the soil be overstocked the surplus slaves are sold, at the same time acknowledging, that their numbers have been decreasing§, while all other classes of the people have been increasing.

(J) Para. 1. Hindoos worship, like their free countrymen, a variety of gods and goddesses, which are represented by rude stones, logs of wood or pottery; these are placed on a pedestal or stool, called Peetum, on hearths or pavements called Taras, in the open air, or under cover, in buildings called Kotum-kawa, Mannabawum and Airiyumkootiyum, under the shade of the ali-poola or kanyera trees; some are inclosed within walls. In those of the higher castes, an image of granite stone (Sheela bimmen) is placed, upon which oil is poured; it is also decked out with flowers. On many of these peetums, or altars, there is nothing but a tri-shoola, trident of iron, or wallā, a sword‖, and generally a curved one, called Kadatila (similar to the Akinokee of the ancient Scythians). Every mountain, hill, forest, field, river, &c. has its appropriate deity; those generally worshipped are Mariama, Mariappen, Badrakalli-chamoony-kariatten, Kooty Chatten, Kariwilly, Polakooty and Bhagawady, for which latter, as nature personified, or mother of all things, all natives of Malabar have a particular veneration. Their Poojacheyoonawara, or officiating priests, are persons of their own castes respectively. At particular ceremonies they have lights, and beat drums called Kotum and Waddium, and sacrifice fowls, and make Oota, offerings of meat, rice, cocoa nuts, honey and spirituous liquors, to propitiate Boothangul (evil spirits),

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* *See* concluding para. to Answer 15 of this Paper.

† Col. Welsh's Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 110.

‡ Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 61.

§ Mr. Warden's Evidence before Committee of House of Lords, Question 1903.

‖ Col. Welsh, vol. ii. p. 22.

Meediamar (mediators), or to Prathangul (souls or spirits of departed relatives), also to Goorikanuar and Moorakanner, the protecting deities of their country; their idea of a future state of rewards and punishments is, that bad men become Pishâsha (evil spirits), while good men continue to hover about their earthly or mortal dwellings; some believe in transmigration; they have also some confused notions of a place of torment, called Naragum, and of beatitude, called Swargum or Mockshâm.

Para. 2. The higher castes burn, others bury their dead, they then drink toddy, but fast that day. They observe a ceremony called Putta Nâtee, and Kakooka; the higher castes observe the former, which is as follows: as soon as life is departed, they set up a green leaf of the karimpanna (brab tree), upon which it is supposed the waioo, breath or soul, lights; upon this they pour maddium (liquor): after the 7th, 9th, 11th or 13th day this leaf is deposited in the poodikallum (earthern pot), containing the ashes of the deceased, which is then buried under a tree at or near the place of their birth. The kakooka literally is an offering to crows; it is a sort of cake, made of kawaga grass, leaves of the cheroloo plant and seed of ella, mixed up with channanum (cow dung) and ghee; if the crows eat it, it is a good omen, if not, a bad one.

Para. 3. In Canara they worship also numerous deities, represented by stones, wood and pottery, on peetums or pedestals in open places, under trees and inside buildings; they have also swords and shoola (tridents) on these altars; bells suspended under trees are not uncommon. In the houses of some of the castes a swinging shelf is suspended, on which an earthen jar of water is placed, dedicated to their household god. The general names of their gods are Kilu Dawum, Gooli, Masti-haigooli, Sami, Kadiya, Moodali, Maroo or Mari, Poonjootooli, &c.; but the most common worship is to Boot, the Devil, represented by a stone on a peetum, in an open square inclosed by a wall, to which fowls, fruit, grain and liquor are offered, to propitiate him or appease his wrath.

Para. 4. Both in Canara and Malabar some of the slave castes are supposed to have commerce with evil spirits, and to possess Mantrum (the magic art, and literally the Manteia of the Greeks). The belief is, that sickness to man or beast is occasioned by their prayogum (spells) or odi (incantations); they also foretell events. Mr. Warden has stated[*], and correctly too, "that the superstition of the country is so great, that neighbours very often resort to these slaves, for the purpose of letting loose destruction among the cattle and families of those whom they have any hatred against." The delusion is carried so far, that the slaves themselves believe they possess this supernatural gift.

Para. 5. I will quote one instance of this kind that came before me while presiding at a court of sessions of gaol delivery in Malabar: "There were two prisoners, both chermar slaves, named Cooty Velloota and Chengaly Wallia Velloota, charged with the murder of the prosecutor's elder brother, by beating him, forcing him to swallow mud and obnoxious medicines, and visiting him with evil spirits, in consequence of which he died the third day afterwards; they were both acquitted, and ought not to have been committed for trial, the only evidence against them to the fact of murder being their own alleged confessions before the talook, wherein they accused themselves of having caused the death of the deceased, by means which, consistently with the law of nature, they could not possess; nothing in fact could exceed the absurdity and incredibility of their relation, or show in a stronger point of view, the extent to which the natives carry their superstitious belief in the agency and powers of evil spirits[†]."

Para. 6. Throughout Malabar, especially amongst the koorchers and other mountaineers, they have Wellachapad, (delivery of oracles), on stated ceremonies, on which occasions the officiating person works himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, and when inspired, or *the Daive comes upon them*, as they say, they begin to shiver, then to swell, foam at the mouth, gnash their teeth, tear their hair, cut their flesh; during all which time they are thundering out all sorts of anathemas, attributing all their calamities to the neglect of their Moorikarmar. In times of public commotion, these Wellachapad were universally resorted to by the Pychè Raja[‡] and other rebel leaders, and most powerful intruments they were in their hands, not only to overawe the people in general, but to work upon the imaginations of the natives in our own service; and their influence has been so great as actually to unnerve the most loyal and gallant of our soldiers, and to expose our officers to the most imminent perils. On one memorable occasion in Wynâd, our sepoys actually threw down their muskets, believing them to be enchanted, and that they would not go off, saying it was unavailing to contend against the enemy while the gods were on their side; and, but for the speed of their horses and night coming on, nothing could have saved our officers[§] from certain destruction.

With respect to the morals of the slaves, I should say there is much less profligacy and depravity among them than their more civilized countrymen; drunkenness is their besetting sin, when they can get liquor; but, except pilferings in plantations and grain fields, the higher crimes of gang or highway robbery are by no means common; when they have gone on plundering excursions, it has generally been as coolies, to bring away the booty: circumvention, chicanery, fraud, and perjury, so common to all other natives, are hardly known to them; but acts of ferocity and cruelty are too common, as will be seen by the following wretched picture given of them by one of the Provincial Court judges:

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[*] Evidence before the Committee of Lords, Question 1912.

[†] Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1821, para. 66.—Not in East India documents.

[‡] *See* copy of the Neayogum or mandate of the Moorikarmar, proclaimed by the Pychè Raja, and the universal panic afforded thereby, communicated by Mr. Warden, the Principal Collector to Mr. Baber, in November 1805.

[§] In the Rebellion of 1803. Captain Watson was in command of this party.

"In three cases of wilful murder, the perpetrators were of that wretched and degraded class of human beings who have been so frequently described under the names of Pooliar, Chermer, Parriar and Adiar; they are born in a state of slavery, and treated as such by their masters, who transfer them from one to another by sale, mortgage or hire. They are, as might be expected from the state of degradation to which they are reduced and held, absolutely brutal in their conduct, and destitute of the knowledge of right and wrong. They are extremely malicious and vindictive, carrying the latter spirit to the most shocking extremities on occasions of the slightest provocation, apparently regardless of, or perhaps incapable of reflection on, the consequences*."

Para. 7. The Coochers, or mountaineer bow-and-arrow men, are, I know, considered treacherous, and in general have been the first to take up arms against us; this is partly owing to their extreme simplicity, and the facility of being worked upon by their more wily and designing countrymen, the Lowlanders. I have, however, invariably found them faithful, after they have once submitted to me, and on the numerous occasions † I have put their fidelity to the test, never have they betrayed me, though no man has made more frequent and awful examples of them than, unhappily, my public duties have rendered unavoidable. They are sensible of, and acknowledge by every means in their power, the unvarying protection (where I could afford it) they have received from me, in spite of every opposition; and this has engendered a sentiment of respect and gratitude bordering on veneration, and which will only cease with their lives; so notorious is this feeling, that nothing is more common than to use my name as a sort of oath or talisman ‡ (Baber sahibainda anna ittu are the words used) on every oppression they are subject to. Many European travellers have also found my name efficacious in procuring their wants in those parts, where a purwanna order from a person in authority has failed to do so.

Para. 8. Although the ceremony of marriage is observed, the contract is not indissoluble; the man may separate from his wife, and also, provided he has her consent, part with her to another, on his paying back to his master his marriage expenses; which seems but just, since he originally defrayed them, and must again if his slave takes another wife. These separations are not by any means common, and when they do happen, are less owing to themselves than their masters; for no people are more attached to each other, or to their families than they are; none carry their resentments further where the wife has been unfaithful §. I recollect trying a slave for the murder of another, merely for receiving his wife into his hut during a short period he was obliged to fly his home, in consequence of his master's severe treatment of him; and many such instances are to be found in the records of the criminal courts.

Para. 9. In the volume on "East India Slavery" laid before Parliament, will be found a striking instance of this tyranny of masters in prohibiting a female slave living with her husband. Mr. Warden, the presiding judge's notice of it is as follows ‖: "The two cases tried in Canara, wherein the accused were charged with causing the death of their slaves by severe chastisement, induced me to make inquiry at Mangalore regarding the prevailing custom in instances wherein the slave of one master marries the slave of another, and particularly whether their respective owners can prevent them from living together. The frequent absence from his master's work, which occasioned the deceased's chastisement, in one of the above cases, was owing to visits to his wife, who resided at a distance on her master's estate, who would not allow her to live with her husband." Mr. Warden, upon satisfying himself that "it was usual for the female slave to reside with her husband, suggested that, under the authority of Government, the obligation be enforced upon owners to allow their married slaves to live together." The Government saw no necessity for the enactment of a new Regulation ¶.

Para. 10. That the courts and magistrates were bound, by the general provisions of the Regulations, to enforce the observance of the reciprocal obligations of masters and slaves, as a general principle I admit; and that it was intended by the Legislature, that in all cases, strict justice be impartially administered; but how stands the fact between the slave and his master? Can it be denied that their excluded condition, their ignorance, their poverty, their impurity, compared with the ability, the affluence, the influence, and high bearing of those they have to contend with, do present insuperable obstacles in the way of their getting redress, unless their masters step forward to see justice done to them; and can there be a stronger fact of the want of adequate protection from our courts and magistrates, than the case of this poor slave, who had no other means of visiting his wife than by stealth, as it were, and this at the risk of his life!

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* Circuit Report, 2d Sessions, 1815.—Not in East India Slavery documents.

† See my notice of the two Coorchers, who lost their lives while using their best efforts to persuade their brethren, then in open rebellion, to deliver themselves up to me, para. 11 of my Letter to Government, May 12, 1812.

‡ Col. Welsh, Captain Bevan, and other officers now in England, have repeatedly witnessed this extraordinary attachment.

§ Mr. Vaughan writes that he has observed, "whilst the contract lasts, a wonderful degree of jealousy and tenaciousness of family honour, when contrasted with the general appearance, habits, and apparently brutish stupidity of these castes."

‖ First Session, 1825, *folio* 936.

¶ Their words are, "If the usage of the country imposes on the owners the obligation to allow their married slaves to live together, the Governor in Council sees no reason against adopting the circuit judge's suggestion, that the magistrate should be required to enforce that obligation; and again, as the rights of the master over the slave rest on the same foundation with the limits assigned to them, it seems unreasonable to suppose that the court and magistrates are bound to respect the one, and yet without power to enforce the other."

Para. 11: There is no legal objection, that I am aware of, to slaves possessing property of their own, independent of their masters: out of all the examinations sent up by the late collector, Mr. Vaughan*, there are but three wherein it is contended that "whatever slaves may acquire, the master has a right to;" and those are from the principal inhabitants of the less civilized *country* of Wynad, where they have, I know, many peculiar customs; it is to be observed that in neither of the other depositions is the right unequivocally admitted, they *merely* allow the possibility of the thing, coupled or rather qualified with the condition of doing their master's work†. Mr. Warden mentions as a fact within his knowledge, "One of the Zamouin's slaves holding property of his own, though it is the only one he can call to recollection;" Pandara Kanaken, an inhabitant of South Malabar, is, I imagine, the instance in question. In North Malabar there is one also named Karimbai Poolla, who has considerable property of his own, and is, I understand, quite independent of any master. Some of the slaves sow dry grains and cultivate yams, and I have seen also a few plaintain trees, and now and then a solitary jack tree, in the ground adjoining their chalā huts, the fruits of which they enjoy, but the right in the soil and in the tree, is in the master: not so in Canara; there they are allowed to possess a small slip of ground of their own, and occasionally I have met with a Dher slave, who had a few articles of value about his person.

(K) Para. 1. It has been shown that slaves have been sold at the pleasure, or more commonly, according to the necessities of their masters, off their estates and separate from their families; and this by authority, namely, in execution of judgments and in satisfaction of revenue arrears ‡. Entertaining doubts how far I ought to sanction with my authority such a practice, I have invariably resisted all such acts, and have the satisfaction of reflecting that, owing to my repeated remonstrances, orders were issued (I find it so stated in a document in the volume of East India Slavery, for though living in Malabar to the end of 1828, I never heard of it before §), under date the 13th May 1819, prohibiting the sale of slaves in future on account of arrears of revenue in Malabar, where alone the Board observe, "the practice has obtained;" it has not however been prohibited in execution of decrees, and it would appear from the examinations taken of all the principal inhabitants in every talook of Malabar, forwarded by Mr. Vaughan himself to the Board of Revenue, under date the 20th July 1819, that proprietors had not discontinued at that period selling their slaves indiscriminately one to another, and even in discharge of revenue arrears, or as deposition No. 18 says ||, "When proprietors are in want of cash to pay the revenues;" all which sales are, if out of the place of their birth, in my opinion, at variance with ancient usages, and are, moreover, in direct contravention of a positive law, since, at least, April 1826, (when the Act 51 Geo. 3, c. 23, was enacted into a Regulation (II. of 1826) by the government of Fort St. George) which, according to the meaning and definition given of that law, in the Regulation in question ¶, is declared to be "the offence of carrying away or removing from any country or place whatsoever, any person or persons, as a slave or slaves, or for the purpose of being sold or dealt with as a slave or slaves;" and "which applies," according to the opinion of the Advocate-general at Madras, "in all its consequences and penalties to all persons residing within the King's or Company's territories, including therefore the native subjects of this Government**."

Para. 2. The Advocate-general of Bombay took the same view of this statute, observing ††, although "these words certainly do not abolish slavery, for West India slavery is recognized in the same Act, but they appear to me peremptorily to interdict all interference on our part as to the restoration of slaves to their masters; for I cannot see how such interference could be construed otherwise than as aiding and assisting in the carrying away the person so restored, to be used or dealt with as a slave." On the same principle, I think, they impose a duty on the magistrate of liberating slaves who complain of being forcibly kept in their master's service. The slave who liberates himself cannot be restored to his master without danger of felony; and, I think, he might prosecute any man on the statute who assisted his master to retake him for the purpose of being used as a slave ‡‡."

Para. 3. In

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* East India Slavery, fol. 850.

† Evidence before Committee of Lords, Question 1893.

‡ East India Slavery, fol. 815.

§ East India Slavery, fol. 900. Board of Revenue Proceedings, para. 45.

|| *Vide* Answer to Question 15. East India Slavery, fol. 805.

¶ *Vide* Preamble to Regulation II. of 1826.

** East India Slavery Papers, fol. 711.

†† Ditto, fol. 338. *See* opinions of the same officers, fol. 329, 331.

‡‡ *A fortiori* all sales of slaves in execution for revenue arrears have been in contravention of this statute.

Para. 3. In the southern Mahratta country the sale of slaves was expressly prohibited by the Governor-general in Council[*], under date the 18th December 1819, and this in opposition to the opinions of two of the most able and humane men India has ever produced (the Honourable M. Elphinstone and Mr. Chaplin[†]), namely, "that any restrictive measures would be an innovation upon established customs and an infringement of private rights," that is, "what had hitherto been deemed a marketable commodity."

(L) Para. 1. There is no local Act to that effect; and all that the inhabitants themselves, according to the depositions furnished by Mr. Vaughan, say is, that "it is not usual" and "is not practised;" and though the Hindoo law will not allow to the ruling power the right of granting manumission, there is no interdict against masters doing it.

Para. 2. I have already mentioned two instances of slaves possessing property and being independent of masters; and Mr. Vaughan himself[‡] incidentally includes slaves as amongst those who pay taxes, which implies the right to hold property, which is akin to liberty, or they could not enjoy it. Mr. Græme has mentioned[§] having purchased a family of slaves for the sake of emancipating them; and I myself made the same experiment in 1803, of two slaves, a boy and girl, one of whom rose to be a gentleman's butler, the other a lady's aya.

(M) Para. 1. With respect to agrestic or indigenous slaves, like those of Malabar, the only ancient books that make any mention of slaves are, Kerula-oolpati-wiwahāra Mālla and Vitynāna Shooriam Granddham, and all that is narrated therein of them, to the best of my recollection (for I have them not to refer to) is, "that they were the first and sole cultivators in Kerula Rajium, having been created exclusively for the use of the Brahmins[‖];" since which period all castes have become proprietors of land and slaves, and also cultivators, excepting Brahmins, and the only reason that prevents *them* from being actually operatives is, that they either possess slaves or can afford to employ pannikera, (hired labourers); but very many of them are their own krishikara, and are to be seen, during seasons of agricultural labour, out in the fields, superintending and even aiding their workmen; the slaves alone remain unaltered and stationary.

Para. 2. I am aware it has been contended by a person who has been upheld as a sort of oracle in questions of native customs, that "the slaves[¶] of Malabar are condemned, without alternative, to cultivate the earth for the benefit of others," and that "it is not in the power of man to alter their relative station in society;" but knowing at the same time that he was himself a slave owner, I considered these opinions as those of an interested party, and I should not have condescended to notice them, had I not lately seen, in the volume of documents on "East India Slavery," that the same opinions had been adopted by a high public functionary[**], so far as maintaining, "that by the laws and customs of the country it is as impossible to reduce a freeborn subject to a state of bondage, as it is contrary to them to emancipate a slave," and "that 'once a slave always a slave,' may be considered a motto to be prefixed to the subject of slavery in Malabar;" which is nothing more or less than to argue that it is the awful pleasure of the Almighty that the slaves of Malabar are, and should continue, a reprobated people; a conclusion much too appalling, I am confident, to meet with supporters even amongst the most pertinacious advocates for the preservation to the people of India of their religious and caste usages and institutions.

Para. 3. Happily, however, we see those barriers of superstition and ignorance being daily thrown down by the natives themselves; and already has Mr. Vaughan himself been forced to admit, and this only three years after expressing himself as above, "that no line or distinction can be drawn between the inhabitants of Malabar and other parts of India, as relates to their agricultural pursuits, nor are their customs or religion any bar to their engaging in these occupations[††]."

Para. 4. And here do I rest my main argument in favour of emancipating the unfortunate slaves, since now that all castes and classes of people can and do till the earth, there can be no longer any excuse for confining the industry of slaves to any particular occupation, or continuing them in their present degrading thraldom; nor any reason for refusing to them a participation in all the privileges their countrymen enjoy, so far, that is, as engaging in any honest occupation that inclination prompts or capacity fits them for.

(N) Para. 1. Not on the Malabar coast, though I have observed amongst the slaves in the vicinity of large towns a growing spirit of industry and independence, which, but for the countenance their masters have received from us in these their unnatural acquisitions, would have ripened into an assertion of their liberty long ago; and, unhappily, the subject has an appearance of such magnitude as to deter or produce an indisposition, at least in the ruling authorities, from adopting any specific measures to improve their condition, or even to extend to them the full protection which it was the intention of the Legislature that all classes

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[*] East India Papers, fol. 340.

[†] Mr. Elphinstone's Letter to Captain Briggs, fol. 339; Mr. Chaplin's ditto to Captain Pottinger, fol. 341; also his General Report of 1822.

[‡] Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August 1822. East India Slavery, fol. 910.

[§] East India Slavery, fol. 923, para. 58.

[‖] See my Evidence before Committee of House of Lords. Mr. Commissioner Græme's Report, para. 32; East India Slavery, fol. 915; also Major Walker's Report, para. 3, fol. 866.

[¶] Mr. Brown's Letter, dated 24th May 1798; East India Slavery documents, fol. 597.

[**] Mr. James Vaughan, late Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20 July 1819, para. 8; East India Slavery documents, fol. 845.

[††] Mr. Vaughan's Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24 August 1822, para. 3; East India documents, folio 910.

I.
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classes of people should receive from the laws, nor can this be matter of surprise, when we see such opposite and conflicting assertions and opinions as are to be found in the official records, a few of which I will here recapitulate.

Mr. *Warden*, late Principal Collector of Malabar, and late Second Judge of the Western Division.	Mr. *Vaughan*, late First Collector of Malabar, and late Second Judge of the Western Division.	Mr. *Francis Buchanan*, appointed by the Governor General, Marquis Wellesley, to inquire into the State of Malabar, &c.	Mr. Commissioner *Græme*, late Member of Council and Senior Judge of the Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut, and latterly Acting Governor of Madras.
Cruel treatment to slaves is punishable by the Regulations. Slaves are not excluded from the protection and benefit of the laws.	The slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings.	The slaves are very cruelly treated.	Slaves have been too entirely dependent upon their masters.
They can apply to the courts of justice; does not recollect any case of the kind.	Does not recollect any instance of a slave appealing to a court of justice for protection from the ill usage of his master.	——	The interference of the magistrate has been so systematically withheld, that they could not, with any prudent regard to the interests of themselves and families, resort to a higher power.
It is the duty as well as the interest of the master to see that the subsistence, called Walli, is regularly served out to his slave.	The measure of subsistence to be given to the slave is fixed, and the owner is bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to them daily.	The slaves receive but two sevenths of what is a reasonable allowance.	The allowance to slaves on days they have no work is only half of what is fixed when they are employed; in several places they are not paid when they do not work.
——	——	——	The slave in the interior is a wretched, half starved, diminutive creature, stinted in his food and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, whose state demands that commisseration and amelioration which may confidently be expected from the humanity of the British Government.
——	——	There can be no comparison between their (the Malabar slaves) condition, and that of the slaves in the West Indies.	——
——	——	They erect for themselves small huts that are little better than large baskets.	The slave alone has a sieve of a hut in the centre of the rice fields.

Extract of a LETTER, in the Revenue Department, from the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George* to the Court of Directors, dated 30th December 1825.

"IN Malabar a numerous class of labourers employed in agriculture have not the free disposal of their own industry, but are in a peculiar state of servitude. Their condition may, therefore, with more propriety be regarded as dependent on the treatment which they receive from their masters, than as capable of being improved by Government. But the consideration of the measures proper to be taken with respect to the kinds of slavery found to exist in India, relates to a subject of great delicacy and considerable difficulty; and we are of opinion that it is a matter in which more good is to be expected from the gradual operation of justice and police, administered in a spirit favourable to personal liberty, than from direct interference on the part of Government[*]."

(O) Para. 1. Under the latitude here given, I have entered as fully as the subjects touched upon in the preceding questions seemed to call for, and illustrated them, as I proceeded, with all the facts within my knowledge; there may be, and no doubt are, other points that will occur to the Board upon perusing these painful details, upon intimating which I shall of course reply to them to the best of my ability; at present all that occurs to me to notice are the cases of the four slaves which were so irregularly and oppressively sold to Mr. Sheppard (a discharged serjeant in the 12th regiment, who some years ago succeeded to the hemp manufactory at Beypoor) for the sum of *Rs.* 32. 3. equal to 3 *l.* 5 *s.*! as also of the two slaves who were brought up from South to North Malabar[†], and would have been carried on, it is impossible to say how much farther, until a purchaser was found for them, but for my timely interference.

Para. 2. The Board of Revenue have noticed the first of these cases in the[‡] 36th, 37th and 38th paragraphs of their Proceedings, under date the 13th May 1819, but in a way that shows the strong disposition that exists in that controlling authority to palliate such glaring instances of neglect of duty and of oppressive abuse of power as the whole proceedings of the collector exhibit.

Para. 3. The principal features of this horrid case will be found in my Report to the Foujdarry Adawlut[§]; I shall, therefore, confine myself to observing in this place, that it was not one petition only, as would be inferred from the Board's notice of the subject, but ten, that were presented to the collector and magistrate, and no redress whatever was afforded the petitioner, though he regularly attended the collector's cutcherry a period of eight months. The order issued by the collector for the restoration of the petitioner's slaves and seed grain, is not among the documents, but it will be apparent, from a perusal of his second petition[||], that the collector had ample time to see that his order was obeyed; instead of which he allowed the petitioner, an old man of 82, to be thrown into gaol, on, as it was proved on the trial, a false charge[¶], got up against him by the revenue servants who seized his slaves and seed grain in retaliation for having complained against them to the collector; only one out of my three precepts to the magistrate is given in the printed volume of papers[**], but that one, and the return to it, will sufficiently show how unavailing must all efforts be to protect the people when executive officers are suffered to disregard, not only their complaint, but even to refuse with impunity obedience to the orders of those who are put in authority over them[††].

Para. 4. Neither is the letter which, it is pretended, had, "through some mistake in Mr. Vaughan's office, not been received by the Board of Revenue until 11 months after it was written," forthcoming, though sufficient of it is given in the Board of Revenue's proceedings, to show that Mr. Vaughan admits "the sale of slaves for arrears of revenue is as common as the sale of land;" which is shown by Sir Thomas Munro[‡‡] in this year (1818) amounted to 1,330 estates in one talook alone.

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[*] East India Papers, folio 911.

[†] East India Slavery documents, fol. 898.

[‡] 36 Para. With regard to the practice of selling the slaves of Revenue defaulters for the recovery of arrears due, on which the Board have been directed to report, it appears, that in the case which has been brought to the notice of Government, (by the third judge on circuit in Malabar, through the Sudder Adawlut) the seizure of the slaves in question, with a view to their being disposed of by public sale, took place without the knowledge of the collector; and that, on a petition complaining of the grievance, being presented, an order was issued by that officer to restore the paddy seed and chermars (slaves).

37 Para. The Board observe with great regret that this order was not obeyed, but that the four slaves were sold for 32. 3. rupees!!

[§] Dated 31st December 1810, fol. 824, 825.

[||] Folio 832, para 2.

[¶] Extract from Calendar, 2d Sessions, 1818, fol. 828.

[**] Folio 826.

[††] Board of Revenue's Report, para. 38, fols. 898, 899.

38 Para. The third judge on circuit states, that the collector declined furnishing certain information which he had called for respecting the liability of chermars, or slaves, to be sold in satisfaction of arrears of revenue; the collector's reasons for so doing are submitted in a letter addressed to the Board, under date the 24th November 1818, but, by some mistake in his office, not received by the Board until the 26th October 1819, from which the following is an extract:

"How the third judge could take up this as being cognizable before his tribunal I am not aware, nor upon what plea he could call upon me, as magistrate, to give him information on revenue points, viz. whether chermars (slaves of the soil) were sold for arrears of revenue, is equally inexplicable to me: and, even did he wish for this information, he has been long enough in the revenue and judicial line to know that the sale of chermars, both in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, and by mutual and private contracts, is as common as the sale of land, for if the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the slaves on it?"

[‡‡] Sir Thomas Munro's Report, dated 16th July 1822, states that in one single talook (out of 63 in Malabar) 1,330 plantations and rice fields were sold, in order to satisfy public balances. *See* Madras Revenue Selections, vol. iii. p. 547.

Para. 5. This disgraceful practice, in the instance in question, is suffered by the Board to be defended by a fallacy, namely, "If the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the slaves on it," the Board of Revenue knowing at the time that the burthen of the petitioner's complaints, in all the ten petitions, is, that "if the collector does not prevent the sale of his seed grain, and his slaves, his land must go uncultivated, and himself and family must inevitably be ruined," and yet they do not attempt even to expose it; no wonder, then, the Government and the authorities of this country are deluded into the belief that there is no necessity for their direct interference in ameliorating the condition of their slave subjects*.

Para. 6. The case of the two slaves was first brought to Mr. Vaughan's notice through the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, of which I was the third judge at the time, in order, as the precept stated, "that no time might be lost in arresting the sale and eventual removal of the two slaves further from their native country†."

Para. 7. As I have already stated, it was at my instance the court so acted: I was walking along the high road, and met the two slaves being hawked about for sale by two revenue officers. One of them addressed me, complaining that he had two orphan children who must inevitably perish, now he was taken from them; the other, a fine young man, said that he had a father, mother and sisters, who depended upon him for protection; and both entreated of me not to suffer their being banished the country for no cause; even to Mr. Vaughan‡ himself, to whom they were sent, these poor creatures expressed "the grievance it would be to be sold away at such a distance from their family."

Para. 8. Instead, however, of Mr. Vaughan expressing his acknowledgments for bringing such flagrant abuses to his knowledge, as every man of common humanity, or who had the slightest regard for the character of his employers, or the national honour, would have done, he addresses a letter to the Board of Revenue §, wherein he "protests against having such extraneous and forced obstacles thrown in his way to contend against in the collection of the revenues, as has been experienced by him on this occasion," and actually avows his determination to support and protect natives "in the legal discharge of their ordinary and domestic duties and practices, however inconsistent with his own nicer feelings of humanity;" or in other words, to uphold this indiscriminate sale of slaves away from their families and country of their birth.

Para. 9. I shall not condescend to notice his illiberal observations, as regards my motives, further than that I fling them back with utter disdain and contempt, as well to the vituperator himself, as to those who could allow such a calumnious document to remain upon the public records, without at least giving me an opportunity of vindicating my character against such unfounded aspersions.

Para. 10. And here it will not be out of place to notice Mr. C. M. Lushington's most wanton attack on me in his Report, dated the 1st July 1819 ||, (for no other reason that I can see, than that, like his brother, the late Governor of Madras, he would persecute every man who had not his political prepossessions, for I never saw the man in my life), wherein, after vindicating this custom of "selling human beings like so many cattle ¶," and this system of perpetual labour," (as he himself writes), he insolently observes, "It is, however, possible that the advocate of freedom may think, with Cicero, and the third judge in Malabar**, 'Mihi liber esse non videtur qui non aliquando nihil agit;'" and this further calumny (instead of returning the letter, as every authority that did not countenance these attacks upon character would have done) the Board of Revenue actually incorporate in their own proceedings††, without a single comment upon the impropriety of such personal allusions in official documents.

Para. 11. There is one more subject upon which some information might be expected from me, and that is, the custom of slaves seeking protection in foreign states.

Para. 12. In the volume of East India Slavery documents will be found an application from Mr. Collector Vaughan to the Board of Revenue ‡‡, relative to thirty slaves, natives of Wynâd, who had deserted their owner and taken refuge in the Coorg and Mysore countries, wherein that officer suggests that those rajahs respectively be required to make "pecuniary compensation to their owners, as an equivalent for the loss of them."

Para. 13. The Board, in forwarding the collector's letter to Government §§, say, that the inhabitants of Wynâd complain that their slaves are enticed from them by the subjects of the state of Coorg and Mysore; though nothing is said by the petitioners, either to warrant the belief that these migrations are encouraged by, or even are with the cognizance of those princes, or that their subjects entice them, as the Board say, unless giving them employment and paying them for their labour, can be so called; and it would be hard indeed to deny these poor creatures this last resource, after being driven out of their own country by a series of ill usage which had at length become insupportable to them.

Para. 14. In the instance in question the slaves belong to the Tiranelly Devassom |||, or Pagoda, which is at the foot of the range of the Brimmehagiri mountains, that divide Wynâd from Coorg. I know well the overseers of that pagoda, namely, the Waddaka Mootanan and Tekka Mootanan; repeatedly have they applied to me for letters to the

Coorg

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* East India Slavery, fol. 911.

† Provincial Court's Proceedings, dated 12th November 1819, fol. 897.

‡ Folio 883.

§ Dated 25 December 1819, folio 877.

|| Folio 840.

¶ Para. 14.

** Mr. Baber.

†† Folio 893.

‡‡ Dated 21 December 1821, folio 911.

§§ Letter, dated 2 January 1823, folio 914.

||| Folio 911.

Coorg rajah to have their slaves taken up and sent back to them, but I have always resisted their applications, telling them that they have the means in their own hands of recovering them, if they choose to use them; for that there can be no doubt their slaves will readily return to their families upon receiving an assurance of being well treated in future.

Para. 15. It is only in those parts of Malabar which border upon Coorg and Mysore that slaves take refuge in those countries; many others farther removed have and do, I am aware, make the attempt, but they have been almost always overtaken; and as it is the only way they have of showing their sense of ill treatment, and enjoying security of life and limb, it would be cruel in us, and only an aggravation of their hard lot, so long as our tribunals are so hermetically closed against them (as I have already shown), were we to throw any obstacles in the slaves' way, or to look to the rulers of those countries for any indemnification to their tyrannical masters.

Para. 16. One good effect has attended our non-interference hitherto, and that is, that the slaves in that part of both the upper and low countries which border upon the states of Mysore and Coorg, namely Tirunelly and Trichalary, Bāwala, Pulpelli, Kangnarâ, Coorchiāt, Eechakoon, Eddaterra and Moopeyanad in Wynaâd; and at Aralet and Kittoor in Cotiote, Varatoor, Paratoo, Paiawoor, Chorily, Ichilkoon and Poortoor in Kollatnad, are better fed, better clothed, and better housed than in any part of Malabar.

(P & Q) Para. 1. This part of my subject, I must confess, I approach not without considerable diffidence; not that I have any the smallest hesitation in declaring my sentiments, as the whole tenor and tendency of my exertions must prove, in favour of an unqualified abolition; but that I feel my own inadequacy to the task of individually suggesting such measures as shall effectually secure the great object in view, with the least possible temporary inconvenience to the slaves themselves, to their proprietors, or to the general interests of the country.

Para. 2. Another difficulty, and a very great one it is, arises out of my utter hopelessness of being able to impart that confidence in the expediency and practicability of the views I myself might entertain, and this not from any idea of the rising generation (in whom the duty of carrying into effect the resolutions which the Government in this country will and must come to, when they know the real condition of the slaves on the Malabar coast,) imbibing any of those prejudices * against which I have had to contend; but from the obvious disadvantage they must labour under, for years to come at least, of not possessing that intimate knowledge of the language, the habits and customs of the people, and above all, that acquaintance with individual families, and a thousand localities so essential to the success of a measure of this magnitude.

Para. 3. Twenty years ago there was indeed an opening prospect of preparing the way for its introduction; it was at the close of that incipient rebellion in 1812, consequent on the additional burthens that had been imposed upon the people by those indirect taxes, the tobacco and salt monopolies, stamp duties, &c. &c., and the oppressive mode of administering the Revenue department in general †; and accordingly, among other necessary measures for securing the public tranquillity from future interruption, I took the earliest opportunity, after I had re-established ‡ the authority of Government, of introducing in the body of a general police regulation a few rules which appeared to me urgently called for, to put a stop to the horrible traffic in human flesh at that time so prevalent, as well as for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in general, so far as restraining their owners from selling them out of the country of their birth, and from separating families; and also by rendering it compulsory on them to make the slaves a suitable provision in food, clothes and habitation, in sickness or health, young and old, at all times and in all seasons §.

Para. 4. Unfortunately the measure was not supported by those in whom the Legislature had reposed the controlling authority, over the acts of the executive administration, but, on the contrary, I had to contend even against their systematic opposition in those individual acts of violence and cruelty ‖, which it was my province to bring to public justice; the conspiracy that was formed against my life ¶, through the machinations of the principal slave owner,

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* Some of which have been adverted to in the course of these observations.

† *See* 19 & 20 paras. of my Report to Government, under date the 12th May 1812.

‡ Lest this might expose me to the imputation of a vain boaster, I here extract the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors regarding my termination of this rebellion:

"The prompt and effectual interference of Mr. T. H. Baber, magistrate of North Malabar, on occasion of these fresh symptoms of contumacious resistance to our authority in Wynaad, so lately restored to tranquillity by his zealous exertions, deserves our strong acknowledgments. The death of Kalloo, the leader of the rebels, as well as that of some of the other principal chiefs alluded to by you, encourage us to hope that the peace of the country is not likely to be again disturbed. Under these circumstances we instruct you to express to Mr. Baber the high sense we entertain of his meritorious services during the whole period of his employment as a judge and magistrate of that district, and he may be assured that we shall, with pleasure, see the opportunity occur for his receiving, at your hands, a solid testimony of your approbation in any advancement consistent with his rank in our service, and in the line of his official destination."

§ East India Slavery documents, fol. 739, 740. Section 27, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. Section 28, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

‖ Some of them are noticed in the course of these observations; for the rest *see* East India Slavery documents.

¶ *See* my Letters to the Madras Government, dated 12th October 1812, fols. 766, 767, and dated 10th January 1813, fols. 784, 785; also the report of the trial of the conspirators as published in all the India newspapers. The following sentences were passed by Sir Thomas Strange and Sir John Newbolt:

owner, was one of the natural consequences of that illegal combination; but all this had no effect in deterring me from persevering in that righteous cause I had engaged in, and it was not until I found myself deserted by the Government itself, by an avowal* of their apprehension of repeating the expression of their approbation of my conduct, lest it should aggravate this distempered feeling†, as the struggle between the ardent zeal of an individual and the selfish views of a party, was called.

Para. 5. Since that time I have confined myself to occasional notices of the condition of the Malabar slaves, as often as my public attention has been drawn to the subject, but with little or no benefit to the unfortunate slaves, who continue the same reprobated people as ever, as their half-famished persons, their sieves of huts, and the diminution of their numbers, while every other class of the people is increasing, abundantly testify.

Para. 6. I have explained, as well as I could, what appeared to me to be the common law, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, and even the English law, on the question of slavery, and shall now close these observations by suggesting to the wisdom of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and eventually both Houses of Parliament, the expediency of the appointment of a Committee, both in this country and in India, the latter to be composed partly of natives, those who are most intelligent, most enlightened, and most influential from property in land and slaves, to inquire and report upon the measures best calculated to extend the blessings of freedom to this most wretched, most helpless, and most degraded portion of our Indian subjects.

Thomas Hervey Baber,
Late First Judge, Western Division, Madras Territories.

(4.) Answers of Col. *James Welsh.*

(4.)—ANSWERS of Colonel *James Welsh.*

1. I CERTAINLY had many opportunities of observing the state of slaves in domestic and agrestic employ, in various parts, during a very long service in the East Indies; but those opportunities which consisted in temporary residence at different stations, and frequent and extensive marches all over the peninsula, were unfortunately not embraced by me, to search beyond the surface. I can, therefore, only speak to the general appearance and outward condition of the people in question.

2. Great numbers used formerly to be kidnapped from a distance, and sold by dealers for both domestic and agrestic purposes. Others are born of parents in a state of slavery. Many have been and still are sold in infancy, by parents and relations, particularly in times of famine and scarcity, to any one who will purchase them; and others used to be captured in war, particularly by Mahomedan conquerors.

3. Although inclined to think the number very great, I had no opportunities of ascertaining the total amount; nor could any individual, (from the immense extent of the country, and the great diversity of the kingdoms and governments into which it is divided), definitively answer the general question.

I had opportunities of personal observation on the Island of Ceylon, from the time of its capture from the Dutch in 1796, till early in 1799, having been on the staff at Point de Galle, and, among other public duties, conducted all trials, both civil and military, in that district. Almost every inhabitant of any property on the island, European and Native, had some slaves, (Malay, Lubby or Chengalese); indeed, all the work, domestic and agricultural, was performed by them. The domestic ones appeared to be generally well treated, and considered more in the light of children than slaves.

I had again particular opportunities, during the years 1817-18 and 1819, while residing as an independent staff-officer on the Malabar coast, and living occasionally entirely with the natives, and subsequently from that period till 1826, while commanding in the first instance the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and afterwards the Subsidiary force in Travancore and Cochin. I can, therefore, speak more particularly to the state of slavery all along that coast, than in any other part of India.

From Cape Comorin to Goa, including Wynaad and Soonda, I believe that there were nearly 300,000, and from the nature of the caste distinctions (not admitting of any kind of personal contact between the upper and lower orders of the Hindoo aborigines of that country), by far the greater numbers were field slaves.

4. The laws, as administered under the British Government, do not sanction or recognize a state of slavery, but they have not the power entirely to abolish it, even in places under our immediate control.

5. The general condition of the agrestic slaves, is bad everywhere. They enjoy little comfort,

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bolt: Mr. Brown, jun., to be imprisoned two months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 100 pagodas; Mr. Douglas, to be imprisoned five months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 1,000 pagodas; Mr. Gahagan, to be imprisoned three months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 100 pagodas, and all of them bound over to keep the peace for three years.

* Government Minute, dated 22d January 1823, fols. 789, 790.

† "And again the simple intimation that Government approves of the conduct of Mr. Baber, might even increase these evils."

comfort, have coarse, precarious and scanty food, bad clothing, frequently none at all, and no provision, (that ever I could learn), for old age or sickness. The domestic slaves are for the most part better off, but still subject to the despotic will of their owners, in every thing short of life.

6. The agrestic slaves are employed in tilling the ground, planting, watering and weeding gardens, rearing trees, raising indigo, cotton shrubs and dyes, sugar cane, Indian corn, jowarry, cholum, paddy grain, and every kind of grain. I never saw them working in regular gangs, nor do I know that they have any regular drivers. The nature of the climate, its great fertility and produce, in general do not call for much continued labour, but they have no particular hours which they can call their own, not any one day in the week set apart for rest or devotion. The lash, or at least coercive strokes, are, I fear, too commonly used, and indiscriminately to both sexes.

7. The condition of the slave, in point of law, (though not of practice) is the same as that of the freeman, when able, from proximity, to claim the protection of the civil magistrate. They can certainly be witnesses for and against freemen, in every English court of justice, and their masters cannot take their lives with impunity in any place either subject or tributary to the British Government.

8. I believe they are for some purposes free with regard to strangers, as far as caste regulations will admit.

9. I always understood the majority to be *serfs*, particularly on the Malabar coast, and consequently transferable as a part of the soil. I do not think it can increase under our government.

10. The slaves profess, generally, either the Mahomedan or Hindoo religion, with a small portion of Christians; but as far as mortal can judge, their religion consists chiefly in outward observances; their morals being, like their persons, most wretchedly debased. They can and do marry, but not with freeborn subjects, and I do not think they can have the means of acquiring any property, or the power of holding it, against their master's consent.

11. Slaves can be, and are, sold at pleasure; I have myself purchased several for small sums in different places, to give them their liberty. They may be seized and sold for debts in native states, but not in an English settlement. Our laws, I have already stated, do not sanction any kind of slave traffic, (although till lately they were not generally enforced), but no restriction I fear exists among the natives as to separating unfortunate individuals of both sexes from their families.

12. I am unacquainted with any law to hinder or promote manumission, neither do I know of any means by which they could purchase their own freedom, and I suspect their children are necessarily slaves. The only way by which they are generally liberated is the one I have already alluded to, by being purchased by British subjects, which act, in itself, amounts to manumission.

13. Very material changes have taken place in the state of the slaves, wherever the British sway has extended; for this obvious reason, that no person immediately under our control dare inflict any severe punishment on or ill use another with impunity.

On the Malabar coast, in particular, where the native laws even allowed a Nair to put to death on the spot any one of an inferior caste who should presume to approach him within a certain number of paces. No man, at the present time, of whatever rank or elevation in point of caste, can enforce the original Regulations, by punishing in person any undue familiarity in one of subordinate caste, although the British authorities will protect him from any improper aggression on the part of an inferior.

14. Measures have been everywhere adopted by the British Government to prevent the open sale of slaves, and to ameliorate the condition of those originally in that state among the natives in our own territories.

The consequence has been (as far as I have ever learnt), a very considerable diminution in their number when taken in comparison with that of the free population. The existence of the British rule in India must affect both the extent and character of slavery there, because it has gradually tended to enlighten the minds of all classes of the natives, to raise them above ridiculous caste prejudices; and the increase and practice of Christian piety among the European population, with the zealous exertions of some of the clergy and missionaries, have lately contributed greatly to soften down the feelings of the natives towards each other.

15. I shall here endeavour to particularize the slaves in the East Indies:

Those under the Mahomedan princes, rulers and people, were for the most part descendants of Arabs and Abyssinians, who had either been originally kidnapped, and sold by seamen and others on the sea-coast; or Mussulmans, born in slavery; with an admixture of Hindoos of every denomination, who had either been captured in war or purchased from slave dealers; and as their masters have no caste prejudices, but strive to make proselytes of all, even the lowest castes, and then associate with them in common, those slaves are generally used and trusted as domestics, and better treated than by those of other persuasions.

The Hindoo princes and rulers had also Arabs and Abyssinians among their slaves, but the people in general have slaves of their own and inferior castes.

In the Carnatic, Mahratta and Mysore countries, the slaves are mostly Pariahs or Dheres, who, even when free, are so abject and debased, as hardly to be so well off as those in actual slavery.

On the Malabar coast the slaves are almost exclusively Churmers, Pulliars and Puneers. In Wynaad, the Coorchers, (or archers) are also slaves, but being always armed, and the most active soldiers in times of disturbance, they are generally well treated.

16. I do not conceive the British Government, if inclined, could entirely abolish slavery

in the East Indies, nor would it in the present degraded and imbecile state of the people, be altogether desirable; but amelioration ought certainly to be put in practice in the first instance, and time will then, no doubt, render emancipation a blessing to all.

17. The measures which occur to me as proper, and within our power to be immediately adopted, are the promulgation of laws to afford protection to the slaves, by enforcing a kind and equitable treatment of all such as come within our jurisdiction; apportioning their food and clothing, with a certain time for rest and recreation; giving them the Sabbath-day in every English settlement; declaring children of slaves to be free born, and only subject to their parents in youth; and utterly prohibiting a continuance of the traffic in future.

Bideford, Nov. 3, 1832. *James Welsh*, Colonel, Madras Establishment.

(5.)—ANSWERS of *A. D. Campbell*, Esq.

(5.) Answers of *A.D.Campbell*, Esq.

Sir, 2, North Bank, Regent's Park, 4th November 1832.

In annexing replies to the questions on slavery in the East Indies, which were enclosed in the letter you did me the honour to address to me on the 27th August last, I have to express my regret that the circumstances explained in my letter from Paris should have delayed their transmission; especially as the information which, at this distance from India, my memory enables me to furnish is so imperfect.

Reply to No. 1. The opportunities I had of acquiring personal knowledge of the state of slavery in India were derived, during my residence there for 22 years, from the official situations I held as secretary, and subsequently member, of the Board of Revenue at Madras, superintendent of police at the presidency, registrar to the Foujdary Adawlut, judge of circuit in the provinces, and principal collector and magistrate in Tanjore, and in the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts.

2. In the territories under the Madras Government, slaves are of two distinct descriptions: the one includes the great slave population termed "agrestic slaves," or such as are usually employed in the field, though occasionally also in other labour. These consist exclusively of Hindoos, who become such by birth alone, in the peculiar castes which the usage of India has doomed to hereditary bondage. This species of slavery does not exist at all in the central provinces of the Indian peninsula, such as the Ceded Districts, or Mysore, peopled by the Carnatacka nation; and I believe it is also unknown in the Northern Circars, Nellore, &c., or in the country where the people speak the Telinga language; but it is common in the southern provinces of the peninsula, or wherever the Tamil language is spoken, and it assumes its worst form on the western coast of the peninsula, or in the provinces of Malabar and Canara. The other description of slaves consists of those who may be termed domestic, from being employed only in the house itself. This kind of slavery may be found all over the Madras territory, but it is exceedingly rare. Individuals generally become domestic slaves by being sold when children by their parents, in years of scarcity approaching to famine; for famine itself, in the British territories, is happily now nearly unknown. A Hindoo, however, who buys a child on such an occasion, treats it as a Briton would; not as a slave, but rather as a servant to whom food and raiment are due, and whose wages have been advanced to maintain the existence of the authors of its being, authorized by nature to contract for its service until it is old enough to confirm or cancel such compact. The text of the Hindoo law, as well as its practice, clearly maintains such compacts to be temporary only, for it expressly mentions the gift of two head of cattle as annulling them, and entitling the child to legal emancipation; but such fine is entirely nominal; it is never practically exacted; and on the child attaining maturity it is, in practice, as free amongst the Hindoos as amongst Britons, unless long habit or attachment induces it voluntarily to acquiesce in a continuation of its service. The Mussulman law acknowledges the legality of treating as slaves all infidels conquered by the faithful; but its text is entirely opposed to the purchase of free children for the purpose of reducing them to a state of bondage; yet, in practice, compacts such as are described above, confer permanent rights on the Mahomedan purchaser; for, under the spirit of proselytism which characterizes the Mussulman faith, a male infant is no sooner purchased than it is circumcised; and, whether male or female, it is invariably brought up in the Mahomedan creed; which, if it be a Hindoo (as is usually the ease) irrevocably excludes it from all return to its parents or relations. Besides the purchase of children in years of scarcity, I have heard of natives, to cancel a debt, voluntarily selling themselves as domestic slaves for a certain number of years, but this is unusual; and though classed as a species of servitude, it more resembles that of persons serving under written articles in Europe, than slavery of even the most qualified description. There can also be no doubt that children are sometimes kidnapped and sold as slaves, without the knowledge of their parents. As superintendent of police at Madras, I succeeded in 1818 in restoring several such children to their parents, amongst the lowest and poorest of the Hindoos; and their anxiety to recover infants, whom they in all probability found it very difficult to support, would have done honour to the highest classes of European society. I may add, that from Malabar, a province on the western coast of the peninsula, where the ancient institutions of the Hindoo government have descended to our own times nearly unimpaired, I recollect one trial having come before the Sudder Foujdary Court in 1830, in which the members of a high-caste Hindoo family, to conceal the disgrace to which they would have been exposed from retaining one of the daughters whose chastity was more than suspected, forcibly carried her off to a distant province, where they were taken up, on account of endeavouring to dispose of her as a domestic slave.

3. In the Madras provinces, it is the collectors and magistrates alone who can give any correct returns of the population. In the Bellary division of the Ceded Districts, where I first held that situation, I have already stated that no agrestic slaves whatever exist. In Tanjore, on the contrary, they amount to many thousands; but I cannot, from memory, give any correct estimate of their number. The house or domestic slaves in neither district can exceed one or two hundred, in a population of above a million of souls, in each of these provinces respectively.

4. There is no doubt that the Hindoo law recognizes slavery, domestic as well as agrestic, though practically amongst the Hindoos under the Madras Presidency, domestic slavery, as before explained, can hardly be said to exist, except as regards female children, occasionally purchased by dancing women, for the purpose of bringing them up to their own unhappy profession of prostitution, or the dancing-women themselves, attached to the several Hindoo temples. I have already stated that the Mussulman code, though opposed in its text to the reduction of free Mahomedans to a state of bondage, not only recognizes and sanctions, in practice, slavery in general, especially that of conquered infidels, amongst whom it may fairly include the Hindoos, but encourages domestic slavery in particular, especially by the purchase of children, in order to increase, by their conversion, the number of the faithful. Notwithstanding the modification of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws respecting slavery, recommended in the papers on that subject printed by order of the House of Commons, I am sorry to state that the Government of Madras have hitherto left them entirely unaltered by any enactment of their own. At the close, indeed, of the papers in question, notice is taken of a former enactment by the Government at Madras, contained in clause 14, section 18, Regulation II, 1812, prohibiting the exportation of slaves from the province of Malabar: but the result of the reference mentioned to have been made to the Advocate-general, was the formal repeal of that enactment, on the just ground that the Act of Parliament of the 51 Geo. 3, c. 23, against the slave trade, sufficiently prohibits this traffic by sea, and that its more severe penalties supersede those formerly established by the local Indian legislature. As connected with this subject, however, I may be here permitted to point out, that in any future Act of Parliament on the subject of India, a modification of the Slave Act above mentioned is imperatively called for. Offences against it, by traffic in slaves by sea, may take place in any part of the extensive coast, either on the Coromandel or on the western side of the peninsulsa, under the Madras Government, and by natives of distant provinces many hundred miles from the presidency. The removal of such persons, with the witnesses on either side, from their own peculiar climate, as for instance, from Malabar to Madras, would be attended by an inevitable mortality, similar to that of Europeans, if sent for trial to the deadly climate of Sierra Leone: yet the Slave Act makes all offences under it, even when committed by natives in the provinces, cognizable only by the distant Admiralty, or King's Supreme Court of Judicature, confined to the presidency itself, to the criminal jurisdiction of which they are otherwise not amenable. The local provincial courts, possessing power of life and death in matters of the highest criminal jurisdiction, ought, as regards a breach of the Slave Act, by natives in the interior, subject to their jurisdiction, to have power concurrent with that of the King's Court of Admiralty; for to carry into effect the law as it now stands in this respect, would, in such cases, be no less inhuman than revolting to the prejudices of the people. Indeed, like all laws at variance with the feelings of the people, the Slave Act, as it now stands, must remain a dead letter everywhere in the Madras territory, except at the Presidency, until Parliament give power to the tribunals in the provinces to enforce its penalties. In doing so, however, the punishment to be annexed to the breach of its provisions in the provinces should be proportioned to the punishment for other offences in the interior. Death is there the punishment of murder alone; transportation is the next grade of punishment, but never takes place except for life, on account of the great civil forfeiture of caste, by which, in India, it is ever attended; and confinement in fetters, or hard labour, for 14 and seven years respectively, alone are the punishments equivalent to transportation from England, for these several periods.

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5. In regard to food, clothing, employment, treatment and comfort, there exists the greatest contrast between the domestic and agrestic slaves in the territories under the Madras Government. The domestic slaves, confined principally to the Mahomedan families, being brought up invariably in the creed of their master, are at once amalgamated with the family itself, who treat the males indulgently, with somewhat of that privileged familiarity allowed in all countries to those who are permanently attached to a family, and are rather its humble members by adoption, than its servants or slaves. They are well fed, well clothed, and employed in domestic offices, common, except in families of the highest rank, to many of their master's relatives. The free communication with others, and facility of access to the British tribunals, which the want of all restraint over egress from the house ensures to the male domestic slaves, combines with the indulgent treatment of their masters to qualify their bondage, so as nearly to exclude it from what the term slavery implies. Such, however, is not the lot of the female domestic slaves, employed as attendants on the seraglios of Mussulmans of rank: they are too often treated with caprice, and frequently punished with much cruelty. Once admitted into the haram, they are considered part of that establishment, which it is the point of honour of a Mussulman to seclude from all communication with others. The complaints made to me as superintendent of police at Madras, against the nabob of Arcot, and subsequently, when magistrate of Bellary, against the brother of the nabob of Kurnool, gave me an insight into transactions committed in the recesses of the female apartments of these two personages, which has left on my mind a strong impression of the cruelty and wanton barbarity with which this class of female

slaves are subject to be treated. The murder of more than one female slave, alleged to have been committed by the brother of the nabob of Kurnool, induced me repeatedly to address the Madras Government; nor was it until he added to them the murder of his own wife that he was confined as a state prisoner, instead of being brought to trial for his life, as I suggested. Indeed little doubt can be entertained that the seclusion of female slaves in the harams of Mussulmans of rank, too often precludes complaint, prevents redress, and cloaks crimes at which Europeans would shudder. The agrestic slaves, on the other hand, are invariably Hindoos of the lowest and most degraded castes, such as the Pullers, or outcasts altogether, such as the Parriahs in the Tamil country, residing usually in the outskirts of the village; food dressed by them being abomination, and their touch defilement to their masters. In Malabar, indeed, the master is attended, wherever he moves, by an imaginary halo; for the distance which the slave must keep from any of the pure castes, including the lowest, or Soodra, is defined with extraordinary precision, by local rules, which in the southern part of the province are exceeded in practice. This removal of the agrestic slave from the dwelling and person of the master, which the wide difference established between their castes induces, whilst it no doubt tends to relieve him from the ill usage to which the personal character of a violent Mahomedan master may sometimes expose the domestic slave employed in the house, at the same time deprives him of that habitually indulgent treatment which a constant interchange of household duties seldom fails to produce, especially on the part of the milder Hindoo. The food, clothing and comforts of the agrestic slave are, in consequence, everywhere inferior to those of the domestic one. In the Tamil country, the agrestic slaves are entitled to a certain proportion of the harvest reaped on the land they cultivate, and to prescribed fees in grain at each stage of the previous cultivation, as well as at certain national festivals. Some of them who are outcasts possess also a right to all the cattle which die from disease; and they eat the flesh of such animals, as well as that of snakes, and other reptiles: but in general their food is the coarsest grain; and if a judgment may be formed from their appearance, which is generally that of stout athletic men, it is not deficient either in quantity or quality. Their clothing, indeed, is scanty, but not always from defect. When I first went to Tanjore, I found, in the spring of the year, most of the fields occupied by the female agrestic slaves, transplanting rice, generally to the tune of some popular air, sung by one of them, in the chorus of which the rest joined; and was surprised to find that these women left the whole of the body, from the waist upwards, naked, the bosom being invariably exposed. Attributing this to the want of sufficient clothing, I employed myself in investigating measures calculated to increase its supply, and thus prevent a breach of the natural rules of modesty common to civilized life; but I found that, like certain classes of Hindoo females on the western coast, covering the bosom, in the minds of this caste, is considered equivalent to a declaration of prostitution itself: fear, therefore, of a greater moral evil, obliged me to abandon my intention of attempting any change in this revolting custom. Besides food and clothing, the master also defrays the expense of the marriage of his slaves, and in the Tamil country presents them with small gifts on the birth of each child. The description of the agrestic slaves given in my reply to this query, is confined to the Tamil country; my personal knowledge being derived from that portion of it which consists of the fertile province of Tanjore. I must add, that the landed tenures on the Coromandel coast, which vest most of the land, and of the agrestic slaves who cultivate it, in the hands of corporate village communities, and of Hindoo temples, or other bodies, instead of in the hands of individual landowners, as on the opposite coast, contributes materially to the superiority of the agrestic slave on the eastern coast over his unhappy brethren on the western side of the peninsula; for from the official reports that have come thence before me, both in the Revenue and Judicial departments, I know that agrestic slavery assumes there a far worse aspect, particularly in Malabar. The creatures in human form who constitute, to the number of 100,000, the agrestic slave population of that province, being distinguishable, like the savage tribes still to be found in some of the forests of India, from the rest of the human race, by their degraded, diminutive, squalid appearance; their dropsical pot-bellies contrasting horribly with their skeleton arms and legs, half starved, hardly clothed, and in a condition scarcely superior to the cattle they follow at the plough. I am by no means satisfied that due provision is made for the support of agrestic slaves, in sickness or in old age. Their masters are no doubt bound to support them; but, in the absence of any summary means on the part of the civil magistrate to enforce this obligation, I fear the poor and infirm slave is too often left to the slow and doubtful remedy of a lawsuit against his master, or to the uncertain charity of his brethren, stinted in their own means.

6. The agrestic or field slaves in the Tamil country are employed by their masters in every department of husbandry: the men in ploughing the land and sowing the seed, and in all the various laborious works necessary for the irrigation of the land upon which rice is grown; the women in transplanting the rice plants, and both sexes in reaping the crop. Their labour is usually confined to the rice, or irrigated lands: the lands not artificially irrigated, watered only by the rains of heaven, and producing what in India is technically termed dry grain, being seldom cultivated for their masters, whose stock is concentrated on the superior irrigated soils; and any cultivation by the slaves in unirrigated land, is generally as free labourers for others, or on their own independent account. In Tanjore, the liberality of one of my predecessors, Mr. Hains, now member of Council at Madras, induced the Government to attach to each house of the slave, in common with the other householders who are not landowners, a small piece of land as garden, tax free. The agrestic slaves work in bodies together, the village accountant registering the work executed by them, which he inspects; but they are not personally superintended by any one, nor placed under any driver:

they usually work from about sunrise until sunset, with the intermission of a couple of hours for their meal, during the middle of the day. They are not exempted from work on any particular day of the week, but obtain holidays on all the great native festivals, such as on those fixed for consecrating implements, the new year and other great days. No particular task-work is assigned to them daily; it is sufficient that the slaves of each master execute the work necessary for the cultivation and irrigation of his lands. These slaves are also often employed in erecting temporary rooms or pandols, used by their masters on marriages or other festivals; and occasionally are called on, by requisition of the collector or magistrate, issued to their masters, to aid in stopping any sudden breach in the great works of irrigation conducted at the expense of Government, or in dragging the enormous cars of the idols round the villages or temples, to move which immense cables, dragged by many thousands, are necessary: in Tanjore in particular, from the great number of the temples, and frequency of the festivals, this is a very onerous duty. The lash is never employed by the master against his slave in the Tamil country, but it is in Malabar; and its legality, under the Mahomedan law, has been recognised by the Sudder Foujdary court; though violence and cruelty on the part of the master are also punishable under it. I have ever been of opinion that the master should be altogether deprived of such power in India; and that, if exercised at all, it should be transferred to the public local officers.

Printed Papers, Slavery in India, p. 908, para. 11, 12.

7. All slaves in India are under the protection of the law; masters cannot take their lives, without incurring the penalty of murder. They are perfectly competent witnesses in all cases, civil or criminal, whether against free men or others; but I do not think that the civil magistrate has sufficient summary power to interfere for their due protection.

8. The view I take of agrestic slavery in the Tamil country, corresponds much with the relation stated in the question to have existed between villains and their masters, during the later period of villainage in England. Thus a parriah, the slave of his landlord, may, with his permission, enlist in the army as a native soldier, or in the service of an European gentleman, as a servant (and many have done so without their permission), exercising all the rights of free men. Indeed, even if he remains with his master as a slave, I apprehend that, as regards all acts between him and strangers, he possesses the same rights as free men; but these can be properly secured to him only by an enactment of the local Indian legislature, whose silence involves such questions in doubt.

9. The agrestic slaves, in the territories under the Madras Presidency, are not necessarily transferable with the land itself; but in the Tamil country they are almost invariably transferred with it. From this being done, either in a deed separate from that disposing of the land alone, or without any deed at all, a few of the local authorities, from imperfect inquiry, have been led to question the fact, which is notwithstanding broadly stated by others; but I entertain none of the general practice. On the western coast, the slaves, on the contrary, are often disposed of independently of the land. The cause of this difference may be traced to the local peculiarities distinguishing the opposite coasts of the peninsula, as explained in my reply to the Query No. 11.

10. Under the Madras territories, nearly all the domestic slaves are Mahomedans. In the Tamil country, the agrestic slaves generally are worshippers of Shiva, the destructive power of the Hindoo triad, under the form of one of the female energies of that deity, represented often by the village goddess. Several of them, however, are Catholic, and a few Protestant Christians; for I recollect, in Tanjore, objections being raised by the missionaries to their employment in dragging the Hindoo idol-cars. The omission of the magistrate to enforce the attendance of any slaves on this duty, in a neighbouring province, greatly impeded the Hindoo festivals, and created a religious enthusiastic hostility dangerous to the Government, which nearly broke out into open rebellion. Orders were therefore issued to cause their attendance as usual. I was consequently unable to relieve any particular class of the slaves from this part of the long-established civil duties common to all, and told the missionaries that such as from conversion entertained religious scruples against it, should find substitutes, or get their masters to send others in their stead; and that, at any rate, I should overlook their absence, unless the matter came officially before me, by the stoppage of any of the established Hindoo festivals, and their masters calling on me to enforce their attendance, which I should do only after proof of its ancient and established usage. On the western coast, I fear it will be found that the slaves generally propitiate the evil spirit alone, and many of them are believed to practise sorcery.

11. With respect to the sale of slaves, I do not think that domestic slaves are ever sold; indeed I doubt whether such slaves are legally transferable under the Mahomedan law, which, as this particular description of slaves exist only in Mussulman families under the Madras Presidency, seems the only code there applicable to them. But the sale of agrestic slaves is common. They may be sold for the debts of their master; but in the Tamil country, the removal of them from their village, and consequently from their families, would be contrary to ancient usage or Indian common law; and hence the practice of transferring them with the land when it is sold, which, though not necessary in law, is in the Tamil country almost invariably the practice. On the western side of the peninsula, on the other hand, the people, except immediately on the sea coast, are no where congregated in villages. Each landlord there is resident on his own estate, and the slaves may be removed from one estate to another, however distant. I have long considered it desirable, as regards the slaves on the western coast, that the Government of Madras should pass enactments similar to those contained in the Bombay code, which provide that infants shall not be separated from the mother until a certain age; and, I think, also prohibit the separation of the wife from her husband.

12. There is no enactment of the British Government, under the Madras Presidency, either

to hinder or to promote the manumission of slaves. Children bought as domestic slaves, under the Hindoo law, may purchase back their freedom; but I have already stated that, on attaining maturity, it is usually conferred on them without purchase; and that, whatever may be the text of the Mussulman law, the conversion of such children to the Mahomedan faith, by their Mussulman masters, renders restoration to their families impossible; nor, under the indulgent treatment of the males, is it perhaps desired by them. Their female domestic slaves are seldom made free; but if they have children by their master, such progeny is free; and the children of a male domestic Mussulman slave, married to a free woman, would I think be exempted from bondage. With regard to agrestic slaves, I never heard of any instance of manumission. In the Tamil country they occasionally desert their masters, and thus acquire their freedom; otherwise their children are doomed to hereditary bondage.

13. During the 22 years that I resided in India, or since 1808, no material changes have taken place in the condition of the slaves, in the territories subject to Madras.

14. I am not aware that any measure has been adopted by the Government at Madras, either to abolish or ameliorate the state of slavery on that part of the continent of India which is subject to their dominion, unless the prohibition to sell slaves for arrears of revenue due to them, contained in my letter of the 23d December 1819, be considered of that description. (Papers on Slavery in India, p. 873.) The existence of British rule, the principles of which are hostile to all restraint on liberty, and the maintenance of such principles in the local code of laws passed since 1802, by the Government of Madras, for the internal rule of their provinces, without any enactment on the subject of slavery itself, have no doubt tended to check many gross abuses, previously practised under the native governments, by masters towards their slaves. The vicinity of some of the Tamil slaves to the presidency itself, where the existence of the British code renders slavery altogether unknown, and the facility with which some have taken refuge there, and entered into the service of Europeans, and even into the native army, combined with the circumstance of most of the Tamil slaves belonging to a village community, rather than to individuals, and with the ancient usage or common law against their removal from their native village, have perhaps raised them above their brethren on the other coast; but much remains still to be done, to improve the condition of both.

The enlistment of slaves or Parriahs in the native army has of late years been prohibited.

15. In my replies to the foregoing queries, I have given all the information I possess with respect to facts connected with slavery in India.

16. I have ever been of opinion that British policy ought to be directed, not only to the immediate practical amelioration of East India slavery, but to its ultimate, though gradual, abolition.

Printed Papers on Slavery in India, p. 818. 17. In drawing up the Minute of the Board of Revenue of the 5th January 1818, whilst I pointed out the injustice of interfering with the private property which masters possess in their slaves, and the danger of too suddenly disturbing the long-established relations in society subsisting between these two orders, I induced the Board to call for information, p. 817. from the several provinces, for the purpose of defining, by a legislative enactment the power to be exercised by masters over their slaves, and thus preventing abuse or oppression; and with respect to those on the Western coast in particular, a legislative enactment was para. 14. suggested, to prevent their being removed against their will from the place of their nativity, or being exposed to sale by auction, in execution of decrees of court, or in realization of p. 873. arrears of revenue. In my subsequent letter of the 23d December 1819, the practice of selling slaves for arrears of revenue was directed, by the Board of Revenue, to be discontinued, in the only district under the Madras Presidency where the practice had occurred; p. 886. and in laying before the Government, on the 13th December, their proceedings of the p. 837. 25th November 1819, with the information which had been received from the provinces, p. 899. that Board, at my suggestion, proposed that, by an enactment of the Madras Government, para. 43, &c. it should be declared, first, that the purchase of free persons as slaves should be illegal, p. 900. and of course subject to penalties; secondly, that the children of all slaves, born after para. 48. a certain date, should be free, contemplating of course a registry of slaves, and of their children born previously to such date; thirdly, that voluntary contracts to labour for a term of years, or for life, should bind the individual alone, and not his wife, nor children after the years of discretion; fourthly, that slaves should be competent to possess, and dispose of their property, independently of their master; fifthly, that the purchase of children to be brought up as prostitutes, should be subjected to special penalties; sixthly, that the local civil officers should by a summary proceeding, have power to cause masters to provide wholesome food and decent clothing for their slaves, and to prevent their neglecting them in sickness, age or infirmity; seventhly, that the power of corporal punishment should be transferred from the masters of slaves to the local civil officers; eighthly, that slaves bought by their masters should, by repayment of the purchase money, recover their liberty; ninthly, that all slaves, attached to lands or estates escheating to Government should be declared free; and tenthly, that slaves, on being ill-treated by their masters, should be allowed to claim the privilege of being sold to another; and that the breach of any of these rules by the master, should, at the option of the slave, entitle him to liberty. It was also recommended, that the share of the harvest granted to the agrestic slaves in the Tamil country, should be augmented at the expense, not of their masters, but of the Government itself.

Having soon afterwards left Madras for duties in the provinces, the fate of these suggestions remained unknown to me, until my attention was recalled to the subject by the receipt of your letter, enclosing the queries under reply; when, on reference to the papers on Indian slavery, printed by order of the House of Commons, I perceived that, by the Madras Government, they were merely "ordered to be recorded." p. 900.

A *vis inertiæ*, hostile to all change, seems inherent in the local Governments of India, imbibed

(5.) Answers of *A.D.Campbell*, Esq.

imbibed perhaps from the people subject to their rule, whose characteristic peculiarity is a tenacity of long-established customs. Even when improvements are suggested by the constituted authorities, the voice of their servants has little weight in favour of new measures. Responsibility is avoided by following the beaten track, and silence is the safest reply to those who propose a deviation from it, even for the sake of humanity. The outcry raised in India against the suttee was long powerless, until it returned reverberated from the British shore; and that against slavery will continue disregarded, unless it receives support from all the energy of the Home Government.

I am unable to suggest any measures for the amelioration and eventual abolition of slavery in India, less free from objection than those above stated*. Subsequent occurrences have since induced, from the highest court of judicature†, a proposal similar to the first; from Mr. Græme, when a member of the Government at Madras, a proposal similar to the eighth; and from him and Mr. Baber (than whom no one possesses a better knowledge of the western coast) proposals similar to the latter part of the tenth of my suggestions. Whilst Mr. Baber himself also advocates one similar to the sixth rule proposed by me. The late Mr. Munro likewise submitted a proposal similar to the fifth of my suggestions, which is the only one of the whole against which I am aware of any objections having been stated. The arguments against it will be found in Mr. M'Leod's letter of the 13th January 1826; but they appear inapplicable, inasmuch as "preventing parents or guardians from assigning children in the customary modes," to be brought up as dancing women, is quite distinct from "the purchase of children" on that account.

p. 923.
p. 907.
pp. 907 and 923.
p. 907.
p. 934.
p. 935.

But setting the fifth suggestion aside, the absence of any objection against the other enactments proposed by me, and recommended by the Board of Revenue at Madras for adoption by the Government, confirmed as the expediency of several of them has been, by the other authorities I have mentioned, will, I trust, under the moderate caution and attention to vested rights which I hope will be found to pervade the proposal of the whole, find, for some of them at least, a more able and successful, though not a more zealous advocate.

pp. 818 and 900.

Your's, &c.

A. D. Campbell.

(6.)—ANSWERS of Captain *Henry Bevan*, 27th Madras Native Infantry.

(6.) Answers of Capt. *Henry Bevan*.

DURING a period of 23 years' actual military service in India, the principal part of which was actively passed in the field, on the Madras establishment; also in the Dekan, Hindostan and Guzerat, and other States subject to the control or immediate government of the Honourable East India Company, and for the last eight years mostly in the provinces of Malabar and Wynaad; I have had constant opportunities of learning, from personal inquiry and intercourse, what state of vassalage or slavery the lower classes of the inhabitants of the two latter provinces were held in by the landed proprietors and people of substance, tradesmen and shopkeepers; and to which two provinces only, it must be distinctly held in mind, my present observations and replies solely refer.

Reply to the 1st Query.—I know of no description of house slaves. As it would be contamination to admit slaves within the threshold of any house, they are solely employed in cultivation, herding cattle, carrying grain, &c. to market, and in other out-of-door labours, seldom under the immediate superintendence of their proprietor, who when he does attend is obliged to undergo ablutions and other ceremonies previous to entering his own house; which would otherwise suffer pollution, though, during the time of superintendence, he might not have come in contact with his slaves: their proximity while working in the same field is sufficient to cause the supposition of defilement. Such is the degraded state of the slaves of Wynaad and Malabar, denominated chermars, koombers, niades and paneers; such the condition of these unfortunate and debased beings, who are considered as outcasts, and who, previous to the introduction of British rule in India, were placed out of the pale of the civil and social rights of society: even at present they are not allowed to build their miserable huts in the vicinity of their masters' abodes.

2. These slaves are supposed by the Hindoos to have been such from time immemorial, and to have continued in the same state, by the usages of their ancestors, from the most remote ages. Their religion specifies their duties to be of the most servile nature, for which purpose they suppose Providence created them.

3. It is out of my power to state the number of slaves in Malabar, but should suppose that about 10,000 formed part of the population of the district of Wynaad.

4. The protection of the laws is equally extended to these slaves as to all other classes of the native community in India. Slavery is not recognized any more than as an usage, and is merely tolerated in the same manner as the other customs, and civil and religious rights, guaranteed to all Indian subjects, when taken under the laws and government of Great Britain.

5. The food of the slaves is generally a proportion of the rice and other grain which they cultivate, after threshing it, from which their women prepare their food with various sorts of vegetables, roots, &c. Some have a few buffaloes to milk, rear fowls, and get the refuse victuals of their masters, with salt. Tobacco, to a certain extent, they are allowed to cultivate for their own consumption.

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* In my reply to the Queries No. 11 and No. 17.

† *Vide* Papers on Slavery in India, p. 907.

Their clothing is rather scanty, as they seldom get more than a combly, or country blanket, for each male, and a piece of coarse cotton cloth for each female, in the year. Some may get more, in proportion to the circumstances and good nature of their masters, who will permit their slaves to hire themselves out as day labourers, sell wood, grass, &c. when their services are not required in their farms, &c., in order that they may earn something to add to the comforts of their families, and also with a view to relieve themselves from some part of the burthen of their entire support, which is often felt heavily, "the care of these poor beings" not being merely incumbent on their masters from motives of self-interest, but being a duty enjoined by their religion. Sickness among them causes no additional attention on the part of their proprietors, who frequently lose many of their slaves when an epidemic gets among them. Wild herbs are their only mode of treatment when not in the immediate vicinity of European medical aid, which is always administered readily and gratis, when applied for. This, however, seldom occurs, except when the case is desperate, there being a prejudice among those Indians to the European practice, where it is rarely applied and not well understood, although the Government are most liberal, and have native medical practitioners to assist and afford medical aid, especially in the vaccination department, which is, I believe, general throughout the territories under the dominion of the Company. The patients not only receive medical aid, but are even fed while under treatment for small-pox. Of course these charitable and highly praiseworthy endowments for the good of those poor Indians who have not the means of procuring medical treatment and sustenance while suffering under disease, ought to be generally diffused, and carefully watched and guarded from the abuses to which they are liable, as well as all other institutions.

6. The first part of my reply to Query 1 applies partly to this:

Slaves are never worked in gangs or by drivers. The length of time devoted to labour is generally from six to eight hours, as the urgency of the employment may be, which is more or less according to the season. Coercion, or the lash, is seldom if ever had recourse to, as it would cause the slaves immediately to run away, to the great detriment of the farmer, who has no means of supplying their loss to cultivate his land.

There is no such thing as task-work, and it is only at the season when tillage is carried on that the slaves are expected to work uninterruptedly. The number of actual days'-work in each year may be averaged at about 200, deducting days of feasts, and those on which there is no employment.

The slave women and children assist in transplanting the rice, cleaning the corn, and other minor avocations, when required by their masters.

7. The evidence of a slave in the courts of law, under the present state of British jurisprudence, is equally valid as that of any freeman. The slaves in like manner enjoy the same protection and privileges as freemen, both with respect to life and property. Of course these rights, like all others, are liable at times to be invaded, from the following causes: 1st. Distance and difficulty of immediate European interference; 2d. The venality of the native local civil servants; and 3d. The want of energy and of a spirit of inquiry for the redress of grievances on the part of persons in authority, who often leave the investigation of complaints to their cutcherry native servants. The latter often possess so great an influence over their European masters as to bias their actions and better inclinations, by the plausible turns they can give to any inquiry carried on in a strange language.

8. I am not aware of the existence of any description of slavery which resembles that of the villains in England.

9. The major part of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad are attached to estates as serfs. The rest are attached to traders, shopkeepers, &c., and are used for the purpose of carrying loads, getting wood for fuel, herding cattle, &c.

I should suppose that the slave population was on the decrease, partly owing to the number who have absconded into the Mysore and Coorg countries, which bound Malabar and Wynaad, and partly to other natural causes.

10. The religion of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad is the Hindoo, somewhat like that of the Nairs of Malabar, but mixed up with more absurd and superstitious ceremonies. They intermarry exclusively among themselves. Their moral habits arise more from the dictates of fear than from innate principle. They will pilfer if they think they may escape detection: perhaps this may be owing to their degraded state. Their character is pusillanimous, ignorant, superstitious and listless. Their appearance is diminutive; they are very dark, have rather flat features, and thick black matted hair; the tone of their voice is guttural and disagreeable; their actions are guided more by natural instinct than by any other principle. The acquirement of real property by them is out of the question, and they can only acquire personal property as far as stated in my reply to Query 5.

11. I am not aware that the practice of selling slaves separately prevails. Slaves are only transferable when an estate or tenement is sold, which bears a proportionate high or low value according to the number of slave families on the property. The quantity of cultivated ground is according to the slave population, and this causes an immense proportion of the waste land in most parts of Malabar and Wynaad to remain uncultivated for want of hands. The cultivated land forms only about a fiftieth part of the territory of those provinces. The law does not sanction the sale of slaves, nor are they liable to be sold for the debts of their masters, except with the estate, as above stated. Slaves are never divided from their families.

12. There is no law, that I am aware of, to prohibit or promote the manumission of slaves; nor is there any hindrance to their purchasing their freedom, which never occurs to my knowledge, either from their apathy of character or from their not knowing if freedom would better their condition. The children are born slaves, and remain so from generation to generation.

Appendix (K.)

(6.) Answers of Capt. *Henry Bevan.*

13. I know of no change that has taken place, since the introduction of British rule in the East, affecting the slaves, except what I have stated in the latter part of my reply to Query 1, viz. the extension to them of the protection of the laws equally with all other classes of the native community.

14. The British Government has discountenanced slavery as far as it has been in its power to do so without breaking its faith with the natives of India, who were guaranteed that all former usages and customs, both civil and religious, should be respected and protected in the same manner as when they were under the sway of the native governments. I am not aware of any immediate amelioration of the state of the slaves. I will hereafter state how far any ultimate arrangements may be effected towards their well-being and improvement.

15. In the year 1821, as adjutant of the corps of pioneers, while employed in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese territory of Goa, I enlisted several African slaves or Caffres, who offered themselves as pioneers, having an impression that the act was perfectly allowable. A few days after they had joined the battalion, a letter was received by the officer commanding the corps, from the Governor of Goa, directing their restoration to the Portuguese families from whom they had eloped, being their slaves, and therefore considered in the light of private property. Captain Richardson, the commanding officer, refused, at my instigation, a compliance with the request, as the demand could not be insisted on, under the plea that slaves and all sorts of slavery were not recognized by the British Government. The Governor of Goa referred his request to the general officer commanding the district, who recommended the adoption of conciliatory steps by the restoration of the slaves; but the recommendation not being conveyed in the peremptory light of an order, Captain Richardson objected to comply with it, on his former ground of refusal. His non-compliance was ultimately overruled by the interference of the Government of Madras, "who were appealed to by the Governor of Goa," and induced to issue an order of Council directing the immediate restoration of the slaves in question to the Portuguese, which was of course complied with, as emanating from the highest authority.

I witnessed, some months afterwards, the marks of harsh treatment endured by these unfortunate beings, who had been most cruelly lashed at intervals, and their wounds rubbed each time with red pepper and salt, to make their sufferings more refined and excruciating, which was ordered by their masters as a punishment for their having absconded, and as a warning to deter others from committing a like act.

Although this case may appear irrelevant to the subject immediately under consideration, I trust the liberty I have taken to adduce it, as a fact connected with the question of slavery, and as an occurrence exciting our commiseration and interference, will be pardoned, and that my motives will be considered a sufficient apology; for the case shows in some degree the consequences of slavery, and to what extent it may be carried by an ally whose very existence in the East is tolerated, if not protected, by the presence of British power. The Portuguese settlements in the East are too weak otherwise to protect themselves, or to make good the footing they are allowed to possess there, their power having long since dwindled into insignificance and disrepute.

16. The British rule, and its best policy, ought to be directed, and may be directed with advantage, to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad. To abolish the system altogether, at once, I consider to be totally impossible, without effecting a complete revolution in the manners and habits of all classes, who are divided and subdivided into such numerous castes, as to form a system of subordination and perfect order, which, by assigning in the most precise manner to every individual his rank and duties in the great community, allows no one to remain idle, and provides in the most efficacious manner for the wants of the whole, as a people living under a form of government founded on so solid a basis, that no human effort, no kind of opposition or oppression, has till now been able to subvert or even to shake it.

These sentiments have been expressed by the most enlightened men of all nations who have visited the countries, and I can confirm them from close observation and investigation, which the history of India most satisfactorily illustrates by facts.

17. I would propose that the British Government in India should use its utmost endeavours, by every possible conciliatory measure, to induce the proprietors of slaves to better their present condition, not only from motives of humanity, but for the purpose of trying to effect a change in their habits and character, which are now sunk and debased below the standard of humanity.

Where the masters of slaves opposed the exertions of Government, the slaves might be emancipated, and have ground given them to cultivate for themselves, as the slaves of Malabar and Wynaad have the most insurmountable objection to quit those parts in which they have been born and nurtured.

Immunities in common with all other classes of the native community might be granted these emancipated slaves, after they had acquired ideas and understanding to appreciate these advantages, and had become capable of thinking for themselves. All this must be a work of caution and time.

Tippoo Saib tried conciliation, and, after finding it ineffectual, used coercion and the most unjustifiable methods to subvert the Hindoo system of government, the religion, the usages, and the customs of Malabar and Wynaad; which however failed, partly owing to the means he used, and partly to the causes alluded to in the preceding reply. His bigotry and zeal to force the unfortunate Hindoos to become proselytes to the Mahomedan faith, disgusted all. The loss of lives, and the total extinction of some of the most valuable classes, as artizans, &c. in the finest parts of Malabar and Wynaad, are felt to this day, and traces of most flourishing towns, villages and hamlets, may still be discovered throughout those provinces, now overgrown with jungle and vegetation

It is only for visionary enthusiasts to think of changing the religion and other institutions of the Hindoos This is my firm belief, after a patient, impartial and strict inquiry, and after 23 years actual, uninterrupted residence among them, where of late years I have seen every effort of the numerous missionaries fail to convert any Hindoos or alter their usages, except where some few poor wretches have adopted their opinions from motives of interest, or in consequence of the most pressing distress No sincerity, or conviction, has ever made a convert to our own faith and religion

An intimate colloquial knowledge of some of the principal languages spoken in the Madras Presidency, and, I may perhaps add, a conciliatory behaviour and respect at all times shown to the religion, customs and institutions of the country, enabled me to gain some information

I have attempted to show, in this report, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to change long-established forms among the Hindoos, and also that the slavery, or rather vassalage, in Malabar and Wynaad, is totally different from that of the West Indies, where slaves are not aborigines as in Malabar and Wynaad.

Bideford

Appendix (L)

Appendix (L)

Education of Civil Servants.

(1) Classification of Writers passed by the *London* Board of Examiners

(1)—CLASSIFICATION of the WRITERS passed by the *London* Board of Examiners, referred to in Mr *Auber's* Evidence before the Committee, Question 116

EXAMINATION OF	TOTAL Number passed	Number in the 1st Class	Number in the 2d Class	Number in the 3d Class
Lady-day, 1827 - - - - - -	8	1	2	5
Michaelmas, 1827 - - - - -	6	2	2	2
Lady-day, 1828 - - - - - -	9	–	4	5
Michaelmas, 1828 - - - - -	14	1	6	7
Lady-day, 1829 - - - - - -	13	1	5	7
Michaelmas, 1829 - - - - -	5	–	1	4
Lady-day, 1830 - - - - - -	6	–	2	4
Michaelmas, 1830 - - - - -	7	–	2	5
Lady-day, 1831 - - - - - -	4	–	–	4
Michaelmas, 1831 - - - - -	7	–	3	4
Lady-day, 1832 - - - - - -	5	–	–	5
TOTAL - - -	84	5	27	52

Secretary's-office, East India House,
16 October 1832

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(2) Letter from Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, 14 February 1812

(2)—EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Court of Directors (Judicial), dated, 14th February 1812

Para 141 So many reports have reached us from various quarters of the total want of due and proper restraint and discipline, and consequently of the prevalence of dissipation, with all its baneful effects, among the young men residing at Calcutta for the professed purpose of attending the College, that we cannot bring ourselves to be sanguine in our expectations of the complete success of the plan which you have adopted We have no difficulty in approving and sanctioning the principle on which you have proceeded, but if there is any foundation for the reports to which we allude, it is evident that much benefit is not likely to result merely from the institution of the new professorship

142 We think it sufficient at present to throw out these hints for your information. The subject is of vital importance, as affecting the future conduct of our Bengal servants in offices of the highest trust and responsibility, and consequently the character of our nation, and the happiness and welfare of the most flourishing provinces in Hindostan. We shall feel ourselves compelled to revert to the subject at some future early opportunity; at present we shall only state, that if the situation of the young men attending the college at Fort William is really such as has been described to us, we are not aware that we can apply any other effectual remedy than the total abolition of the establishment, and adopt measures to afford in this country the instruction which it is intended to convey at Calcutta, and we desire that you will consider fully, and report to us without loss of time, the exact state of this institution, in respect to the acquirement of necessary learning, and what we consider to be equally important, the habits of expense or of dissipation which their residence at Calcutta induces

Appendix (L.)

(3.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated the 23d June 1814.

Cons. 21 Aug. 1812, No. 22.

* Page 580.

Para. 312. HAVING transmitted to the College Council a copy of the observations contained in * paragraphs 141 and 142 of your letter in the Judicial Department, dated the 14th February 1812, regarding the want of proper restraint and discipline in the College, and the consequent prevalence of habits of dissipation among the students attached to that institution, with a request that they would report their sentiments fully on the circumstances adverted to by your Honourable Court; we beg leave to refer to the reply received from them on the subject, which, together with its several enclosures, and an extract from the proceedings of the College Council, under date the 12th of January last, relative to the admission of military students, and the internal arrangements and discipline of the College, will be found recorded on our proceedings of the 1st of April.

Cons. 1 April, Nos. 38 to 54.

313. We concur entirely in the sentiments expressed by the College Council on the general advantages resulting from the institution of the College of Fort William, to the junior servants of this establishment, and trust that their report will remove any impressions which your Honourable Court may have been led to entertain of a nature unfavourable to the institution. We could not, however, but notice with the most serious concern that it was to be collected from that report, and from the whole proceedings brought under our consideration, that instances existed of idleness and of great inattention to the rules and discipline of the institution, which are prejudicial to its best interests, by the bad examples they hold out, and which, if not corrected, must seriously affect its reputation.

314. Adverting to the suggestions of the College Council on this subject, and feeling earnestly desirous of finding some effectual remedy which might at once strike at the root of an evil of such dangerous consequence to the very existence of the College, we had occasion to refer to the rules and statutes in force for the punishment of confirmed neglect and other grave offences, and to consider how far they were adequate to this object, or what further modifications might be necessary to make them more effectual. The rules alluded to are contained in the 10th statute of the 2d chapter, and in the 4th statute of the 3d chapter, which provided for the removal of students guilty of confirmed neglect, and for their subsequent examination. These rules we conceived to be fully equal to the desired object; provided they were rigorously enforced, and if persons falling within their operation be subjected to such manifest disadvantages as might hold them up to others as public examples of the ill effect of idleness or insubordination.

315. To make these rules, however, still more effectual, we observed that it might perhaps be necessary clearly to define, and cause to be well understood, what will be considered as confirmed neglect, and to place it beyond the power of any student to entertain a hope of evading the penalties prescribed, in any mode except by close attention to his studies, and great regularity of conduct. The College Council were therefore directed to take into their consideration the expediency of declaring, by an express statute, that any student of the College, who may not be reported qualified for the public service at the second annual examination which may take place after his entrance into the College, shall be immediately removed, agreeably to those rules, and appointed junior assistant at some distant station, unless the professors, under whom he may have studied during the last year, shall have uniformly reported favourably of his zeal and diligence, as evinced by a regular attendance at their lectures, and preparation for them.

316. It was suggested also to the consideration of the College Council, whether, with a view to increase the stigma and enforce the example of such removal, it might not be expedient to place the salaries of persons thus removed on a different footing from those of other assistants, who may have qualified themselves by a due course of meritorious exertion, and to limit their allowances to 300 rupees a month; also to declare, that persons so removed shall be debarred from all promotion, and from receiving any increase to the scale of allowances above suggested, until they shall have been examined and reported proficient in two languages, either by the College Council, or by such persons, duly qualified, as may be selected by Government to conduct the examination under their orders.

317. We also observed to the College Council that this rule contained a slight modification of the rules in force at the time for conducting the examination of students who may be removed from College; and that it might be necessary to provide for cases where, either from distance or from any other cause, it may not be thought expedient to direct a personal attendance at the presidency. We stated also that we would suggest that the examination of persons thus removed should take place at any time they may forward an application for the purpose, and not to be restricted to the annual examination of the College, so that the rules of statute 4, cap. 3, would be entirely superseded.

318. Adverting also to the recommendation contained in the extract from the proceedings of the College Council of the 12th January, we entirely concurred with them in thinking that considerable advantages might be expected to result from reviving the half-yearly examinations, and restricting the number of terms to two in the course of the year, besides providing for a short vacation at the end of each; and we directed, in the event of the College Council concurring in the foregoing propositions, that they might be consolidated with the other statutes of the College; and after including the rules proper to be adopted for the guidance of the military students, together with the alteration of the terms and examination recommended, that the whole be consolidated into a fourth chapter of statutes, with a view to their being printed and published for the general information of the students.

Cons. 3 June, Nos. 31 to 35.

319. In compliance with the foregoing instructions, the College Council submitted a chapter of new rules for the administration of the College, in lieu of those before in force, together with their sentiments on such of them as appeared to require observation.

320. We entirely approved of the rules suggested by the College Council, with the exception of the 31st, the 32d, the 33d and the 35th, on the subject of which the following observations were submitted to their consideration.

321. The 31st rule seemed to render compulsory what should rather be left to the students to be practised by them spontaneously, and to induce them to regard attendance on divine service as a constrained ceremony, instead of a moral duty and obligation; the following rule, therefore, was proposed to be substituted:

"Rule XXXI. Regular attendance on divine service will be expected from the students, not as an enforced duty, but as a fit testimony in public of that proper sense of religion with which the mind of every man ought always to be impressed. An inattention to this rule will furnish the inevitable inference that the student is of a disposition which must render him equally indifferent to the example he will have to hold forth in public employment, as incapable of feeling the first of human obligations. As this point will be noticed attentively, the student, who may give occasion for such a judgment to be formed of his character, must expect to find it operate materially to his disadvantage."

322. It was apprehended that the 32d and 33d articles, against students contracting debts, would have a tendency to induce them to have recourse to disengenuous subterfuges, with a view to conceal from the College Council the actual amount of their debts. We accordingly conceived that the object of these rules would perhaps be better answered by substituting for them the following:

"Rule XXXII. The situation of a student in the College being such as to preclude the necessity of any expense beyond his actual allowances, the contracting of debt will be considered a serious offence against the statutes and discipline of the institution, implying pursuits and habits incompatible with its objects, and irreconcileable to that study and attention which is expected from all its members. The public interests are equally concerned in this point with those of individuals; and it is hereby declared that a young man leaving College and entering on the public service under heavy pecuniary embarrassments, and after having contracted habits of prodigality, will be considered to labour under disadvantages almost amounting to a disqualification, when offering himself as a candidate for any situation of high trust and confidence. The College Council will be careful to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students on this point, and will consider it as their bounden duty to communicate to the Governor-general, in his capacity of Visitor, every particular that may come to their knowledge on the subject. The students of the College are accordingly enjoined to pay particular attention to this rule, and to regard it as a warning of the consequences of their contracting debt, and as an injunction to the practice of those habits of prudence and economy which will enable them to live within their income."

323. On the subject of the 35th rule, the College Council were referred to the provision suggested in our instructions of the 1st April, as noticed in a former paragraph of this letter; and they were informed that it was conceived an advantage might be expected to result from specifying some definite period for the qualification of the students, so that if, at the close of it, they should be found to have made no progress in the languages taught, their idleness might be considered as confirmed, and themselves fit objects for punishment, unless they should possess claims to favourable consideration from an uniform regularity of conduct and attention to the lectures of the professor. We therefore suggested that the following further provision should be added to the 35th rule, as it then stood:

324. "Whenever, also, any student shall not be reported qualified for the public service at the second annual examination that may have taken place since he has been attached to the College, it shall be the duty of the College Council to report particularly to the Visitor the causes which may have retarded the progress of his studies; specifying distinctly the degree of knowledge he may have acquired, the nature of his habits, whether studious or otherwise, and also his character for general regularity and subordination to the rules and discipline of the College. On receiving this report, the Visitor will determine on the propriety of adopting measures with a view of marking, by public reproof, or by removal from the College, any confirmed idleness or other wilful cause of so dilatory a progress, which may appear from the circumstances of the case."

325. The College Council were accordingly directed, in the event of their concurring in the above suggestions, to make the proposed substitutions and addition, and to cause the whole to be printed and promulgated amongst the students; and we have the honour to transmit, as a number in the packet, eight copies of the rules as they have been approved and published.

326. We have also informed the College Council that we would take into consideration, at a future period, their proposition for relieving the chief judge and two other judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, from the duties imposed on them by their appointments of president and members of the Council of the College.

EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 19 May 1815.

2d Letter from, dated 2 October 1813 (191 to 212), and (48 to 50) of Letter 6 May 1814.

Increase to the College establishment, authorized for the purpose of admitting military students in addition to the civil.

Para. 199. Admitting in general the correctness of the reasoning upon which the measure, stated in the paras. to which we are now replying, is founded, we are, nevertheless, not satisfied that the advantages expected to be derived therefrom justified your incurring the additional expense which its adoption must have occasioned. At all events it should not have been carried into effect without our previous sanction; the more so, as there was no necessity which existed for its being so hastily carried into effect, especially as the expense of the College had, by our orders of the 21st May 1806, been limited to sicca rupees one lack fifty thousand (1,50,000) per annum.

200. The measure in question would go to increase the amount of this limitation nearly a fourth; but you have not shown that the actual expense of the College is confined within these limits. Before you authorized this addition of the military establishment thereto, this ought to have been made appear to us, and the whole left to our determination.

201. One of the grounds urged for adding the military to the civil establishment of the College, is the number of supernumerary junior officers in the army. By our recent orders to you, this number, however, will be reduced, as we shall not send out any more cadets till there are actual vacancies for them to fill; thus one of the arguments for this measure is removed.

202. There is a still stronger objection to the plan before us; this is the great habits of expense and extravagance which we understand are indulged in by the students at the College, and which, in some instances brought to our notice, have nearly proved the ruin of many a promising young man. An evil this of no small magnitude, and almost sufficient of itself to induce us to withhold our approbation to this measure of the College establishment: but when combined with the reasons before stated, it becomes imperative on us not only to withhold our sanction to this additional establishment, but to direct its immediate discontinuance and entire abolition.

(4.)—LETTER from the College Council, to the Right Honourable *Gilbert* Lord *Minto*, Governor-general in Council; dated Dec. 29, 1812.

(4.) Letter from College Council, 29 December 1812.

My Lord,

Para. 1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary to the Government in the Public department, dated 21st August last, transmitting by order of Government extract from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date 14th February 1812, and desiring that we would report our sentiments on the observations made by the Honourable Court.

2. In those observations the Honourable Court are pleased to intimate that reports from various quarters had reached the Honourable Court of Directors, of the total want of due and proper restraint and discipline, and consequently of the prevalence of dissipation, with all its baneful effects, among the young men residing at Calcutta for the professed purpose of attending the College.

3. We deem it of importance to commence our report by calling to the recollection of the Honourable Court, that upon the actual system of the College of Fort William, the superintendence of the studies of the students is the chief object aimed at, and that the private conduct of the student is not subject to scholastic discipline, nor to any direct restraint or interference on the part of the Council or officers of the College.

4. The Honourable Court are aware that the original plan on which the College was instituted provided for a systematic control over the conduct of the students, with a provost and other proper officers to enforce a strict and regular discipline. We venture to bear our humble testimony to the pure motives of humane consideration for individuals, and of zeal for the State, which operated on the mind of the noble founder in establishing the institution upon this footing; but his recorded opinions demonstrate his conviction, that great and essential alterations were necessary to the success of the original plan. We feel, therefore, the less diffidence in stating our persuasion that from the attempt to execute it in unfavourable circumstances, has arisen much of the discredit which has attached to the institution.

5. At that period the junior servants of the three presidencies were collected in considerable numbers at Fort William. To oblige the students to take their principal meal at a common table seems to have been the chief point in which a collegiate discipline was maintained over their private conduct. This arrangement, which could not be expected to operate very efficaciously as a control, was attended with the serious inconvenience of very much excluding the students from general society, and of leading them to associate and live together. The consequence of this close union among a large body of young men, at the most critical period of life, under very slight restraint, and with too much command of money, is easily anticipated. It became visible in a spirit of disorder, and an emulation in dissipation and extravagance, which long survived the cause out of which it sprung.

6. Since the alteration of system in the College, introduced under the orders of the Honourable Court of the 21st May 1806, the students have consisted, with few exceptions, of the Bengal junior servants. This circumstance of the reduction in their numbers must of itself obviously prove favourable to the general propriety of their conduct. They now also naturally live much less together, but mingle and are scattered in the large and well-regulated society of Calcutta; and we have no hesitation in asserting that to the best of our judgment and observation, the change has been gradually effecting a very great and general improvement.

7. We take the liberty of repeating in this place the observations made by the Right honourable the Visitor, in his speech pronounced at the disputation holden 22d September 1810, that the improvement which we have thought ourselves warranted in asserting, has been very conspicuous in the conduct of the students who have passed through the college at Hertford. We trust and believe that this is no accidental circumstance; but at all

events the fact is in our opinion certain, that due regard being paid to numbers, no similar institution can afford a greater proportion of young men more distinguished by the manners of gentlemen, and general correctness and propriety of deportment, than the present students of the College at Fort William.

8. As a general confirmation of our sentiments on two very interesting points, we beg to refer to the observations of his Excellency the acting Visitor, in his discourse pronounced at the annual disputations for 1811, and to those of the Right honourable the Visitor, in his discourse on the same occasion for the current year, with regard to the declared debts of the students, and to the regularity of their attendance on the college lectures. We are sensible that the acknowledged debts of the students cannot be assumed as a sure criterion of their actual expenses, but they will at least warrant a comparative judgment; in like manner, the punctual attendance of the students on the lectures must always afford, if not conclusive, yet favourable presumptions of their general regularity of demeanour and progress in study.

9. On this part of the subject we think it further material to add, that although, as already explained, the College Council exercise no direct control over the private conduct of the students, that object is by no means altogether neglected. Inattention to study, and irregular and dissipated habits, will frequently be connected: whenever, therefore, the former has appeared, the College Council have not failed to direct their attention to both points, and if necessary to enforce their authority by an appeal to the Visitor.

10. We must likewise take the liberty of stating, that the true question on which we are called to report is, not the actual dissipation which may prevail among the junior servants of the Company attached to the College at Fort William, but how much of that dissipation can be fairly ascribed to the institution. In determining this question, the Honourable Court will not forget the difficulty which is experienced in all countries, and under all circumstances, to restrain the passions of youth. The candid attention of the Honourable Court will, we are persuaded, be yielded to this consideration, when they are appealed to on the dissipation of their junior servants in the college, by fathers and relations, with feelings under the influence of which they can hardly be expected to judge impartially. The Honourable Court will be aware that some of the instances must in all probability have occurred had the individuals remained under the protection and guardianship of their friends. The Honourable Court will also, we doubt not, ascertain the alleged cases of ill success, and compare them with the more fortunate examples of those, who after having passed honourably through the College, are now a credit and ornament to the public service, many in respectable, some, at an early period of their career, in high and distinguished stations.

11. Nor will the Honourable Court, in their deliberation on the question, fail to advert to the peculiar temptations which assail the civil servants on their entrance into public life. The injurious operation of those causes has been seen and lamented from the time that every individual admitted into the service has had the almost certain prospect of rising to offices of considerable emolument and high trust, and the influence of them cannot be prevented by the abolition of this College.

12. The detention of the students at this presidency has been thought an objection to the institution: without entirely slighting this objection, (and what institution is free from all exception?) we cannot allow that it is of very great magnitude. We may observe incidentally, that previously to the existence of the College the junior servants, on their arrival in India, were almost necessarily kept several months at the presidency before they were appointed to offices in the interior, and their present detention is not, therefore, to be placed altogether to the account of the College. But it is of more consequence to remark, that we believe no metropolis offers fewer incentives to vicious dissipation than the town of Calcutta, and that imprudent and dissolute habits may be indulged with nearly equal facility at many of the out-stations: we are upon those grounds strongly disposed to think that in general the individuals who are dissipated and extravagant, would be too likely to follow the same unfortunate course in most other places to which they could be sent.

The situation of the junior servants before the institution ought carefully to be attended to in this part of the subject: it was undeniably much too favourable to habits of indolence, and to the neglect of those studies requisite to qualify them for their public duty. It equally removed their private conduct from the eye of Government. The duties assigned them at the commencement of their service being to a great degree intended merely for their instruction, no importance was attached to their performance of them, with a view to the public service: the well-disposed applied indeed to their business, and if so fortunate as to be placed under considerable superiors, found encouragement and assistance; but it was rare that the public officers, fully occupied with pressing public business, would submit to the painful and ungrateful task of compelling the application of those of a contrary character. Upon this system the indolence and dissipation of the junior servants, as it was almost entirely withdrawn from the notice of the public, occasioned less noise, but it of course did not admit of correction: at present the mischief is concentrated in Calcutta and exposed to the public view; but is at the same time constantly, and if not always so successfully as could be desired, yet we trust with no inconsiderable effect, opposed by the interposition of the College Council and the Government. We must claim in behalf of the College, that in weighing its merits and defects, a careful discrimination may be made between the evils which are inherent in the institution, and those which, though brought to notice through its medium, are wholly independent of its existence, and which, if the College were immediately abolished, would inevitably exist nearly in the same degree, but almost entirely unchecked and uncontrolled.

14. After

Appendix (L.)

(4.) Letter from College Council, 29 December 1812.

14. After having admitted that inconvenience may sometimes be experienced from the protracted residence of the students in Calcutta, which is caused by the College, we are desirous of suggesting that the evil is very much counterbalanced by the advantage which many of them derive from mixing in a large and well-regulated society, and from becoming personally known and appreciated by the members of the Government and the persons filling high offices at the presidency: we entertain no doubt that this circumstance has had a very beneficial tendency to advance the interests of many meritorious individuals, and to promote the public service.

15. From all the considerations on which we have dwelt above, we are satisfied that the generality of the junior servants of the Company cannot pass the first 12 months of their service in India more profitably for themselves or the public service, than at the College. It will be for the decision of the Honourable Court whether this benefit should be denied to the whole body, because the institution may be abused and perverted, as it must be expected all such institutions will be, by some few individuals.

16. In submitting these general views, we are however anxious to be understood as not pressing them with too much rigour; we are very sensible, and indeed experience has shown, that when the errors of any student are not to be reclaimed by the admonitions of his superiors, his being sent to some retired situation distant from the presidency, more especially if the head of office to whom he is attached should take any interest in his welfare, may be attended with the happiest effects. We should accordingly wish this measure to be resorted to on suitable occasions; but it is our duty to remark that unless it should be adopted with the greatest circumspection, it might be attended with the most mischievous consequences to the discipline of the institution. If a mere removal from the College were to be the only consequence of indolence or irregularity, the natural restlessness of young minds, and the undefined prospects of pleasure and happiness which they anticipated on being released from the restraint of College and entering upon new scenes, would make perhaps the majority of them commit the fault to ensure the punishment. This consequence could, in our judgment, be avoided only by making any individual expelled with strong and solemn censure, by reducing his allowances; and by steadily adhering to the rule, that until he had passed either before the college officers, or (where the distance may render that mode inexpedient) before proper persons nominated by the Right honourable the Visitor, the examinations prescribed to qualify the students for the public service, he should receive no promotion.

17. We proceed to the further point, of the state of the institution as to necessary learning, upon which the Honourable Court require to be furnished with accurate information.

18. Soon after we received the orders of Government to furnish our sentiments on the queries of the Honourable Court, the Right honourable the Visitor, in his discourse at the disputations for the present year, expressed his opinion that the scale of oriental knowledge and acquirement attained by those who now quit College, and even affording a title to the higher academical honours and rewards, had fallen sensibly, both in kind and degree, below the standard of former proficiency.

19. An intimation of this nature from the Right honourable the Visitor must have, at any period, forcibly commanded the attention of the College Council; but more especially at the moment when they had just learned that the Honourable Court had made the existence of the College a question. We accordingly deemed it our duty to resort to the most authentic source for information on the state of learning in the institution, by addressing queries to the officers on that important subject; and we have now the honour to submit those queries, with the answers received, for the information of the Honourable Court.

20. The answers of the college officers leave little for us to add. We beg to state with the most profound deference, that they imply a very considerable qualification of the apprehensions expressed by the Right honourable the Visitor; and we are persuaded that we shall afford a very high gratification to his paternal solicitude for the institution, by furnishing this authoritative assurance that there has been no sensible decline in the general proficiency of the students.

21. We have been concerned, indeed, to observe the weighty opinion of the learned Persian professor, that a falling off has been experienced in the higher attainments of that language; but the sentiments of Mr. Lumsden show no cause for despairing that the ground lost may be retrieved. The opinion of the learned professors of the Hindoostanee and Bengalee languages, on the same important point of high proficiency, it will be observed is much more favourable.

22. With regard to Arabic, it has for some years past been so little studied in the College, that no inference against the present state of the institution can be derived from the neglect of that language. The same observation is still more applicable to Sanscrit; and in effect, reflecting on the short period which the students remain in College, and the demands made on their time and industry for the acquisition of the languages more indispensable to qualify them for the public service, the study of Arabic and Sanscrit must obviously be confined to rare instances of talent and application.

23. The suggestion submitted by the officers with a view to improve the discipline of the institution, and to stimulate the application of the students, will engage our serious attention: but being solicitous to complete the report in time to be forwarded by the next despatch for Europe, we are obliged to waive the consideration of them for the present. In the mean time we beg to notice them as fresh proofs of the learning, talents and zeal of those gentlemen, to which we have often had the satisfaction of bearing testimony, and which have repeatedly received the higher sanction of the Right honourable the Visitor's approbation.

24. We trust that we have now shown that there exists neither any such dissipation among the students of the College, nor any such failure in the efficiency of the institution to afford the most valuable instruction to the junior servants in the oriental languages, as can require the Honourable Court entirely to supersede our College by that of Hertford: nor shall we, we hope, be thought presumptuous in submitting our humble opinion that it would be impracticable to unite in England the advantages which are enjoyed in this country by studying the languages where they are to a great degree vernacular, and where there is an unlimited command of the ablest native assistance. On this head we beg to refer, in confirmation of our sentiments, to the observations of the Right honourable the Visitor, at the late annual public disputation, on the result of the examinations held under the orders of the College Council, passed the 21st August 1811, with the view of ascertaining the proficiency made at the Hertford institution, by students joining this College. But even supposing that this obstacle could be surmounted, it would remain a serious question how far an education in the European languages and learning could be made compatible with the proficiency in the oriental languages necessary as a qualification to the Honourable Company's civil service in Bengal. Attaching as we do the highest importance to the College at Fort William, after every deduction that can fairly be made from its success, we shall feel sincere satisfaction if our humble effort shall have had any effect in ensuring its permanence. In that event we are persuaded that the Honourable Court, by communicating the assurance of their decided support to the institution, will take one of the most effectual measures that can be adopted for maintaining its future energy.

We have, &c.

College of Fort William, (signed) *J. Fombelle,*
29 December 1812. *J. Stuart.*

(5.) Letter to *Bengal* Government; 4 December 1816.

(5.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 4th December 1816.

80. We have attentively considered the subject of pecuniary rewards, and have in consequence been induced to adopt a modified system, as proposed by the Madras Government in their public letter to us of the 31st December 1813, paras. 17 and 18, and 115 to 121. For our reply thereto we refer you to paragraphs 29 to 34 of our letter to that presidency in this department of the 23d August 1815, wherein our sentiments and directions are contained upon the subject in question. Entertaining similar views with regard to the expediency of holding out proper excitements to the study of the native languages at your presidency, and the attainment of proficiency therein, we hereby authorize you to frame such rules and regulations as you may deem expedient for assimilating the Madras standard of rewards to that which you may see fit to establish, so that an uniformity of system may prevail at both presidencies.

81. With regard to the scale of rewards, we observe there is a considerable difference at the two presidencies. At Madras the highest reward was pagodas one thousand (1,000); at your presidency rupees five thousand (5,000). As we consider the former to be ample for the purpose intended, we direct that the amount of your pecuniary reward be reduced to the same relative value in rupees as 1,000 pagodas bear at Madras.

85. We are glad to find that in consequence of the observations contained in our Judicial letter to you of the 14th February 1812, as to the prevalence of dissipation in the College of Fort William, arising from the total want of due and proper restraint and discipline, you had taken the subject into your serious consideration, and had also referred it to that of the College Council, with a view to their suggesting such measures as might appear to them effectual for removing the evils complained of.

86. The rules which the College Council have in consequence submitted to you will, we hope, contribute to this desirable end. We observe, however, that the rules have been framed to meet the state of the College as containing military students as well as civil; but admission of the former into the College having been forbidden by our despatch in this department of the 19th May 1815, those rules, so far as they are peculiarly adapted to military students, have become inapplicable.

87. We observe also a substitution of a new rule for Rule 31, as originally proposed by the College Council, which we think by no means an improvement, insomuch that, if the substituted rule should not have been already published, we direct that the original should be confirmed. We say, "if the substituted rule should not have been published," because, in the event of such publication having been already made, we should think it better to abide by it than to give ground for any surmise of a difference of opinion between the authorities at home and abroad on such a subject.

88. As most of the evil habits contracted at the College may be traced in the first instance to idleness, we consider it indispensable that a strong and marked disapprobation should be shown to such young men as are negligent of their studies; and we approve of the substance of Rule 35 of the statutes, with the addition thereto, as proposed by you in paragraph 324. As the Bishop of Calcutta has, by our order of the 9th of November 1814, been appointed provost of the College, and the archdeacon vice-provost, we hope that this arrangement in concurrence with the regulations we have just been considering, will produce the improvement so much desired, and so necessary in the character of the youth attached to the college. We shall wait to see the effects of these changes before we go more at large into a subject which never ceases to be, in our judgment and feeling, one of the greatest interest and importance.

90. We are also desirous of being furnished with a table or scheme of the subjects of instruction in the College, together with the names of the professors and officers attached to it, a description of the duties performed by each, and any other information regarding the institution which it may be proper we should possess.

(5.) Letter from *Bengal* Government; 4 Dec. 1816.

(6.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 5th August 1819.

(6.) Letter from *Bengal* Government; 5 Aug. 1819.

Para. 59. On the consultation of the date noted in the margin *, are recorded the papers relative to the examination of the students of the College held in the second term of 1818, which were laid before the Board by the Most noble the Visitor.

* Cons. 8 January, Nos. 22 to 37.

60. We regretted to perceive that the expectations which the Government had been led to entertain of successful diligence on the part of those students who had been permitted to remain in College until the period of the late examination, had not been fulfilled to the extent anticipated. The report of the College Council, however, on the conduct of those young men not being sufficiently specified to enable us to pass an immediate decision on their cases, we desired them to state more particularly their opinion of the respective behaviour and acquirements of the students alluded to, and to submit their sentiments with regard to the expediency, or otherwise, of granting any further indulgence to the whole or any of the number in question.

61. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the result of the examination presented no student qualified to enter upon the public service, and that the tenor of the reports of the professor was by no means favourable to the diligence and proficiency of the students generally. The causes of this apparent decay in the efficiency of the College not having been noticed by the College Council, they were desired to furnish a more full and detailed explanation on the points to which we directed their attention; and we renewed the expression of our readiness to enforce the authority of the College Council and professors by removing from the institution any student whose conduct, after due warning and admonition, should render such a degree of rigor expedient.

Cons. 8 January, No. 38.

62. In compliance with the above requisition, the College Council submitted a more detailed report on the result of the examinations in the College. It appeared that the admonitions addressed by the Council of the College to the seven students alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, had already produced considerable indications of application and regularity on their part, and the College Council accordingly recommended them to the further indulgence of Government. Under these circumstances we permitted them to continue attached to the College during the remainder of the first term of 1819.

Cons. 2 April, Nos. 24 to 27.

Cons. 2 April, No. 28.

65. With reference to the 90th paragraph of the Public Letter from your Honourable Court, dated the 4th December 1816, requiring a detailed description of the subjects of instruction in the College, and information generally respecting the institution, we have now the honour to refer your Honourable Court to the documents recorded on our proceedings of the annexed date, which contain the sentiments of the officers of the College on various important points connected with its interests.

Cons. 22 April, Nos. 17 to 28.

66. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the officers of the College have not confined themselves to a description of the existing establishments and duties of their respective departments, but have availed themselves of the opportunity to offer such suggestions, relative to the establishments and discipline of the College, as appeared to them best calculated to promote the welfare and efficiency of the institution.

67. The president of the Council of the College having submitted his sentiments on the several suggestions offered by the gentlemen in question, in a Minute which comprises an abstract of the various points under discussion, the attention of your Honourable Court may be primarily directed to that document, and with reference to it especially we shall have the honour to describe the instructions which, after mature deliberation, were issued to the College Council.

68. Adverting to the renewal of pecuniary rewards for proficiency to civil students only, we observed, that we considered the objections which had formerly presented themselves to Government against the measure to have lost none of their force; but that if your Honourable Court should confirm your former order for the entire exclusion of military students from the institution, the renewal of pecuniary rewards to the students, as far as the funds of the institution would allow, might be productive of considerable advantage.

69. With regard to the assignment of pecuniary rewards for proficiency attained in the Sanscrit and Arabic languages by students in the College, as proposed by Captain Lockett, we deemed it questionable whether, during the limited period which a diligent student might be expected to remain attached to the institution, he could allot sufficient time for the attainment of such proficiency in those languages as would entitle him to a high reward, without neglecting in most cases to acquire a competent knowledge of the languages prescribed as a test of qualification for the public service. We, however, entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Harington relative to the revival of a pecuniary reward to the junior civil servants, not being students in the College, for high proficiency in the Arabic and Sanscrit languages. The beneficial effects, indeed, produced by the establishment of the prizes in question were fully exemplified in the results of the examination of the successful candidates to whom the rewards were adjudged. It was with great regret, therefore, that we received the instructions of your Honourable Court, directing the abolition of prizes, which formed so powerful an incentive to the study of those important branches of Oriental learning.

70. The orders of your Honourable Court, however, for the discontinuance of the reward

in question being positive, we informed the College Council, that we felt precluded from authorizing their revival.

71. Being strongly impressed with the expediency of re-establishing these prizes, we take the liberty of requesting your Honourable Court to re-consider the orders in question. A reward of 4,000 rupees would, in our judgment, present adequate encouragement to the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages accompanied by a competent knowledge of Hindoo or Mahommedan law: for the acquisition, however, of prizes of such considerable value, the prescribed qualifications should be of the highest standard, and the prizes should be adjudged to those candidates only who might exhibit indisputable evidence of eminent attainments in the Arabic or Sanscrit languages by the study of them in treatises of Mahommedan and Hindoo law.

72. We remarked to the College Council that it should be established as a principle, that prizes should only be granted to the same individuals for eminent proficiency in one of those languages. Were a contrary course pursued, persons might be tempted, merely with the view of obtaining double prizes, to divide their time and attention between the study both of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of labouring to acquire that perfect knowledge of either by which alone the interests of Government, or the general cause of Oriental literature, can be effectually promoted. That, as far as the public interests were concerned, the main object of encouraging the knowledge of those languages was, that the service might always comprehend a certain number of gentlemen capable of studying the Hindoo and Mussulman laws in their original sources; and that the mere knowledge of those languages could be regarded as a step only to that object, which must be followed by constant laborious study of the laws. To combine the severe application essential to success, even in one of those languages and laws, with the discharge of important public duties, was, we conceived, the utmost that could be expected from any individual; and it appeared to us too probable, that the attempt to acquire the two languages and laws would terminate in an imperfect and superficial knowledge of both.

73. We fully concurred in the expediency of the proposition submitted by Doctor Lumsden, and recommended by the president of the College Council, that an addition of 100 rupees per mensem should be granted to any student, who, at a half-yearly public examination might be found qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, and might notwithstanding avail himself of the option given in Statute 18, of the 4th chapter, by desiring to remain longer in the College, for the purpose of attaining a higher degree of proficiency in the same languages, or of becoming proficient in any other language taught in the College.

74. We apprehended, however, that in many cases the grant of this additional allowance would not afford a sufficient inducement to students to remain in the College after they might be reported competent to leave it; when the students qualified to enter upon the public service after the examination of June 1818 were invited to remain six months longer in the institution, the option was generally declined, under the idea that their further continuance in the College would interfere with their views in the public service. It was ascertained then, that in most instances this reluctance arose from the apprehension that those appointments to which the views of these qualified students were directed, and were attainable at the time, might be otherwise disposed of. This obstacle, however, we observed might be removed by at once appointing those students who might remain in College an additional term, to the situations which they had selected; or the appointments might, in all cases consistent with the indispensable demands of the public service, be kept open for them until the period of their secession from College, the performance of the duties being otherwise provided for intermediately.

80. With respect to the suggestions of Doctor Lumsden for regulating the rank of the junior civil servants according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, we observed that it would be difficult to carry into effect such a plan, without creating much embarrassment in the application of the rule; and at all events that no arrangement of such a nature could be adopted without the sanction of your Honourable Court.

81. Neither were we disposed to anticipate much advantage from the enactment of the rule proposed by Doctor Lumsden, that no student, whatever might be the extent of his acquirements, should be permitted to quit the College in less than one year.

82. The evil of compelling the students to remain in College during a definite period, however advanced their qualifications, was insisted on by the College Council, and was admitted by us. The enactment of the above rule would of course involve the abrogation of the Regulation lately framed for allowing students to quit the institution when qualified, without awaiting the period appointed for the disputations. To withdraw this privilege, therefore, would not be likely to stimulate them to augmented diligence in the prosecution of their studies. We remarked, however, that the encouragement held out to qualified students, as described in a preceding paragraph, would, in our opinion, constitute the most powerful incitement to remain in College for the purpose of acquiring distinguished proficiency.

83. Your Honourable Court will observe, that in the report of the Hindoostanee professor, Major Taylor suggested a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department of the Hertford College. In bringing this subject to the notice of your Honourable Court, it is incumbent on us to remark, that we are not sufficiently satisfied that the general objects of that institution will be promoted by affording particular encouragement to a branch of study, (which, after all, can only be imperfectly prosecuted there), to recommend the suggestions offered by Major Taylor to your adoption.

84. We

(6.) Letter from *Bengal* Government; 5 August 1819.

84. We deemed the observations submitted by Captain Roebuck, in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of his letter to the secretary to the College, to be deserving of attention, and we authorized the College Council to encourage among the students the study of the Berj Bhasha, or Poorubee Bhasha. It was intimated, at the same time, to the College Council, that the Government, would of course, in the appointment of gentlemen leaving college, pay every practicable regard to their peculiar qualifications for office in Bengal, or in the more distant provinces, by their proficiency in the vernacular language of either. We stated our apprehension that any particular preference of the Hindoostanee language, such as was implied in the suggestions of Major Taylor and Captain Roebuck, might tend to discourage the study of the Bengalese, which naturally ceases to be an object of pursuit after leaving College, except where exercise in it is imposed on the individual in the ordinary execution of his public duty. On the other hand, the extensive utility of the Hindoostanee, both in business and for the common purposes in life, must always secure to that language an enlarged cultivation, which (founded on the previous knowledge of its rudiments, however limited, that must be attained in College), would, it might be presumed, render the increased study of it in the College of less importance.

(7.)—MINUTE of *J. H. Harington*, Esq., President of the College Council, dated October 31, 1818.

(7.) Minute of *J. H. Harington*, Esq., 31 October 1818.

In submitting to Government, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors, copies of the reports which have been furnished by the secretary, professors and assistant professors, on the subject of the 90th paragraph of a letter from the Honourable Court, dated the 4th December 1816, and received in September 1817, with a letter from the acting secretary to Government in the Public department, under date the 5th July preceding, it appears necessary that the Council of the College should notice and state their sentiments upon the suggestions contained in those reports.

I have accordingly made the following abstract of them:

By *Captain Lockett.*

1st. That pecuniary rewards be renewed on a limited and moderated scale; viz. a reward of 3,000 rupees to any civil student on this establishment who may, on examination, evince such proficiency in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages, and conversance in books of law composed in either of those languages, as may appear to entitle him to a degree of honour.

2d. That the students of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of being confined to works of poetry and fiction, be instructed in books of Hindoo and Mahommedan law.

3d. That a suitable building for the college be erected, "to contain apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for the public examinations. The estimated expense of such a building, including the purchase of ground, is stated to be 3,11,000 rupees, the annual interest of which sum, at six per cent, would be 18,660 rupees, whereas the Company now pay 37,320 rupees per annum for the building at present occupied by the students, (commonly called the Writers'-buildings,) and the house tenanted for the College, at a monthly rent of 450 rupees.

By *Doctor Lumsden.*

1st. That the rank of all students appointed to the College at Fort William, in the same season, be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, and to the public testimonials of their respective merit, established according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

2d. That if it be thought necessary to recur to pecuniary rewards, the most judicious are those successfully adopted by the Madras Government, by which a small additional salary is granted to every student whose proficiency may be held to merit that favour.

3d. That no student, whatever may be the extent of his acquirements, should be suffered to quit the College in less than one year, that being the period granted for study by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, and the shortest period which is at all consistent with the full efficacy of this institution.

By *Doctor Carey.*

That a more general study of the Sanscrit language be encouraged by a revival of the rewards formerly granted for proficiency.

By *Major Taylor.*

1st. That it may be expedient to the re-establishment of the former rule, which directed that lectures of the professors and assistant professors, to be given on three days in the week instead of two only, as required by the rule now in force.

2d. That the prizes formerly granted to meritorious students be re-established.

3d. That measures be taken for pressing upon the attention of the Honourable the Court of Directors the great benefits which would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department at Hertford College.

By *Captain Roebuck.*

1st. That measures be taken, both at the Colleges of Hertford and Fort William, to secure not only a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee, but also of those dialects of it called Brij Bhasha and Porobee Bhasha.

2d. That if it be resolved to give prizes again (to which there is no objection, except the great expense,) a preference be given to the vernacular languages, before the Arabic or Sanscrit, in imitation of the rule established at Fort St. George, "that no student shall receive a reward for Arabic or Sanscrit until he shall first have passed a successful examination in, and have received a prize for, either the Tamil, Teloogoo, Malayalam or Karnatuka."

In considering the above suggestions, it will be convenient to take a collective view of all which relate to the re-establishment of pecuniary rewards, viz. Captain Lockett's first suggestion, Doctor Lumsden's second, that of Doctor Carey, the second suggestion by Major Taylor, and the last by Captain Roebuck.

I cannot immediately refer to the correspondence with Government which led to the enaction of the 5th chapter of the College Statutes (in force from the 16th November 1816,) whereby such part of Statute 23 of the 4th chapter, enacted in the 3d June 1814, as directed that a prize of 1,000 sicca rupees be awarded at the public examinations to every student who may appear to have made such high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the College, as shall entitle him to a degree of honour, "was rescinded; and it was provided that the Council of the College shall in future award, at the public examinations, to every student, civil or military, who may have attended the lectures of any of the professors or assistant professors in the College, and may appear from the report of the examiners to have attained such high proficiency in any of the Oriental languages taught in the College, as shall entitle him to a degree of honour in such language or languages, a degree of honour and a gold medal for each language, with a prize of Oriental books equal in value to the medal or medals adjudged for high proficiency, to be selected, as far as practicable, from the books in the College library."

To the best of my recollection, however, two reasons principally influenced the abolition of the prize of 1,000 rupees for high proficiency:

First. The impossibility of giving this reward to every student in the College, civil or military, who might attain high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the College, *without* exceeding the sum fixed by the Honourable Court of Directors for the annual expenses of the institution, or contracting its sphere of utility by excluding the military servants of the Company from a participation of its means of instruction.

Secondly. The obvious objections to an invidious distinction between the civil and military students, by denying to the latter, however meritorious in the prosecution of their studies, the reward given for similar merit and proficiency to their fellow students in the civil service.

These motives still restrain me from recommending that the pecuniary rewards, discontinued in 1816, should be restored; unless it should be ultimately determined by the Honourable Court of Directors, that the benefits of the College of Fort William are to be restricted to the Company's civil servants at this Presidency.

At the same time, with a view to encourage the study of Arabic and Sanscrit by the junior civil servants, after quitting the College for the public service, and particularly to induce them to study original compositions upon the Mahommedan and Hindoo laws, it appears to me highly expedient to adopt the first of Captain Lockett's suggestion above stated, with the substitution of "civil servants" for "civil student." I should indeed be glad to see the former rewards of 5,000 rupees restored, or at least 4,000 rupees granted for high proficiency in the Arabic or Sanscrit language, with a competent knowledge of Mahommedan or Hindoo law, obtained by a civil servant after his leaving the College, being of opinion that either of the above sums would not be more than a proper encouragement to the attainment of so important an object, when it considered that, besides the diligence and time required for becoming proficient in a difficult and copious language, no small expense, in the purchase of books and maintenance of native teachers, must necessarily be incurred in the acquisition.

It is obviously impossible that the students of the College of Fort William should, in the course of the usual period of their attachment to the College, besides qualifying themselves for the public service "by a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and of either the Hindoostanee or the Bengalee language," (as required by Statute 19 of the 4th chapter,) make any considerable proficiency in Arabic or Sanscrit. It is, therefore, I think, wisely provided by that Statute, that "the study of Arabic and of Sanscrit, beyond what may be requisite for a grammatical and accurate knowledge of the Persian, Hindoostanee or Bengalee, shall be considered optional;" and I must confess that I see no sufficient reason for endeavouring to promote a more general study of the Sanscrit language, "by a revival of the reward formerly granted for proficiency," as suggested by Doctor Carey, if this suggestion be meant to apply to students actually attached to the College.

I shall only further advert, under this head, to Doctor Lumsden's suggestion for rewarding proficiency in study by a small addition of salary to meritorious students; a measure stated to have been successfully adopted by the Government of Fort St. George.

At present the whole of the students attached to the College of Fort William receive a monthly allowance of 300 rupees, besides apartments in the Writers'-buildings; or when these cannot be provided, from the buildings being under repair, or from there being more students than can be accommodated in them, 80 rupees per mensem for house-rent. They are also supplied with native teachers of the languages studied by them, and with the use of class-books, excepting grammars and dictionaries, which they are expected to provide themselves.

The only modification of the general allowance of 300 rupees per mensem which occurs to me as practicable and expedient, with reference to the civil servants attached to the College at this presidency, is, that an addition of 100 rupees per mensem be granted to any

student

Appendix (L.)

(7.) Minute of *J. H. Harington*, Esq., 31 October 1818.

student who at a half-yearly public examination may be found qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, and may, notwithstanding, avail himself of the option given in Statute 18 of the 4th chapter, by desiring "to remain longer in the College, for the purpose of attaining a higher degree of proficiency in the same languages, or to become proficient in any other language taught in the College."

This arrangement would place the student voluntarily remaining in the College for six months, or a longer period, under the circumstances stated, on the same footing as to pecuniary allowances, with the generality of civil servants appointed to stations in the service, immediately on their arrival from the College; in this respect, therefore, it would take away one of the inducements which students now have to quit the College as soon as they are reported qualified for the service. It would also be no more than just. Or, if it be said that the provision for a house, in addition to the stated allowance of 400 rupees per mensem, will give an advantage to the student remaining in the College for the prosecution of his studies, it may be answered, that his advantage is but a suitable encouragement of the laudable motive which stimulates the spontaneous extension of collegiate studies for the purpose of obtaining high proficiency, an object which all the professors consider to be of the first importance, and which calls for more immediate attention under the rule lately adopted, to allow students to enter upon the public service whenever they may be reported qualified at a half-yearly examination, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, instead of detaining them, however qualified, till the period of the annual disputation.

To meet the small addition of expense which may result from the adoption of the proposed arrangement, and still more for the purpose of making a greater distinction than what now exists between the situation of a student diligently pursuing his prescribed duties in the College, and one removed from the College for neglect of study or other misconduct, under the provisions of Statutes 33 and 34 of the 4th chapter (in which predicament he is declared to be "a disqualified servant of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding 300 rupees per mensem;") I beg leave further to recommend that the allowance of disqualified servants, in such cases, be reduced to 200 rupees per mensem; at least until they shall have obtained a competent knowledge of one of the two languages required by Statute 35 of the same chapter, before they can be appointed to any situation in the Political, Judicial or Revenue department, with a salary exceeding 300 rupees per mensem."

If this measure be approved, it can be adopted by an order of Government, under the terms of the existing statutes above cited, but it should not I think be applied to any persons already removed from the College, in pursuance of the statutes referred to; or, at least, without giving them six months notice, to enable them to guard against a reduction of their present allowance.

I proceed to the second of Captain Lockett's suggestions, viz., that the students of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, instead of being confined to works of poetry and fiction, be instructed in books of Hindoo and Mahommedan law. But after what I have already stated on the difficulty of prosecuting an efficient study of Sanscrit or Arabic, in the College, with the languages more immediately required for the public service, and upon the greater advantage to be expected from encouraging proficiency in these languages and in the Hindoo and Mahommedan laws, at a subsequent period, it is scarcely necessary to add that I am not aware of any benefit to be expected from the rule proposed.

Captain Lockett's third suggestion involves several material considerations, viz. first, whether it be advisable to construct or procure a suitable building for the College, instead of hiring a house, as at present. Secondly, if so, whether it should, as proposed by the secretary, contain apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for the public examinations; or should be calculated only to provide for the College library, the secretary's office, lecture-rooms for the professors, and a room for the public examinations, which might be also used for the meetings of the College Council.

I entirely concur in opinion with Captain Lockett, that to obviate the inconvenience of frequent removal from one hired house to another, a suitable building for the College should be erected or procured, and that we ought to lose no time in recommending this measure to Government.

Were the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to be removed from Calcutta, as has been proposed, to a more centrical part of the country, the house now occupied by that Court, which is the property of the Company, would, I conceive, with its extensive offices, form an excellent College; or if any additional rooms were required, there is abundance of space for the construction of them. If, however, these premises cannot be obtained for the College, and no other convenient house, already built, be procurable, we must necessarily propose to Government that a suitable building be erected, and if it be not thought requisite to retain the Writers'-buildings for the accommodation of students (which, for reasons mentioned in the sequel, I do not recommend), it appears to me that the Chowringhee suburb of Calcutta would, under all circumstances, be the fittest place for a permanent College.

Whether the premises now occupied by the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut be transferred to the use of the College of Fort William, or whether another house be purchased or erected for the College, I am of opinion that it will be sufficient, in addition to the requisite apartments for the native officers of the College, to provide for the library, European and Asiatic, for the lecture-rooms of the professors, for the public examinations

nations and meetings of the College Council, and for the office of the secretary to the College Council.

It has not been usual to furnish the professors or assistant professors with apartments for their personal accommodation in the College, nor was the secretary furnished with such when his present salary was fixed, though in the houses latterly taken for the College, such rooms as were not required for any public purpose have been left for his private use. I am very reluctant to say anything which can tend to deprive Captain Lockett of a continuance of this accommodation, but feel it my duty on the present occasion to state explicitly, that as the College library is intended, under the orders of the Court of Directors, to be accessible to all persons desirous of consulting the scarce and valuable books contained in it; as the College should at all times be open to the students; and as the public rooms should never be appropriated to any private use; with a view to secure these objects, and also to enable the College Council, at all times, to direct the appropriation of every room in the College, in such manner as may be deemed best for the institution, no part of the building should, in my judgment, be appropriable to the private accommodation of the secretary, or any other officer.

With regard to the students, if the new College be fixed at Chowringhee, it certainly will not be advisable to retain the Writers'-buildings. In a paper of remarks upon the reports adverted to at the beginning of this Minute, which Mr. Fendall left with me on his quitting the Presidency, with leave of absence, for the recovery of his health (and which I now transmit to the secretary for record), he justly observes, that the distance of the Writers'-buildings from the house now tenanted for the College (which is situated on the road to Chowringhee), "is a very great inconvenience to the students." He adds, as those buildings are about to be repaired, "might not the two centre buildings be converted into a College library and lecture-rooms for the professors." It would be a very great convenience to the students and no great inconvenience to the professors. The College Council-house might remain as it is, at a distance from the buildings. It may be observed, that the situation of the buildings is in a part of the town too noisy to admit of the lectures being given there; but the same objection occurs to the application of the students, when not attending lectures."

On the above suggestion, I must remark, that it would require at least three sets of the buildings, to provide with any degree of convenience, for the College library and lecture rooms; and that it would be very inconvenient to separate the office of the secretary, whose presence during the usual hours of attendance, is requisite for frequent communication with the professors and students, as well as for the dischrage of his duties as the College librarian. If it be said that the lower apartments of three sets of the Writers'-buildings, viz., one room in each set, might be used as a secretary's office, I must observe that these apartments, which are enclosed by a wall and offices, at a short distance, to the north and south, (the only sides on which they are at all open) are in general very damp; and this appears to me one strong reason for giving up those buildings if other houses, possessing equal or greater convenience, can be procured for accommodating the students, without any material increase of expense.

The 19 sets of buildings, for which Government now pays a monthly rent of 2,660 rupees or 31,920 rupees per annum, are calculated to furnish indifferent accommodation, viz., three rooms between two students for 38 students. One set is now occupied by order of Government, for a different purpose, so that 36 students only are accommodated with apartments in the building at present, and I believe, that it would be sufficient to provide permanently for a less number, allowing house-rent occasionally, when the whole of the students attached to the College cannot be supplied with apartments. I think it probable that a judicious application of the above sum for house-rent, if not immediately, within a short period, as houses may fall vacant, would provide a sufficient number of good houses at Chowringhee; or at all events the annual interest of a sum to be appropriated to the purchase, or construction, of a sufficient number of houses in the vicinity of the proposed New College, would, with an adequate allowance for keeping such houses in repair, fall considerably short of the rent now paid for the Writers'-buildings.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that if it be judged proper to fix the College at Chowringhee, or in any situation at a distance from the Writers'-buildings, those buildings be relinquished, and houses provided for the students (according to the number ordinarily attached to the College at the same time) as contiguous to the College as may be found practicable.

Upon Dr. Lumsden's suggestion, "that the rank of all students appointed to the College at Fort William in the same season, be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College," (which was originally proposed by Lord Wellesley,) there can be no question as to its efficacy for the purpose stated by him, viz. "to reward industry and punish idleness." I have some doubt, however, whether it would be just in its application to all the students who may be admitted to the College during any part of an entire year, or of any other stated term, as they must necessarily be admitted in different months during such year or other period. It would perhaps be less objectionable to make a prospective rule, that the junior civil servants of the Company, appointed from year to year to this establishment, shall take rank and precedence in the service with respect to each other, viz. with respect to all writers of the same year, according to priority of the time at which they may be found qualified for the public service; by a report of the examiners of the College of Fort William or when two or more writers of the same year; may be found so qualified at the same time, according to their relative proficiency in the languages prescribed for qualification in the public service.

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It is scarcely necessary to add, that a rule of this nature could not be adopted without the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors, to whom it might be further submitted for consideration, whether the principle should be extended to writers of different years; making their relative rank and precedence, in all cases, to depend upon ascertained qualification for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the languages judged requisite for the discharge of their public duties.

Should it be deemed proper to adopt the rule above suggested, it would virtually include a suggestion contained in Mr. Fendall's paper of remarks, already referred to, viz. "Whether a removal from College in disgrace should not be marked, by putting a student so removed at the bottom of his list for the year;" and if the rule be extended to writers of different years, it would supersede the necessity of making any express provision upon the subject of Mr. Fendall's further suggestion, "Whether, in extreme cases, a student might not be put the very last on the list of the service."

I entertain considerable doubt of the expediency of another rule suggested by Dr. Lumsden, viz. "That no student, whatever may be the extent of his acquirements, should be suffered to quit the College in less than one year." The recent correspondence with Government (to which I cannot immediately refer) contains the sentiments of the College Council at large upon this point. It was therein observed, that it could not answer any useful purpose to detain in the College, against their will, students who had been reported qualified for the public service; and the late resolution of Government, to allow all students found qualified for the service by a competent knowledge of two languages, at any half-yearly examination, to quit the College, instead of detaining them till the period of the annual disputation, was founded on experience that no benefit had arisen from the former practice, in producing higher proficiency. On the contrary, it appeared that many of the students neglected their studies during the first term of the year, in the expectation of being able to qualify themselves for the service by application during the second term, immediately preceding the disputation.

It is declared in Statute 8 of the 4th chapter, enacted on the 3d June 1814, that "the principle design of the College of Fort William, as now constituted," is "to furnish means of instruction in the languages of the country, to the Company's junior civil servants, as well as, within a limited extent, to the military servants of the Company, on the Bengal establishment, with a view to qualify them for the discharge of their respective duties in the public service."

It is evident, therefore, that the object now chiefly proposed by this institution may be accomplished by qualifying the servants of the Company, civil and military, for the discharge of their respective duties; although there should not, at the half-yearly examinations, or annual disputations, be a single instance of such high proficiency as to merit a degree of honour; unless it be contended that eminent proficiency in the vernacular languages of the country, is requisite to qualify the Company's servants for the execution of their public duties. But if such high proficiency be indeed a necessary qualification, it should be made the general standard; and the distinction between a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, required as a qualification by Statute 18 of the 4th chapter, and the higher degree of proficiency referred to in the same Statute, (the attainment of which, by a longer continuance in the College, is left optional) must be founded in error.

For my own part, whilst I fully concur in opinion with the learned professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, "that the purposes of the service never can be effectually answered, but by the high proficiency of at least a certain portion of the students," or rather of the Company's servants; and consequently that encouragement should be given to the voluntary prosecution of study beyond a bare sufficiency for the ordinary business of the public offices, I do not think it requisite that any compulsory measures should be adopted (such as forcing a student to remain in the College after he has been reported qualified for the common duties of the service) with a view to impel the attainment of a higher degree of proficiency than what, on due consideration and experience, may be deemed the proper standard of competency for the students in general.

It is certainly proper and desirable that young men of talents and diligent habits, who may speedily reach the goal of ordinary qualification in two languages, should not be discouraged by the powerful motives which are noticed by Doctor Lumsden from pursuing the honourable career of improvement and distinction, by a continuance of their studies for a longer period.

What I have recommended to prevent any loss of income in such cases, by an allowance equivalent to the usual salary on leaving the College, will partly remove the existing disadvantage of continuance in it; and a strict adherence to the wise and important principle declared and acted upon by Government, that the junior civil servants of the Company, who may be distinguished by meritorious conduct, and proficiency in their prescribed studies during the period of their attachment to the College, shall have a constant preference before their fellow students not so distinguished in their public service, appears to supersede the necessity of any other "encouragement of qualified students to remain in College for the purpose of acquiring higher proficiency." In truth, this is the most powerful, and must ever be the most efficacious means of stimulating the exertions required for eminence in collegiate acquirements, and if successive students can be convinced of its certain and uniform operation, whilst they are at the same time secured from immediate pecuniary loss by a voluntary prosecution of their studies, I have no doubt that a sufficient number will be disposed to remain in the College of their own free choice till they shall attain that degree of proficiency in Persian, and in the Hindoostanee or Bengalee languages, which is publicly required and rewarded by a degree of honour, a medal and a prize of Oriental books. With regard to Arabic and Sanscrit I do not think it would be expedient, for reasons already mentioned, to detain any civil servant from his duties in the service till he should attain high proficiency in either of these difficult languages, though I have recommended substantial encouragement to the subsequent study of them, as well as of the laws composed in them.

Major Taylor, the able and zealous professor of Hindoostanee, has suggested the expediency of more frequent lectures by the professors and assistant professors; viz. that they should be given as formerly on three days of the week, instead of two only, as at present. This suggestion is stated to be founded on the "practical result" of the alteration.

I have not immediate access to the records of the College when the alteration took place, but if my recollection be accurate, it was chiefly intended to prevent the attendance of any student at the College twice on the same day, by allotting two separate days in each week for the lectures in Persian, Bengalee and Hindoostanee respectively. As all the students however are required by Statute 19 of the 4th chapter, to qualify themselves "by a competent knowledge of the Persian language, and of either the Hindoostanee or the Bengalee language," it occurs to me that the object above stated might be sufficiently provided for by allotting three days in each week (say Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) to the Persian lectures, and by appropriating each of the remaining three days (exclusive of Sundays) to the Bengalee and Hindoostanee lectures, both of which, it may be presumed, will seldom, if ever, be attended by the same student, in addition to the Persian. If there be any student of Arabic he might receive instruction at a convenient time on the days appropriated to the Persian lecture; and in like manner any Sanscrit student might receive instruction from the learned professor of that language and of the Bengalee, on the days appropriated to the Bengalee lectures. It is not probable that any civil students will apply themselves to the Bruj Bhakha dialect during the period of their attachment to the College; but if any military students should desire instruction in it, as formerly, it may be given, as heretofore, by Lieutenant Price, assistant professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages, on any days convenient to him and to the students; though, as this language (in common with the Poombee Bhakha) is described in Captain Roebuck's letter as a dialect of the Hindoostanee, it should perhaps at a future period be taught by the professor or assistant professor of that language. Each professor and assistant professor would then have to give instruction in two languages; viz. in Arabic and Persian, in Sanscrit and Bengalee, in Hindoostanee and Bruj Bhakha.

If I am right in the above supposition, that the lectures in the Persian, Bengalee and Hindoostanee languages may be held each on three days of the week, in the manner proposed, without requiring the attendance of any student twice on the same day, I see no objection to the adoption of the measure proposed by Major Taylor. On the contrary, it appears calculated to secure a more regular application to study. I therefore beg leave to recommend that the lectures be held thrice a week, as above stated, from the commencement of the ensuing term; unless upon further inquiry it should appear that there is any strong and insuperable objection.

Major Taylor has further proposed "that measures be taken for pressing upon the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors the great benefits which would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the Hindoostanee department at the Hertford College:" and Captain Roebuck suggests that measures be taken, both at the College of Hertford and Fort William, to secure not only a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee, but also of those dialects of it called Bruj Bhakha and Poombee Bhakha.

As copies of Major Taylor's and Captain Roebuck's letters will be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, there can be no doubt that due attention will be given by the Honourable Court to the remarks and suggestions contained in those letters; I shall therefore merely add, that as far as an elementary knowledge of any of the languages spoken in the provinces subject to this presidency can be obtained at Hertford, by the civil servants destined for this establishment, without impeding their progress in the European branches of science intended to be acquired by means of the Company's institution at that place, there can be no question upon the propriety of promoting the general attainment of such knowledge; I must confess, however, that whilst we have a local College, well provided with professors and native instructors, for giving efficient instructions in the languages of the country, I should not think it expedient to engross any considerable part of the time and attention of the Company's junior servants, intended for this Presidency, during the period of their tuition at Hertford, for an imperfect acquisition in England of languages which, for obvious reasons, can be taught with much greater facility in India.

I am not aware of any particular measures that can be adopted in the College of Fort William, as proposed in the above suggestion of Captain Roebuck, for securing a more general cultivation of the Hindoostanee language and its dialects in the Western Provinces, unless it be deemed proper by Government to notify to the students that a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language with the Persian, required by Statute 19 of the 4th chapter, will hereafter be considered an indispensable qualification for holding any public office in the province of Behar, or in any of the more western provinces, whilst at the same time a competent knowledge of Bengalee, in addition to Persian, will entitle students possessing this qualification to a preference, as far as circumstances may admit, to official appointments in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Some measure of this nature appears absolutely necessary to obviate the consequences mentioned in the 10th paragraph of Captain Roebuck's letter, especially those arising from the indiscriminate appointment of civil servants leaving the college to different parts of the country,

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country, without any regard to the vernacular language acquired by them, whether Hindoostanee or Bengalee, although the latter has no currency beyond the province of Bengal, and in a limited degree the contiguous part of Orissa.

Having stated my sentiments on the several suggestions contained in the reports of the secretary, professors and assistant professors, it may be proper, before I conclude, that I should advert to the letter from the Honourable Court of Directors which led to these reports, and which was referred by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council to the Council of the College.

The Honourable Court (in paragraph 90 of their General Letter, dated the 4th December 1816) expressed a desire "of being furnished with a table, or scheme, of the subjects of instruction in the College, together with the names of the professors and officers attached to it, a description of the duties performed by each, and any other information regarding the institution which it may be proper they should possess."

The reports of the officers of the College, which will be submitted to Government, with the Minutes of the College Council, contain the information required by the Honourable Court, who, I presume, are already furnished with the 4th and 5th chapters of Statutes, enacted by the Governor-general in Council on the 3d June 1814, and 16th November 1816.

These Statutes comprise the whole of the rules prescribed by Government, and now in force relative to the College of Fort William; and its constitution, as thereby defined, may be briefly stated as follows:—

The Honourable Court of Directors, who, on the 21st May 1816, gave their sanction to this institution, provided the annual expense should not exceed 1,50,000 sicca rupees, are the declared Patrons of the College, his Excellency the Governor-general is Visitor, and the members of the Supreme Council are Governors of the College. The immediate superintendence of the College is vested in a president and council, consisting of three or more members, and appointed by the Governor-general in Council. It has been found convenient to select the president and members of the College Council from amongst the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, with a view to facilitate in consultation and dispatch of business, without the necessity of frequent meetings at the College; but the office being gratuitous, the acceptance of it is considered optional, and any persons whom Government may deem particularly qualified for the station, are of course eligible, provided they reside at the presidency. The Council of the College exercise such authority, and perform such duties, as may be committed to them by the Statutes. They may also propose the enactment of any new statute; but no statute can be put in force until it shall have been sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council. Two members, when more cannot attend, are sufficient to constitute a meeting of the College Council, and their resolutions are carried into effect by a secretary, with an establishment of subordinate officers. The distinguished scholar who now holds the situation of secretary, is also one of the public examiners, and another meritorious character, Captain Roebuck, who is second examiner, held likewise the station of assistant secretary, till it was discontinued, on a principle of economy, by an order from the Honorable Court of Directors. The duties performed by the secretary and examiners, as well as by the professors and assistant professors, are detailed in the accompanying reports from them respectively. It will be sufficient to add here, that the present establishment of the officers last mentioned is as follows; and that the several gentlemen mentioned have been selected for their eminent qualifications to give instructions in the languages taught by them:—

ARABIC and PERSIAN:—Professor, Doctor *M. Lumsden*; Assistant ditto, Lieutenant *D. Bryce*.

SANSCRIT and BENGALEE:—Doctor *William Carey* *; Lieutenant *W. Price*.

HINDOOSTANEE:—Major *J. W. Taylor*; Captain *T. Roebuck*.

The officer last mentioned is acting only as Hindoostanee assistant professor, until the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be received on a reference made to them, concerning the re-establishment of his former office of assistant secretary. Mr. J. Atkinson has, in consequence, been appointed to officiate as Hindoostanee examiner whilst Captain Roebuck shall continue to act as assistant professor of that language, and a temporary division of the second examiner's salary has been made between Captain Roebuck and Mr. Atkinson, as specified in the statement of salaries and establishments of the College, annexed to the secretary's report, under date the 9th ultimo.

This statement also specifies the native teachers (muoluvees, moonshees and pundits) who are entertained for the College, in pursuance of Statute 12 of the 4th chapter, which directs that "an establishment of native teachers, for the instruction of the students in the several languages taught in the College, shall be maintained, under the sanction of the Governor-general in Council, to such extent and under such provisions as the College Council, in consultation with the professors, may consider necessary and useful. Such native teachers shall be appointed and removed by order of the College Council, but shall be under the immediate direction of the professors of the languages which they are employed to teach in all matters relative to the instruction to be given by them to the students to whom they are respectively attached. They shall also be examined by the proper professors, or assistant professors, with a view to ascertain their qualifications, before they are admitted as teachers in the College."

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* Dr. Carey also gives occasional instruction, when called for, in the Mahratta language; and Lieutenant Price does the same (as before noticed) in the Burj Bhakha.

It would be an unnecessary prolongation of this already extended Minute to state more of the provisions of the statutes now in force; and I will add only a few general remarks on the sufficiency of these provisions, on the adequacy of the establishments, European and Native, now maintained for the College, and on the practicability of keeping the expense of those establishments, with other unavoidable charges upon the institution, within the sum limited by the Honourable Court of Directors. I am the more induced to do this upon the present occasion, as I am preparing to embark for Saint Helena, and, eventually for England, in consequence of impaired health, and it is probably the last opportunity I shall have of performing my functions as a member of the College Council, the duties of which situation I have willingly endeavoured to execute (as far as other more exigent demands upon my time would admit) during a period of more than 12 years * under a sense of the important public benefits which the College of Fort William was designed to produce, and a consequent unfeigned solicitude for its success.

I am not aware that any new statutes are required for the College except what may be necessary to provide for some of the objects noticed in the former part of this Minute, if the measures therein suggested should be approved and adopted. The Council of the College are empowered to regulate all matters of detail under the general rules prescribed by the statutes, and a due enforcement of the latter, especially of Statutes 33 & 34 of the 4th chapter, (upon a strict and impartial adherence to which the College Council, in their report to Government, accompanying the draught of that chapter, express their deliberate judgment that the future discipline and success of the institution would essentially depend) will, I doubt not, prove sufficient, with the further means which have been suggested, for accomplishing every object intended by the present constitution of the College. It must be admitted that inspection of private conduct, and a system of moral and religious discipline, beyond what is incidentally provided for by the two statutes referred to, and by Statutes 30, 31 & 32 of the same chapter, do not form part of the existing plan of the College at this Presidency, and it cannot reasonably be expected that the officers of the College should do that which they are not required to do, and which they have not the means of performing. But whilst I concur with Mr. Edmonstone in thinking it desirable "that the means of promoting the important object of collegiate discipline should be systematized in the College of Fort William as in other similar institutions," I must acknowledge that I cannot suggest any practicable and unobjectionable measures for the introduction of an European system of discipline into a College so differently circumstanced, the students attached to which regard themselves as young men entering upon their career of public service, rather than as collegians under tuition, and fit subjects of coercion or restraint.

Dr. Lumsden's Report, under date the 28th October 1817, to which Mr. Fendall has called the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors, contains some very just observations upon this subject. I cannot indeed exactly say, with him, that "the character, age and education of the students appear to require that they should be emancipated from all restraints but such as are common to them and their seniors in the service." Whilst attached to the College they may, I think, be consistently subjected to certain restraints peculiar to their situation, such as are calculated to promote a regular application to study, prevent an unnecessary expense (by public entertainments or otherwise), and check any gross immorality or other known misconduct. But, with these exceptions, I admit the justice and force of his conclusion, that the junior civil servants attached to the College can have no reason to complain if breach of their collegiate duties is followed by consequences similar to those incurred for neglect of duty by their seniors in the service, "because it is quite consistent with the nature of the relation existing between the Government and them; whereas every measure of restraint, however benevolently intended, which cannot be clearly traced to this source, is likely to be inefficacious."

The present establishments of the College, with a revival of the office of assistant secretary, which has been recommended by the College Council, for the consideration of the Honourable Court of Directors, appear to me fully adequate to the attainment of every purpose now intended by the institution, including the instruction of a limited number of military students, if the measure which it is understood has been strongly recommended by the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors should be ultimately approved and sanctioned by the Honourable Court.

In proposing to restore the office of assistant secretary, the Council of the College had in view his acting occasionally, when circumstances may require it, not only for the secretary, but also for a professor or assistant professor, whose place, during the temporary absence or indisposition, he may be able to supply. This occasional duty of acting for a professor or assistant professor the secretary is also sometimes called upon to perform; and if the secretary and assistant secretary be, as heretofore, the public examiners, whose qualification, under Statute 5 of the 5th chapter, requires "eminent proficiency in two at least of the languages taught in the College," it may be expected that one or the other of the examiners will, at all times, be competent to give instruction in any department wherein his aid may be wanted.

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* I had previously been honoured with the station of professor of the laws and regulations; and it is a real satisfaction to me that the Analysis which was undertaken by me in that capacity, has at length been completed and printed. I beg to refer to Section 12 of the last part, entitled "College of Fort William," for a public avowal of my general sentiments respecting the College, in concurrence with those of Mr. Edmonstone, contained in his discourse as Acting Visitor, at the disputation of 1815.

Appendix (L.)

(7.) Minute of *J. H. Harington*, Esq

31 October 1818

It is provided in Statute 24 of the 5th chapter, "the secretary and assistant secretary to the College Council shall be the public examiners to the College, and shall be assisted at the half-yearly examinations by the professors and assistant professors of the several languages taught in the College." In consequence of the office of assistant secretary having been abolished by the Court of Directors, the former part of the above rule has been modified by a provision in Statute 5 of the 5th chapter, "that the Governor-general in Council will appoint such persons as he may judge proper to be the public examiners of the College" But the remainder of the statute first quoted continues in force, and it has been construed to intend that it is the duty of the professors and assistant professors not to join the examiners in classing the students at the half-yearly examinations, but only to be present at those examinations, and to assist the examiners in preserving good order, and preventing any improper conduct in the performance of the exercises given to the students on those occasions

Considering the importance of the half-yearly examinations, as well to the interests of the students individually, as to the credit and utility of the College, I cannot but think the professors and assistant professors, who are so competent to judge of proficiency in the languages taught by them respectively, should take part in the public examinations I am aware that an authoritative objection has been made to such an arrangement, on grounds connected with the close relation between teacher and pupil, and the consequent expediency, on general principles, of guarding against an undue bias But the impartial reports of the professors and assistant professors of the College of Fort William at the close of each term, which contain a general statement of the application and progress of each student during the term, as well as the general character of the gentlemen who hold professorships in the College, give no reason for supposing that they would ever violate the solemn declaration prescribed by Statute 24 of the 4th chapter, viz "I, *A B* do solemnly declare, that the students named in the report, have, to the best of my judgment, been impartially classed according to their proficiency, as evinced by their respective exercises"

I am sensible, however, that in framing general rules, to be acted upon by a succession of persons, it is not safe to rely altogether upon personal character, and would therefore propose, that one, or both, of the public examiners, not being professors or assistant professors, should always form part of the committee of examination, which should, I think, consist of three persons for each language, to be selected and appointed by the College Council at every half-yearly examination Such an arrangement, if approved by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, might, I conceive, be adopted under the terms of the existing statutes, or if not, any requisite alteration can be easily made in a future statute

It remains only to state whether the sum of 1,50,000 rupees, fixed by the Honourable Court of Directors for the annual expenses of the College, appears sufficient to cover the whole of the present establishments, and other incidental expenses, including the salaries of assistant professors, intended for the instruction of military students, and the joint office of assistant secretary and second examiner

On this point I must beg leave to refer to a very full report made by the College Council to Government in the past year, when the question of providing for collegiate instruction to a certain number of military students was considered I cannot immediately refer to it more specifically, but if I mistake not, it supposed the permanent European establishment of the College to be as follows

Three professors, at 1,000 rupees each per mensem * - -	3,000
Three assistant professors, at 500 † rupees each - - -	1,500
Secretary and first examiner - - - - - -	1,200
Assistant secretary and second examiner - - - -	600
Total per mensem, sicca rupees - - -	6,300
Or per annum - - -	75,600

The above sum rather exceeds one half the annual amount limited by the Honourable Court of Directors, but with reference to the establishments of native officers now entertained in the College, (as specified in the statement accompanying the secretary's report of the 9th ultimo,) and to the actual expenses incurred on every account during the elapsed year, viz from the 1st May 1817 to the 30th of April 1818, which have been submitted to Government ‡, I have no doubt every requisite expense attending the civil branch of the College, inclusive of assistant professors, who may assist in giving instruction to a certain number of military students, may be kept within the limitation fixed by the Honourable Court

This calculation does not include native teachers, and rewards of medals and books, for military students; but if a permanent College be provided, as suggested in the former part of this Minute, the saving of 450 rupees per mensem house-rent, now charged to the College may, I conceive, suffice to provide for native teachers and honorary rewards to military students, or at least may enable the College Council to include any necessary disbursements on these accounts, in addition to every other current expense for the College, within the annual sum of sicca rupees 1,50,000.

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* The present Arabic and Persian professor receives 1,500 rupees per mensem, under instructions from the Court of Directors, and it was not of course proposed to reduce this allowance whilst Dr Lumsden may continue to hold the professorship

† The present assistant professors receive only 400 rupees per mensem but they are military officers, and consequently receive the usual allowances of the Military department in addition to their salaries from the College

‡ I do not remember the exact amount, but it was less than the authorized disbursement.

(signed) *J. H. Harington.*

(8.) Letter from *Bengal* Government; 6 Jan. 1820.

(8.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 6th January 1820.

Para. 81. We request the attention of your Honourable Court to the papers recorded on the annexed date*, connected with the examination of the students of the College in the first term of 1819.

82. Your Honourable Court will be gratified to perceive that 18 students were reported qualified for the public service, and that the reports of the professors bear favourable testimony to the general regularity evinced by the students in attendance at lectures. These satisfactory results are to be ascribed in a considerable degree to the strict attention to discipline exacted during the last term. The salutary effects of that system being so manifestly proved by the number of students pronounced to be available for the public service, the attention of the College Council was enjoined to the expediency of maintaining it in future without relaxation.

* Cons. 17 Sept. No. 27 to 49.

(9.) Letter to *Bengal* Government; 12 July 1820.

(9.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 12th July 1820.

60. We entirely approve of your having removed Messrs. ——— and ——— from the College, under the provisions contained in the 33d and 34th articles of the 4th chapter of the Statutes, and declared them disqualified servants of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding 300 rupees per month, until they shall have proved, to the satisfaction of Government, an amendment of conduct, and an acquisition of qualifications for the public service, by an examination in the manner directed in Statute 34.

61. With respect to the suggestion for permitting the students to enter on the duties of the public service, whenever they may be proved qualified for that purpose by a formal examination before the regular examiners, we incline to the opinion of the College Council, that much importance attaches to the qualification of the students being ascertained as heretofore by a public examination at the close of each term; we therefore approve of your having so decided. Adverting, however, to what is so forcibly urged both by the College Council and by Dr. Lumsden, that not only the interests of the individuals, but also those of the College and the public service, will be benefited by permitting such students as are reported qualified by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages to be appointed to the public service, at the close of any public examination, whether held in June or December: we further approve of your having determined that such students as shall be reported qualified at the December examination shall be considered competent at once to receive appointments to the public service, without reference to the disputations which are held in the month of July. It is of course to be optional with the students who may be desirous of remaining in College till the disputation, with a view of attaining a still higher degree of proficiency, to apply for leave for that purpose.

62. Sufficient reasons are assigned in the 24th paragraph of your letter, of the 31st December 1818, to satisfy our minds of the validity of the objections to the proposition of allowing the students to study the languages in succession, instead of being required to pass an examination in two languages at the same time. You therefore acted judiciously in resolving that the rules for the study of the languages should remain for the present unaltered.

63. In Dr. Lumsden's report of the proficiency of the students in the Persian department for the first term of 1818, we observe he recommends that a new statute should be enacted, with a view to enforce a regular attendance at the lectures on the part of the students, remarking on that occasion, that when they neglect that duty they are in a state the most favourable to the progress of dissipated habits of any that he is able to conceive; and as he has always heard, so he does not doubt, that, so situated, the students contract debts of a ruinous magnitude, even in the course of six or eight months. As, however, provision is already made by the 28th and 32d articles of the 4th chapter of Statutes, for the cases of students absenting themselves from lectures and contracting debts, we concur in your opinion, as well as in that of the College Council, that it was not expedient to enact a new statute to the effect proposed by Dr. Lumsden. We cannot avoid remarking, that had the professors and assistant professors rigidly exercised the powers vested in them by the statutes above referred to, much of the evil might have been prevented; but it is satisfactory to us to be informed, that they have since been enjoined carefully to observe them, and that the College Council have given assurances that the strictest attention will be given to them on their part.

64. We trust that, with these precautions, and your recorded determination to remove from the College any student who, as stated in the 33d Statute, chap. 4, "is not availing himself of the means of instruction afforded by the College, or, from expensive habits or otherwise, is not, from his own misconduct, receiving the benefit intended by his attachment to the College," instances of this description will in future be of rare occurrence.

(10.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated July 4th, 1821.

(10.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 4 July 1821.

32. We have attentively perused the very interesting and comprehensive reports of the officers of the college upon various important points connected with the welfare of that institution, and we shall now communicate to you such observations upon those documents, and upon the instructions which you issued to the college council, as they appear to us to require.

33. With respect to the suggestions generally relative to the grant of pecuniary rewards for high proficiency in the native languages, you will have learnt, by our despatch of the 28th of June 1820, that we authorized you to apply to the college at Calcutta, the modified system of rewards which we had adopted as proposed by the Madras Government. We at the same time stated, that encouragement having been given to our military servants in selecting them for specific staff appointments, and to our civil servants in granting them pecuniary rewards to attain high proficiency in the native languages, we were of opinion, that there was no necessity for the Company to incur any further expense on that account, than that which we had already sanctioned. To this opinion we still adhere.

34. In the 61st paragraph of our subsequent despatch of the 12th July 1820, we signified our approbation of your determination that such students as may be reported qualified at the December examination shall be considered competent at once to receive appointments to the public service, without waiting for the disputations which are held in the month of July. You now propose, as an inducement to those who may receive their appointments in December, to prolong their stay at the college till July, that their appointments shall be kept open for them until the period of their quitting college.

35. There seems to us to be something bordering on inconsistency in these two proceedings, and we are very doubtful of the expediency of that which has been last alluded to. Generally speaking, we think that the sooner the students are actively employed after they are duly qualified, the better, both for them and for the public interests. At any rate, we most decidedly object to the students who remain at college after their appointments, receiving any emolument from office until they begin to perform the duties of it.

36. It is hardly necessary for us to express our concurrence in your observation, that the studies of the young men at the college should be directed to those languages and dialects, a knowledge of which is likely to prove practically the most useful.

37. The remarks and suggestions contained in the letters from Major Taylor and the late Captain Roebuck, as to the great benefits which in their opinions would follow the adoption of a more efficient system of education in the *Hindoostanee* department at Hertford college have not escaped our observation; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to us to learn that the utility of that institution is duly appreciated.

38. We are disposed upon the whole to approve of your plan for conducting the public examinations of the college at Fort William; but though we concur with you in opinion that the professors may be usefully employed in occasionally assisting in the examinations of the college, they ought not to compose a majority of the committees of examination.

39. The pernicious effects on the minds of the remaining students produced by associating with those young men who improperly linger in Calcutta after their expulsion from the college, is very forcibly described in the letter from the secretary to the college council of the 23d of February 1819. We therefore decidedly approve of your determination to enforce the immediate departure from the Presidency of those students whom it may become necessary to remove from the college.

(11.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 1st April 1822.

Cons. 15 March.
N° 50 to 64.
N° 65 to 72.

33. We request the attention of your honourable Court to the proceedings of the date noted in the margin, which contain the reports of the examinations held in the college of Fort William, at the close of the second term of 1821. In the same consultation are also comprised minutes of the president and members of the college council relative to the existing system, with respect to discipline, examinations, the standard of proficiency required, and other points connected with the efficiency of the institution.

34. Your honourable Court will concur in the feelings of pain and disappointment with which we perused the very unsatisfactory reports rendered by the professors and examiners of the result of the examinations in question. It appeared that the last term had been less productive of proficiency than any former one in the annals of the college, while the instances of general inattention to study or gross neglect of it had been more numerous than on former occasions. We intimated to the college council therefore, that we could not advert to this relaxation of discipline without serious displeasure.

36. The minutes by the college council of the 25th February engaged our most attentive consideration. We were happy to perceive, that the majority of the college council were decidedly of opinion, that the institution, while maintained in an effective state of discipline, must be beneficial to the junior servants and to the state. In declaring this opinion to the college council, we remarked that it would hardly be necessary to remind them, that those sentiments had the sanction of the most illustrious names and of some of the most enlightened scholars, from the time of the noble founder of the college up to the present period. The opinion of the present Government had been too widely promulgated to require repetition in that address; general results had amply justified it, and there were too many proofs before

Government of the success of the college, to allow our confidence in its advantages to be shaken by a few failures, the recurrence of which we were satisfied it only required the vigorous exertion of proper discipline to prevent.

37. Entertaining these convictions, we apprized the college council that it would be the duty and was the determination of Government, to adopt every measure calculated to preserve the efficiency of the college, by discouraging habits of expense and by enforcing a strict regard to discipline, the means of effecting which were judiciously propounded by Mr. Bayley, in the general *tenor* of whose minute we signified our concurrence. We must beg leave to refer your honourable Court to that document for the details of Mr. Bayley's suggestions.

38. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Bayley, that a young man who steadily applies himself to his prescribed studies is in little danger of falling into habits of extravagance, appeared to us to be most just; experience must have shown the incompatibility of profusion and diligent study; and although we were not disposed to go so far as to abrogate those statutes which empower the college council to take immediate cognizance of the extravagance of the students, yet we admitted, that while a perseverance in diligence was strenuously inculcated, it would hardly ever be requisite to carry those statutes into practical application. The necessity of so doing would indeed be fully obviated, by the adoption with a slight modification of Mr. Bayley's propositions, as stated in the 20th and following paragraphs of his minute, that the professors should be instructed distinctly and specifically to report to the college council the names of those individuals who may, after having been attached to the college for a period of three or four months, appear to them to have made little or no progress in the acquisition of the languages, and that the college council on ascertaining that the student has no sufficient excuse for his backwardness, should recommend to Government the expediency of immediately removing such students from Calcutta. We intimated that the foregoing rule would be a most important amendment of the college regulations, but stated our opinion that a period of two months would be sufficient to ascertain the dispositions of the students and the probability of their proficiency, while it would guard effectually against the contraction of prodigal habits and their pernicious effects on the future welfare of the individuals. We accordingly desired that this rule as above modified might forthwith be carried into effect, and the college council were requested to reduce it to the form of a statute, the draft of it being submitted for the sanction of Government.

39. With respect to the mode of conducting the examinations and the standard of proficiency, we stated the following observations. With reference to the 32d paragraph of Mr. Bayley's minute, we observed that in cases where the examiners, being only two, differ as to the qualifications of a student for the public service, the professor might, as remarked by Mr. Bayley, be expediently called on to decide on the question. Indeed under the orders of Government, authorizing the association of the professors with the examiners as a committee, that mode of proceeding on occasions of difference would seem to follow as a matter of course. The award of the examiners we remarked should be final, and not subject to reversal by the college council. We concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bayley in the 35th and following paragraphs of his minute, that the exercises selected for the students at the public examinations should be subjected to the previous revisal of the college council. Mr. Bayley's reasoning on this point was conclusive, and we desired that his suggestions on the subject should be henceforward carried into execution.

(12.)—MINUTE of *W. B. Bayley*, Esq. Member of the College Council, dated February 6, 1822.

(12.) Minute of *W. B. Bayley*, Esq. 6 Feb. 1822.

It was resolved at the meeting of the college council, held on the 9th ultimo, that the Government should be apprized of our intention to submit a further report on the existing system of the college in regard to its discipline, the examinations, and the standard of proficiency considered requisite for the service.

2. In consequence of the different opinions entertained by the members of the college council on some of those points, I intimated my intention of explaining my own views in a separate minute, to be eventually submitted to Government, with such remarks as the other members of the college council might think it proper to record.

3. I enter upon this task under the strongest impression that the public interests have essentially been promoted by the institution of the college of Fort William, but that the great advantages which it is capable of producing have not been fully realized; that the chief obstacles to the more complete realization of those advantages are to be found rather in the practical administration of the system than in the system itself, and that the existing defects will admit of easy correction.

4. The result of the late examinations, and the reports of the professors, must be considered to afford a very unfavourable view of the progress made by many of the students now attached to the college; a perusal of the last examination exercises has satisfied me that, with some few exceptions, the general proficiency of the students is much less than was justly to be expected with reference to the length of time during which many of them had been attached to the college.

5. Neither can I withhold the expression of my own firm conviction, that the interests of the public service, and those of some of the students themselves, are likely to be seriously injured by a protracted indulgence on the part of those students in expensive pursuits.

6. The best security against the temptations to extravagant habits is to be found in the steady and regular application of the young men to their prescribed studies; and continued

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(12.) Minute of *W. B. Bayley*, Esq. 6 Feb. 1822.

idleness will in general warrant the inference, that a prudent and proper economy is disregarded.

7. By sections 32 and 33 of the 4th chapter of the statutes, the college council are enjoined to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students in regard to expense, and to report to the visitor instances in which it may come to their knowledge that a student has contracted habits of prodigality.

8. They are also enjoined, after having unsuccessfully admonished students who may not avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the college, whether in consequence of expensive habits, or other misconduct, to report the same to the visitor, in order that such students may be immediately removed from the college.

9. I consider the due execution of those rules, or some other measures directed to the same object, to be essential to the maintenance of an efficient system of discipline in the college, and of great importance to the welfare and future prospects in life of the students themselves.

10. I apprehend that the duty of the college council, in regard to the conduct of the students, is not limited to the consideration of specific instances of occasional neglect or inattention on the part of the latter.

11. An individual may be regular in his attendance upon the college lectures, and his conduct may be such as not to subject him to any official censure in consequence of any positive breach of the rules of the institution. If, however, such an individual, after having been attached to the college for a reasonable period, shall have made no progress, or a very inadequate progress in the acquisition of the languages, and the college council shall have reason to believe that such failure is ascribable not to a want of intellect, but to continued idleness or neglect of study, I think it is our duty, after admonishing him without success, to report our opinion, that the individual should be removed from college.

12. Such a course seems more urgently demanded when the individual may not only have failed to avail himself of the means of instruction afforded by the college, but may have manifested frequent or continued disobedience to the rules of the institution, may have neglected to attend the lectures, and to reply to the calls made upon him for explanation.

13. If in addition to these grounds the college council have reason to believe that the habits of such individual are expensive, or his conduct otherwise so exceptionable as to lead to the impression that his example will operate prejudicially in regard to the other students, I think we are then bound, by a regard to the character of the institution, to the real interests of the individual, and to the future welfare of the other students, to recommend the immediate removal of such individual from the Presidency. In support of this construction of our duties, I beg leave to refer to the 4th paragraph of a letter from Mr. Secretary Lushington, dated the 21st July 1818, and to the 6th and 7th paragraphs of a letter from the same gentleman of the 8th January 1819.

14. I am not insensible of the invidious nature of the duty in question, or of the difficulty of discriminating the cases in which its exercise would be proper and beneficial, from others in which it might have the appearance of unnecessary severity.

15. The members of the college council have no official means of knowing that a student in the college has incurred a heavy debt, that he is extravagant in his habits, or that his pursuits are such as to render it desirable for his own sake, and that of his fellow students, that he should be removed from the college.

16. We are not authorized to question a student as to the amount of his debts, or his habits of life; and the same motives which induced the Government to discontinue the practice of requiring the young men to declare upon honour whether they had contracted any and what debt, would apply with equal weight to the adoption of such a course of proceeding.

17. We can in fact only be guided by the information which may reach us in the ordinary intercourse of society; such information may prove erroneous or exaggerated. Still, if we are to refrain from acting until we are certainly or officially apprized of such misconduct, we cannot give effect to the rules prescribed for our guidance.

18. The highly unpleasant and invidious task of bringing to the notice of Government the supposed extravagant or improper conduct of a student in the college, can scarcely be attempted with advantage, unless with the unanimous concurrence of the several members of the college council; and I conceive that if the measures which I shall proceed to suggest be sanctioned, the duties imposed on the college council by the 32d and 33d sections of the 4th chapter of the statutes may be dispensed with.

19. If, however, the practical execution of those rules be still considered necessary by Government, it will, I think, be desirable that the college council should be furnished with more specific instructions for their future conduct under those sections.

20. I have already intimated my opinion that a young man who diligently and steadily applies himself to his prescribed studies, is in little danger of falling into habits of extravagance, and it will be found that those young men whose inattention to their studies, and whose neglect to avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the college are most frequently brought under our notice, are at the same time generally known, or understood, to indulge in expensive pursuits.

21. Under this impression, I think it desirable that the professors should be instructed distinctly and specifically to report to the college council the names of those individuals who may, after having been attached to the college for a period of three or four months, appear to them to have made little or no progress in the acquisition of the languages.

22. In like manner the professors should report to the college council every instance in which a student, however long he may have been attached to the college, may have failed

during a continued period of three or four months to avail himself of the benefits of the institution.

23. On receipt of such reports, the college council would ascertain from the weekly reports of the professors whether the student had been precluded from attending the lectures during the period in question (or any considerable portion of it) from certified illness or other sufficient cause.

24. If the student should have attended the lectures, or should have absented himself from them without adequate cause, the college council should then direct the examiners to ascertain by careful examination the actual progress made by the student in the acquisition of the languages during the period referred to by the professors, or since the period of the preceding examination.

25. Should the opinion of the professors be confirmed by the report of the examiners, it should be the duty of the college council to submit to Government the expediency of immediately removing such student from the Presidency, in the manner pointed out in the 34th section of the 4th chapter of the statutes.

26. If the foregoing rules were substituted for the 32d and 33d sections, and were regularly enforced, I am persuaded that they would materially diminish the danger to which the students are now exposed of contracting debts and habits of expense; that they would secure a more early and general attention to the prescribed studies; that they would tend to establish a more efficient course of discipline in the institution, and would thereby substantially promote the real interests of the students and of the public service.

27. The foregoing observations are all that I propose to offer at present on the subject of the discipline of the college, and I shall now advert to the existing system of the college in respect to the examinations and to the standard of proficiency by which the fitness of a student to enter upon the public service is regulated.

28. By the 18th section of the 4th chapter of the statutes of the college, the students are to be removed from the college when they may appear from the reports of the *examiners* and the *professors* to have qualified themselves for the discharge of their duties in the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages.

29. By the 5th section of the 5th chapter, the examination of the students is to be conducted by the public examiners of the college with the aid of the professors, in such manner as may be prescribed by the college council.

30. The 26th section of the 4th chapter provides, that the reports of the examiners, together with the reports of the professors, stating their judgment of the degree of proficiency attained by any students, whom the examiners may report qualified for the public service, shall be submitted through the visitor to Government, and that the council of the college shall at the same time state their opinion whether any, and which, of the students included in such reports should be removed from the college.

31. Under this last provision, the college council appear to be authorized, if they see ground for doing so, to state to Government their opinion that an individual is not qualified to enter the public service, although his qualifications may have been pronounced sufficient by the examiners; but it has been decided by Government that the college council cannot recommend that a student be permitted to leave the college, although he may be, in their opinion, duly qualified, unless the examiners have previously pronounced him to be so qualified.

32. No provision appears to be made for cases in which the examiners may differ in opinion with each other, as to the qualifications of a student for the public service.

33. In such cases, I think the professor of the language in which the student may have been examined should be required to inspect the written exercises, and to state whether from a consideration of those exercises, and from his own knowledge of the proficiency acquired by the student, such student is, or is not, qualified to enter upon the public service, and that the opinion of the professor in such cases should decide the question.

34. It may be doubted whether, under the 5th section of the 5th chapter, the college council are vested with any control in the selection of the exercises to be given to the students at the public examinations.

35. I think that such an authority, if not already possessed by the college council, might be intrusted to them with great advantage. On the day preceding each examination, they might fix, in communication with the examiners and professors, both the oral and written exercises to be performed by the students.

36. An injudicious selection of the exercises may not unfrequently deprive a student of the means of showing the knowledge he actually possesses, or give an apparent advantage to one student over another not really deserved by any superior acquirements.

37. In the oral examinations, the exercises should not be rendered unnecessarily difficult, by selecting the middle or end of a story, or other reading matter which cannot be readily understood, without a knowledge of the commencement of the story, or of its connection with some previous passage withheld from the student.

38. Instead of one or two long portions of reading matter, there should be three or four short ones, selected either from the same books, or from books of the same style and description as those which the students have been reading.

39. In these, as well as in the written exercises, care should be taken not to select passages containing allusions to the Soofee philosophy, matters of doctrine, or abstract science, technical expressions, terms of art, or phrases of very rare occurrence.

40. A student may well possess a very competent knowledge of the languages without being able to construe a passage of this description, where, if he does not comprehend some

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one particular word or expression, or some uncommon allusion, the whole meaning is necessarily obscure.

41. The written exercises selected for translation, both from and into the English language, should be more numerous, though shorter than at present, and of a description to afford not merely a sufficient test of qualification for the public service, but of the relative proficiency of the several students.

42. I think it an object of great importance that the students should not be detained long in the college, and with that feeling I should wish to see such a standard of qualification for the public service established as would enable a young man of moderate talents to enter upon the public service, after six or eight months of regular and diligent study.

43. I have to request that this minute may be submitted to Government, together with any separate minutes or remarks which the president or members of the college council may think it proper to record.

6th February 1822. (signed) *W. B. Bayley.*

(13.)—MINUTE of *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq. Member of the College Council, dated February 11, 1822.

(13.) Minute of *H. Mackenzie*, Esq. 11 Feb. 1822.

THAT the college of Fort William has done much good, I am fully persuaded; that it has done much mischief is, I think, equally true; now in its nature such an institution seems calculated to produce unmixed good. The harm is, therefore, to be traced to defective management, and in my mind the main defect attaching to our system of management is the long and compulsory retention in college of those who have no desire to avail themselves of its advantages. It may be reasonably questioned whether young men of the age of our writers can any where be forced into studious habits. Even at the universities, where there is so much to captivate the imagination and to subdue the will, it may be doubted whether the severities or solemnities of their discipline go far towards producing the learning that illustrates them. At the East India College in England (an institution of which I must ever think with a warm sentiment of attachment), my experience would lead me to dissuade from the use of any strict rules of collegiate discipline, and still more does it appear to me that a system of restraint and compulsion cannot fitly be adopted in the college of Fort William. The applause and favour of Government may be made powerful stimulants to exertion; the kindness and friendship of the college officers may do much in promoting habits of study, and in giving to the pursuits of the students a tone of sobriety and manliness suited to the duties on which they are so soon to enter. They may be made to feel that those duties are of no common cast, and to perceive how our country must be dishonoured and justice outraged if such functions are given to the idle or the dissolute. But it must, I think, be vain for us to attempt, by any rigid and minute control over the private life and daily acts of the students, to secure a regular application to study or to induce habits of sobriety and economy.

The rule contained in the statutes, by which the college council is required to take cognizance of the domestic arrangements of the young men, is not, I think, likely ever to be acted upon usefully. Mr. Bayley has justly noticed how abhorrent to all just and gentlemanly feeling was the inquisition into the debts of the students. The same consideration will ever, I think, oppose the application of the existing rule, excepting in cases where dissolute extravagance may have risen to an extreme height; and in these, our interposition will come too late to save the individual from ruin, or his fellow students from the pollution of his example.

No one can feel more strongly than I do the great evils which result from the early extravagance of civil servants, and the consequent thraldom of their future lives. But the remedy belongs to Government and the Legislature. All that we can do is to see that the college no longer aggravates the evil; and that the mere inscription of his name on the college books shall not operate to detain a young man who has no desire to study, in the expensive idleness of the Presidency.

Mr. Bayley has justly observed, that from a regular application to study we may ordinarily infer general regularity of life; and with the sentiments which I have above endeavoured to express, I must anxiously desire that our control may be limited to the studies of the writers, to their attendance on lectures, and to their proficiency in what is taught there.

Excellence in those respects I would take as a sufficient test of general good conduct, in so far as concerns the college or its officers; and, on the other hand, a decided failure in attention to study should be regarded as a collegiate offence, calling for instant removal. Nay, I would go further: if the college be really useful, the option of studying there must be regarded as a privilege of which all desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages would eagerly avail themselves. There is nothing in its discipline calculated to deter gentlemen inclined to study from joining it; or if there be, it may be easily, I imagine, corrected. The civilians now arrive in the country at an age and with habits such as that we may generally repose on their judgment of what is best for their own interests, aided as that judgment will be by the advice of friends. The inclination indeed will ordinarily be in favour of a residence in Calcutta. It is very useful, I think, to give to the service the facilities which the institution of the college affords; but there can be no good reason for ordaining that the languages should be exclusively studied there. In law, divinity or physic, there may be good grounds to require that a particular course of study shall be prosecuted in a particular place by the candidates for public employment, because it must always be difficult to ascertain the science of an individual by an examination; and it is further desired, that particular systems should be preferred. But in regard to languages, no such considerations apply. So as knowledge is attained, it signifies nothing how or where it was acquired.

Under these circumstances, it would, I think, be advisable to render the entry into college optional with the writers, sending those who might not choose to enter it to some mofussil station, of which the senior civil servant might be authorized to entertain a moonshee for the service of the young civilian so detached. Moderate proficiency in two languages I would still make the indispensable condition of promotion above the rank of assistant. The civil servant who might in the first instance decline to enter college, should still be allowed to join it whenever he chose, provided he furnished from the senior of the station to which he might be attached, a certificate of his having evinced a studious disposition; such as was required in the case of military students. So he should, on a similar or more favourable certificate, have the opportunity of evincing his fitness for the higher posts of the service, by standing an examination at the Presidency or elsewhere.

With respect to those who might choose to enter the college, it should be distinctly understood that their continuance in it depended on their evincing an unquestionable desire to profit by the facilities it affords. Every two months the professors should be called upon formally to report how far those belonging to their respective classes had evinced such a desire. The professors' report, if unfavourable, and confirmed by the examiners or uncontradicted by the student, should (unless under special cases unnecessary to anticipate) be held as sufficient ground for the immediate removal of the student so unfavourably reported on. No promises of future application to study should be heard. But removal from college should be divested as much as possible of the character of punishment, further than as the loss of its advantages might be felt as such, and being inflicted, as it generally would be, where at all inflicted, at a very early period, the notion of a permanent and degrading stigma would be lost. The rusticated student, like those who might avoid the college in the first instance, should have the option of returning, on a certificate of studiousness. He should also, like them, have the option of demanding an examination.

So also persons who may enter the college on their arrival, should be free to leave it when they chose; but none should abuse the privilege of staying there.

By such a plan all the good of the college would be secured and all the evil avoided; the studious would with more advantage prosecute their studies; the idle would probably be reclaimed to diligence, and they would at least escape much temptation to extravagance. The real value and estimation of the college would also soon be shown.

The early removal of idlers seems to me of so much importance that even two months' trial may, I think, be found too long, but that is a question of degree to be settled hereafter if the general principle be admitted. It must be recollected, however, that the longer we postpone removal, the more it will bear the character of a punishment, and if we regard it as a punishment to be inflicted only after serious delinquency, and to be remitted on any assurance of future amendment, the whole system will soon revert to what it has been in the past.

With respect to the degree of proficiency which should be regarded as sufficient to qualify for the public service, and the nature of the exercises to be used at the examinations, I have little to add beyond the expression of my general concurrence in the opinions stated by Mr. Bayley.

I think indeed that the existing statutes authorize the council to exercise a control over the selection of exercises, and though we cannot interfere in an individual case whereon the examiners may pronounce a student not qualified, we may issue to the examiners general instructions as to the degree of proficiency that shall be held sufficient qualification, a practical question on which the experience of the council will enable them to judge better than the examiners.

I think it undesirable that the college council should interfere in individual cases, excepting on special grounds.

I concur in the provision proposed by Mr. Bayley in the 33d paragraph of his minute for cases wherein examiners may differ; and fully recognizing the propriety of what is suggested in the 36th and following paragraphs, I would propose that corresponding instructions be given to the examiners, or that, if any doubt exist as to our authority in that respect, we should recommend to the Government the adoption of the principles therein explained.

With respect to the removal of students from college, it will be seen that my notions are not opposed to those of Mr. Bayley, but only that my principle would lead me further than he proposes to go. If, therefore, the system which I have sketched should not be approved, I shall cordially rejoice in seeing established the rules proposed by Mr. Bayley; I join, therefore, with Mr. Swinton, in desiring that Mr. Bayley's minute should be immediately submitted to the Governor-general in Council, to whom also I should wish these observations, though of necessity drawn up in haste, to be forwarded.

11th February 1822. (signed) *Holt Mackenzie.*

(14.)—MINUTE of *Courtney Smith*, Esq. President of the College Council, dated February 11, 1822.

(14.) Minute of *C. Smith*, Esq. 11 Feb. 1822.

The president concurs in all which the minutes of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Mackenzie contain, regarding the simplification of the exercises, but he thinks that the proceedings suggested by Mr. Bayley in the 25th paragraph of his minute would lead to endless rustication, and in the result be a source of infinite embarrassment to Government.

If any change of system is made, the president is of opinion that there should be no such thing as rustication; that all students who are removed from the college should be removed

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(14.) Minute of C. *Smith*, Esq. 11 Feb. 1822.

from it for ever; that one year should be the utmost period for which any student should be allowed to remain in the college; that students who, at the end of that period, or before, might be declared qualified in the usual manner, should go out with all the advantages of the service; and that such students as at the close of that period were still deemed unqualified (qualified and unqualified are, after all, mere professional terms), should go out also, but should not for two years after their leaving college, be allowed to draw more than the college pay of 300 rupees a month, to whatever situation it might please the Government to appoint them.

The president cannot help thinking it well worth considering how far the very trifling advantage of a superficial acquaintance with Persian and Hindoostanee, an acquaintance to be attained as well, or better, if there were no college at all, and which was attained as well, and perhaps far better, when no college existed, is sufficient to outweigh all the disadvantages of expense to Government, trouble to its officers, and peril to the students, which the institution must, even by its warmest advocates, be admitted to involve.

The president has serious doubts whether the college is or can be made of real benefit to any but those who draw their pay from the establishment. The question of the college producing more good or mischief upon the whole, having been started in the minutes of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Mackenzie, the president has thought it candid to express himself as he thinks upon the point.

(signed) *Courtney Smith*, President.

(15.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government to the Court of Directors, dated July 1, 1822.

(15.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 1 July 1822.

Cons. 3 May. No 61 to 64

Para. 68. In our letter of the 1st of April last, paragraphs 33 to 39, we alluded to late arrangements in the college, and stated that we had called upon the college council to submit to us the draft of a statute, providing for the observance of more efficient discipline. The council of the college accordingly framed a statute, and forwarded it for our sanction, with a letter recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

69. In that statute, the college council not only inserted clauses calculated to enforce more attention to study, but also one providing for the re-establishment of prizes for high and extraordinary proficiency in any of the languages taught in the college, and also for granting a reward to any civil servant under the rank of a senior merchant, who shall attain such knowledge of the Sanscrit or Arabic languages as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo or Mahomedan law.

70. The college council observed that in proposing to institute two separate pecuniary rewards, for high proficiency and extraordinary proficiency, entitling to a degree of honour, they had adverted to the short period during which students remain attached to the college, which in the case of meritorious students seldom exceeds from six months to a year. In that period it could scarcely be expected that any student would be able to acquire such extraordinary proficiency as would entitle him to a degree of honour, whilst by assiduity and diligence he might attain such high proficiency as might fairly be considered to entitle him to a smaller pecuniary reward, accompanied with a certificate from the college council. It would, of course, be optional with any student to remain in college after having obtained the reward for high proficiency, with a view to acquire the greater distinction of a degree of honour, with the difference between the reward for high proficiency and the larger pecuniary reward allotted to those students who should obtain the distinction of a degree of honour.

71. The college council also proposed that the quantum of attainment entitling to degrees of honour, should not be inferior to what it was when those distinctions were awarded under the 4th chapter of statutes; and that the high degree of proficiency for which the smaller reward should be conferred, should be such as to render the student competent to the perusal of books in the native languages, and to the transaction of public business in a manner decidedly superior to those who are merely reported qualified to enter on the public service.

72. The reasons which induced the college council to propose the grant of two separate rewards for "high proficiency and extraordinary proficiency," were considered by us to be judicious, and we expressed our opinion that both the rewards might be expediently conferred in instances of peculiar merit. The principle on which the college council proposed that claims to degrees of honour should be appreciated, appeared also to us to be just and advisable.

73. We accordingly approved the draft of the proposed statute, but as we deemed it to be of importance that orders should be issued with the least practicable delay on all cases of irregularity and inadequate progress on the part of the students, we desired that reports on these occasions should be transmitted, not through the visitor, as recommended by the college council, but directly to Government; a slight modification, therefore, of the first section of the new statute was necessary.

74. We perceived with satisfaction a favourable report relative to the recent regular attendance of the students at lectures, contained in the last paragraph of the letter from the college council.

75. The mode of providing for the examination of candidates for prizes, on account of proficiency in Mahomedan and Hindoo law, had not been adverted to in the papers under consideration. It was, of course, essential to select persons of adequate learning for this difficult duty; we remarked, therefore, that the extensive knowledge of the Arabic language and Mahomedan law possessed by Captain Lockett, the secretary to the council of the college, would point him out as well qualified for the office of examiner in that branch, and we desired the college council to report whether Captain Lockett's other avocations in the college would

enable him to undertake it as well as occasionally to officiate as an examiner generally in the event of the illness or absence of any one of the fixed examiners. As a remuneration for the performance of these additional duties, we stated that we would consent to the restoration of the allowance of 200 rupees per mensem, which was deducted from Captain Lockett's receipts on his being relieved from the duty of examiner, under the orders of Government, dated the 23d of March 1821.

76. We intimated that the examinations in Hindoo law might, we concluded, be conveniently conducted by the Bengal professor, whose high attainments in the Sanscrit language rendered him peculiarly qualified for that duty: adverting to the very inconsiderable number of students who attended the Bengalee class, we did not propose to assign to Dr. Carey any additional remuneration on the above account. Although it appeared proper to secure the services of fixed examiners in the manner now proposed, we observed that the Government of course did not debar itself from associating with them other competent persons whenever such an arrangement might be thought expedient.

Cons. 16 May. N° 23 to 26.

77. The council of the college having signified their opinion, that Captain Lockett's official duties as secretary and librarian would admit of his being employed as examiner, both of candidates for prizes in Mahomedan law and of college students, in case of the absence or indisposition of the ordinary fixed examiners, and that they anticipated substantial advantage to the college, and in the examination of candidates for prizes in Mahomedan law, from the employment of Captain Lockett's extensive knowledge of the Arabic language and Mahomedan law as proposed, we sanctioned the conduct of the examinations in the manner proposed in the 2d and 3d paragraphs of the college council's address, and authorized Captain Lockett to draw the additional allowance of 200 rupees per mensem from the 1st of May last.

(16.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated March 17th, 1824.

(16.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 17 March 1824.

16. The members of the college council recorded minutes with reference to the system of discipline, and we have perused with pleasure the very able minutes of Messrs. Bayley & Mackenzie. We agree with them so far as to think that if the permission which idlers received to remain in the college does not account for the whole of the bad effects, it is, however, exceedingly mischievous, and ought not to continue. You therefore acted rightly in passing a statute, pursuant to their recommendation, that if any student shall not make adequate progress within two months of college term, after the first lecture he shall attend, it shall be the duty of the professors to report the same to Government, when measures will be taken for the removal of the student so offending from the college.

17. We find that, in conformity with our orders, you have established pecuniary rewards. On account of the short time during which most of the students remain in the college, and during which it can scarcely be expected that they should acquire such extraordinary proficiency as may entitle them to a degree of honour, we approve of your instituting a smaller reward for such high proficiency as it is in their power to attain.

18. You have, however, altogether misinterpreted our orders with respect to the amount of the rewards. You have assigned 3,000 rupees to every student who attains a certain degree of proficiency in *one* language only, while an acquaintance with *two* is requisite to qualify him for the public service, in consequence of which it may often happen that a student will obtain, as in the instance of Mr. M'Naghten, the large sum of 6,000 rupees, contrary to our intention, which was that 3,000 rupees should be the highest reward which a student should have it in his power to obtain.

19. In para. 20 of our letter, dated 27th December 1822, we stated that it was our intention that pecuniary rewards should be granted to those students only who are actually attached to the college. We find that by a clause of the new statute, you have appointed rewards for civil servants under the rank of senior merchants, who may, at an examination, appear capable of reading books of Hindoo and Mahomedan law. On a comparison of dates, we find that you could not have received our letter at the time when you enacted this statute. We have only, therefore, to refer to our former opinion, which, we doubt not, has already been attended to.

(17.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 30th September 1824.

(17.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 30 Sept. 1824.

64. We beg leave to call the attention of your honourable Court to a letter from the secretary to the college council, recorded on the annexed date, representing the neglect into which the study of the Bengalee language had fallen in the college, and proposing measures calculated to secure, on the part of the students, a more frequent and willing application to the study of that tongue.

65. By section 19 of the 4th chapter of the statutes, every student is to possess, as a qualification for the public service, a competent knowledge of two languages, of which the Persian must be one; but the second, according to his inclination, may be either Hindoostanee or Bengalee. With reference to this rule, it was observed on the part of the college council, that the Hindoostanee, as it is taught in the college, distinguished by the titles of Oordoo, Delhi, Guban, &c. or the language of the Court of Delhi, is used for colloquial purposes among the higher classes of the natives, and especially of the Mahomedans throughout India, but having been introduced by the Moguls, and being chiefly derived from

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(17.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 30 Sept. 1824.

from Arabic, Persian and other western or northern sources, it may still to the Hindoos at large be considered as a foreign tongue.

66. From its intimate connection with Persian and Arabic, however, it is evident that every student wishing to shorten as much as possible the period of his attachment to the college, has a strong motive to choose for his studies the Persian and Hindoostanee, since a very moderate acquaintance with the former will quickly enable him to acquire the requisite proficiency in the latter language, and yet, possessed of such proficiency in both, to at least three-fourths of the Indian population, his phraseology of the Arabic and Persian must appear as unintelligible as their cognate idioms of the Sanscrit, the parent of all Hindoo vernacular tongues, be to him.

67. At the same time, it might be observed, that in the various dialects in use among the Hindoos, a good Sanscrit scholar can trace nearly every word to its source in that copious tongue, the same Nagree character, with the exception of Bengalee and Ooreko, preserving a pretty regular orthography, and the chief distinctions arising from the manner in which, by grammatical rules, the words are inflected, so that a moderate acquaintance with the Sanscrit would give its possessor a far greater command over the derivations therefrom than could be obtained by the study of any other language.

68. The usual period of attachment to the college did not indeed admit of so difficult a language as the Sanscrit being made one of the prescribed studies of the college, beyond what is provided for by the statute above mentioned, viz. what is requisite for a grammatical and accurate knowledge of the Hindoostanee or Bengalee; but a grammatical and accurate knowledge of any one of the vernacular dialects derived from the Sanscrit, and current within the territories under this presidency, could not fail of being attended with advantage in facilitating the acquirement of any other sister dialect derived from the same source, almost equal to what would be derived from an elementary knowledge of the Sanscrit itself.

69. The Bengalee and Ooreko branches are, it is believed, the most intimately connected with their present stock; but the Brij Bhakha, under the different names of Khurree Bolie, Trinth Hindoo, Hindooee, &c. &c. is in general use all over India, particularly among the Rajpoot tribes of Jyepore, Odypore and Kata, and it is, besides, the common language of all those classes of Hindoos which furnish soldiers for our own army, and the native armies of other Eastern powers.

70. The council of the college, therefore, submitted for our consideration the propriety of making such an alteration in the statute above quoted, as should require of every student admitted into the college from and after the enactment of a new statute so modified, in addition to the Persian language, a competent knowledge of either the Bengalee or Brij Bhakha (also called the Trinth Hindoo or Hindooee) instead of the Hindoostanee language, a colloquial knowledge of which, if not fully obtained (as it generally must be) in the course of the student's Persian and Bengalee, or Brij Bhakha, studies in the college would be subsequently acquired without difficulty in his intercourse with the natives and discharge of his public duties, wherever he may be stationed.

71. The measure above suggested was considered by the college council on mature deliberation the most likely to prevent a continuance or recurrence of the neglect of the Bengalee language so often complained of, and to be the best suited to produce a competent number of the civil servants of the Company, properly qualified to transact their public duties among either of the two great classes of our native subjects, Hindoos or Mahomedans, and in whatever part of the territories under this presidency the exigencies of the service might require their employment.

72. It was added, that the adoption of the measure suggested was actually rendered more practicable and easy than it would otherwise be, by the known proficiency of Captain Price, the Hindoostanee professor, in the Brij Bhakha or Hindoo language.

73. We approve the mode in which the college council proposed to induce the students to cultivate the Brij Bhakha language in future, and we authorized the alteration of the 19th section of the 4th chapter of the college statutes, so as to meet their suggestions on the subject.

74. The college council likewise proposed that sections 20 and 21 of the above chapter, relating to the examinations in the college, should be amended. As, however, the sentiments of the president and members of the college council were in some degree different as to the precise nature of the scheme of examination, the decision of Government on the principle of the alteration was rendered necessary.

75. With a view to encourage application to study, and to enable students who have qualified themselves for the public service to enter upon it without delay, it has been usual of late to permit students who may consider themselves so qualified, and may apply for an immediate examination, to obtain the same, at any time between the fixed periods of the half-yearly public examinations.

76. Such intermediate examinations, though conducted by the public examiners under the direction of the college council, were considered by the president of the college council to be open to some objections; and with the view, therefore, of obviating as much as possible the necessity of having recourse to them, Mr. Harington proposed that the periodical public examination should be held quarterly, in the months of March, June, September and December, instead of being half-yearly only as at present.

77. The other members of the council, on the contrary, were of opinion, that the facility which such intermediate examinations afforded to the emancipation of students whenever they might be qualified for the public service, and the constant stimulus to industrious application which is thus applied, had a most powerful effect in exciting them to a vigorous and continued attention to their studies, and that any bar to the emancipation of young men, when

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when duly qualified, and desirous of entering on their career of public duty, would have a very injurious effect on their habits, and on the discipline of the college, such as greatly to outweigh any benefit the members of the college council could anticipate, under the circumstances of the college of Fort William, from the effect of public examinations. To the plan of rendering public examinations more frequent, the only objection which occurred to the members of the college council was, the probable interruption to the lectures, and the waste of time otherwise more profitably employed. But the arrangement being one on which the president laid considerable stress, and conceiving his opinion to be justly entitled to respect and deference, the members of the college council were unwilling to oppose the experimental adoption of it, provided no vacation should be allowed in the months of March and September beyond the time strictly occupied by the examinations. Indeed, if the system of intermediate examinations were to be discontinued, the members of the college council stated that they would cordially join with the president in urging the necessity of the measure.

78 Deeming it, however, very important to maintain the existing practice of holding *mid-term* examinations, even though there should be appointed four regular examinations in the year, and entertaining some doubts as to the expediency of the last mentioned arrangement, the members of the college council suggested that in any new statute, no specific course should be prescribed, but that it should be left to the Governor-general in Council, by an Order in Council, to regulate the system of examination in such manner as, under the varying circumstances of the service, might from time to time appear expedient.

79. After an attentive consideration of the opinions of the president, and of the members of the college council, we were disposed to prefer the existing system of half-yearly examinations to quarterly ones, as proposed by Mr. Harington. We apprehend that, notwithstanding every precaution, the frequent recurrences of temporary interruptions to their regular studies would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the students, while the object of providing for more frequent opportunities of ascertaining the fitness of students for the public service was effected by the existing practice of intermediate examinations.

80. We therefore recommended an adherence to the existing rules relative to examinations; but as the intermediate examinations were not formally authorized by statute, we intimated to the college council, that it was desirable that, in framing the new statute, provision should be made for legalizing the practice as a rule of the college, the exact mode of procedure being regulated as proposed by the members of the college council, by the Governor-general in Council, in such a manner as, under the varying circumstances of the service, might from time to time appear expedient.

81 We observed also, that we were fully aware of the expediency of requiring students temporarily separated from the college to pass the necessary examination at the Presidency, and repeated the opinion as before declared, that nothing but circumstances of peculiar emergency should induce a departure from that salutary rule.

82 Your honourable Court will observe that the college council have suggested, that a recommendation should be addressed on the part of Government to your honourable Court, that a more frequent and diligent study of the Bengalee language should be inculcated at Hertford college, a suggestion which has our entire concurrence, and to which, we trust, your honourable Court will attach an equal weight, and enforce a compliance with it by your authority

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(18.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Bengal* Government, dated March 8th, 1826

(18) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 8 Mar 1826

8. We observe with satisfaction, that no less than 29 students have been declared qualified for the public service, during the period to which the paragraphs now under reply refer; while during that time it has not been found necessary to remove a single student from the college for inattention to his studies, and three out of four who had previously been removed, have lately, we observe, been duly qualified.

9 We entirely concur in the reasons which have induced you to require of every student in the college a competent knowledge, either of the Bengalee or else of the Hindoo (or Brij Bhakha) language, before he can be declared qualified for the public service, and your recommendation for encouraging a more frequent and diligent study of the former of these dialects at Hertford college shall meet with due attention

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(19.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 30th June 1825

(19) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 30 June 1825

75. The Accountant-general submitted, whether with reference to the inducements to expense afforded by a residence in the metropolis, the college of Fort William might not be expediently dispensed with, and whether every writer on his arrival in the country might not immediately be sent into the interior

76 This representation induced us to desire the opinion of the council of the college of Fort William generally, with regard to the observations of the Accountant-general relative to the college, and more particularly on the question whether the junior civil servants are more liable to incur debt during the period of their attachment to the college, than if it were the practice to send them at once to stations in the interior as early as practicable after their arrival in India

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(19.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 30 June 1825.

77. The reply of the college council, conveyed in the shape of separate minutes from its members, is recorded on the date annexed.

78. The limits of this despatch not admitting of the insertion of all the arguments of the college council, we shall only abstract the principal heads of the discussion, referring your honourable Court to the documents themselves for more particular information.

The president (Mr. Harington) expressed his opinion, that there was the strongest ground to believe that the junior civil servants are more liable to incur debt during the period of their attachment to the college, than if they were sent to mofussil stations immediately, or soon after their arrival in India. Mr. Harington, however, saw no sufficient reason to conclude from the above admission, or from any thing stated by the Accountant-general, that the junior civil servants would in general be exempted from debt on their first arrival, by the measure suggested of sending them away as soon as possible from the Presidency. Some, if not the principal part, Mr. Harington stated, of the expense incurred by a civilian on his first arrival, would be equally incurred, whether he remained for a few months in Calcutta or were sent to a mofussil station; and if he should not bring a credit with him from his friends for the amount of his disbursements in the first instance, he must necessarily contract debt.

79. Adverting likewise to the short period that a youth remains attached to the college, and to the literary advantages which he has the opportunity of acquiring there, Mr. Harington was of opinion, that unless there should be some other substantial reason for abolishing the college, exclusive of its tendency to involve in debt the junior servants who are attached to it, that reason alone would not be sufficient to counterbalance the advantages to the civil service under this presidency which it is calculated to produce, and which it has been found on experience of nearly 25 years to produce, in giving the means of instruction in the languages of the country to a large body of officers proceeding from it to the discharge of important functions in every department of the public service, with a test of their qualification, and even of their habits and character, which could not otherwise be obtained.

80. Mr. Bayley did not deny the general accuracy of Mr. Wood's observation, that the junior civil servants of the Company, with very few exceptions, incur, during the first six months after their arrival at this Presidency, a debt which the most prudent find it difficult to discharge in ten or twelve years; but Mr. Bayley stated his opinion, that from the comparatively small allowances granted to the junior ranks of the civil service, the necessity of incurring debt on the first establishment of a young man would exist to the same or nearly the same extent, if he were at once removed to a station in the interior of the country; and independently even of the facilities which the college affords for the acquisition of the native languages, Mr. Bayley was of opinion, that it might be satisfactorily shown that the advantages resulting from the residence of the students for a few months at the seat of the Supreme Government, more than counterbalance the temptation to expense with which such residence is attended; Mr. Bayley was therefore persuaded, that the institution could not be abolished without extensive injury.

81. The foregoing sentiments of Mr. Harington and Mr. Bayley were recorded before Mr. Mackenzie, the junior member of the college council, had stated his view of the question.

82. Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the operation of vanity on the minds of young men in Calcutta, to which they yield with a mischievous emulation, that could find no place in the interior of the country. In the metropolis, much was sacrificed to show, which at a retired station would never be thought necessary to comfort. Mr. Mackenzie was therefore of opinion, that the residence of the young men in Calcutta not only adds largely to their debt, but that it is the main cause of their being in debt at all.

83. Though thinking favourably of the advantages derived from the college of Fort William, Mr. Mackenzie could not disguise from himself that those advantages are purchased at a high price, in the embarrassment which it has ordinarily entailed on the civil servants of the Company. And if the college statute of 1822 had been fully tried and had failed, or if there should be any hesitation in rigidly enforcing that statute, through an apprehension that the penalty of removal from college is too severe a punishment for a few months' idleness, Mr. Mackenzie certainly strongly urged the abolition of the college. Even with the most sanguine expectations of benefit from the operation of the statute, Mr. Mackenzie did not expect that the average debt of the civilians entering public life would be less than 8,000 or 10,000 rupees, unless there could be some decided change in the views and notions of the young men, or some alteration in their allowances; with this impression, Mr. Mackenzie stated the sentiment of his mind to be rather reluctant to suggest the abolition of the establishment, than any decided conviction that the good done to the service preponderates over the evil. The benefits derived from the college as a literary institution, in the promotion of oriental learning and the reputation thence accruing to the Government, were different though important considerations, on which he did not then design to touch; he spoke only of its effects on the public servants who are taught in it. And as to these, he by no means indulged the same confident assurance that a short time ago he should unhesitatingly have expressed. It was miserable, Mr. Mackenzie observed, to contemplate the situation of the service contrasted with the advantages they enjoy; and if the college has, as it had, contributed to the evil, it was not easy to give even their due weight to the advantages it had bestowed. Assuredly no trifling advantages would outweigh the mass of evil.

84. Mr. Mackenzie, however, intimated that by some (no very considerable) changes in the system according to which the service is constituted, Government might perhaps avoid all the evils and secure all the advantages; and after discussing the peculiar manner in which young civilians are situated, and the qualifications which should be required of them, he remarked that, supposing things to remain on the present footing, there were one or two points which might be worth consideration.

85. To encourage study during the trying period of the voyage to India, it would, Mr. Mackenzie thought, be well to offer a prize, say of 800 rupees, to every one who might during that time master some moderately easy oriental work, or be found on his arrival to have reached a given standard of proficiency; something below what is now required under the late statute, in the first grade of honorary distinction.

86. Considering the limited number of students now attached to the college at the same time, and the circumstance that they are all, at Haileybury, accustomed to collegiate discipline, it might be advisable to restore the public table, without imposing any strict obligation of attendance, and to furnish the buildings in the manner used at Haileybury, so as to obviate much of the expense incurred in setting up an establishment.

88. After perusing Mr. Mackenzie's minute, Mr. Harington stated that he saw no objection to the adoption of Mr. Mackenzie's proposition that a prize of 800 rupees (or some other fixed sum) should be adjudged on the first examination of a junior civil servant admitted into the college of Fort William, who may have prosecuted his oriental studies during his voyage to India, and may be found on his arrival to have reached a given stand of proficiency in the Persian or any other Asiatic language, something below what is now required under the sixth chapter of the college statutes for the first grade of honorary distinction. As, however, the reward for that degree of proficiency is 800 rupees, Mr. Harington suggested that it would be advisable to fix the reward for a lower degree at a smaller sum, and perhaps 500 rupees would be sufficient, allowing it to be obtained in more than one language.

89. To such part of Mr. Mackenzie's second proposition as related to the supply of furniture, at the expense of Government, for the apartments occupied by the junior servants whilst attached to the college of Fort William, Mr. Harington also saw no objection, provided that care should be taken to preserve the articles of furniture so provided.

90. But with regard to the restoration of a public table for such of the students as might choose to avail themselves of it, Mr. Harington expressed great doubt of its utility. When formerly established, it was not found to answer any good purpose, and Mr. Harington observed that if his recollection was accurate, the college council, (when Mr. H. Colebrooke and Mr. Stuart were members) on a deliberate consideration of the subject, expressed a decided opinion against the re-establishment of it. Mr. Harington would rather add 100 rupees per mensem to the present allowances of the college students, if these were thought insufficient, to meet the necessary expenses of residence at the Presidency, though he apprehended that on the same principle it would be necessary to add to the present salaries of the junior civil servants attached to several of the public offices in Calcutta, and this might be objectionable, as increasing the already too great a preference to such offices, unless assistants in the mofussil were to receive an equal augmentation of salary.

92. Mr. Bayley lamented the distressing facts adduced by Mr. Mackenzie, and observed that the individuals adverted to as being deeply involved in debt appeared, on a general average, to have been attached to the college for upwards of three years, while most of their contemporaries who were not involved were liberated from college in one half of that time.

93. This merely furnished, in Mr. Bayley's judgment, additional proof, if any indeed were wanting, that extravagance and idleness are generally found together, and manifested the importance, both on public and private grounds, of strictly enforcing the rule which requires that young men, who, after a trial of two months, are found not to make due progress in their studies, should at once be removed into the interior of the country.

94. The regular and unvarying enforcement of this rule by the college council and by Government would go far to avert the mischiefs by which idleness is almost always accompanied in Calcutta, while those who apply themselves with steadiness to their prescribed studies would, under the present system, be sure of emancipation from college in six or eight months after their arrival.

95. If to this were added the consideration that a reduced number of junior servants will in future be employed as assistants at the Presidency and in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Bayley ventured to anticipate that the dangers and temptations of Calcutta would not operate to any serious or general extent in future. But if this hope were disappointed, he would join with Mr. Mackenzie in recommending the abolition of the college of Fort William, in the full persuasion that no advantages which could be derived from it would be sufficient to compensate for the hopeless embarrassment and state of dependence to which one half of the service appeared to be now subjected.

96. On the expediency of encouraging the young men to study on the passage from England to India, Mr. Bayley remarked there could be no doubt, and recommended that prizes to the extent suggested by Mr. Mackenzie should be given to every young civilian who may pass a tolerable examination in any Asiatic language on his first arrival here.

97. The plan of providing a public table for the students was, in Mr. Bayley's opinion, one of less certain success.

98. Judging from what he recollected, Mr. Bayley would fear that it would not answer; at that time, however, the students were very numerous, including the junior civil servants from Madras and Bombay, and the large number undoubtedly led to much of the insubordination and improprieties which too often took place.

99. After maturely considering the reasoning and facts contained in the several minutes of the college council, we informed them that we must yield to the conviction that the junior civil servants, while attached to the college, possess inducements to contract debt to which they would not be exposed were they sent as early as practicable after their arrival at the Presidency into the interior. Of this result Mr. Mackenzie's first minute presented irrefragable proofs; but although the evil was one of considerable magnitude, it did not appear so totally unsusceptible of palliations as to render indispensable, as the only effectual remedy, the

abolition

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(19.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 30 June 1825.

abolition of the institution, from which, notwithstanding this serious drawback, such conspicuous advantage had emanated. Being desirous therefore that the college should be maintained, we intimated to the college council that our attention had been anxiously directed to the expedients which might be devised for securing a continuance of its benefits; and at the same time for preventing to the utmost extent those mischiefs which so lamentably detract from its acknowledged usefulness.

100. As might be collected from the several minutes, the causes of the contraction of debt in the college might be traced to the allurements of the capital, to the emulation in expense called forth by the vanity naturally inherent in every young man assembled there, in a considerable number possessing promising prospects, and a facility of anticipating their fulfilment by the indulgence of profusion, to the smallness of their allowances, and to the circumstance of their receiving no pay from the honourable Company until about ten weeks after their arrival.

101. Prodigal habits being so generally the concomitants of idleness, it would, we conceived, be in the power of the college council to arrest their progress by the early detection of the propensity in a student, and by applying with a strictness, which had not hitherto been observed, the rules prescribed in the sixth chapter of the statutes. Until the young men were satisfied that those enactments would be rigidly enforced, the discipline of the college would never be efficient, nor the great and important object of preserving the students from debt be attained. It was to be confessed, however, that in some cases the contraction of debt appeared unavoidable. Supposing a young man to arrive from England without credit on his friends, he remains here for a period of two months and a half before any salary is payable to him. In the mean time he has no resource but to borrow for his current expenses and for the decent furnishing of his apartments in the writers' buildings, not to mention a moderate expenditure on account of equipage, which, with reference to the climate and considerations of health, might be reasonably pronounced to be necessary.

We might, as observed by Mr. Mackenzie, provide proper furniture for the writers' buildings, so that the student on his arrival might at once enter into comfortable apartments without being exposed in his local ignorance to the knavery of native agents. The provision of the furniture might be undertaken by the secretary to the college council, in whom the general charge of it might be vested, the students individually being held responsible for the preservation of the articles allotted to their respective chambers.

102. The restoration of the public table in the college appeared to be a measure of doubtful expediency; as a mode of diminishing the expenses of the students, it would be of little avail. We imagined that the debt of the junior civil servants, while in college, was not accumulated by their monthly disbursements on account of ordinary household expenses, but by lavishing large sums on entertainments, and in the purchase of horses and costly equipages. Supposing the student to remain in college only six or eight months, the ordinary expenses above noticed, if he should be prudent, would amount to but a trifling sum, but the charge to Government for the maintenance of an establishment, and for the supply of a public table, would be large, without producing, in our judgment, any salutary effects at all commensurate with the burthen it would entail on the funds of Government; we therefore withheld our consent to the re-establishment of the public table. We informed the college council that their suggestion, that the studies in the oriental languages at Haileybury college should be confined to the Arabic and Sanscrit tongues, would be submitted to the notice of your honourable Court; and that it would also be recommended to your honourable Court, to authorize a reward of 800 rupees to each student who on his arrival here shall exhibit proofs of having made respectable proficiency in one or more of the oriental languages during the course of his voyage to this country. We accordingly beg leave to recommend these arrangements to the consideration of your honourable Court.

103. Your honourable Court will observe that Mr. Mackenzie has expressed the opinion, that much good would result if civil servants were detained in England until they reach their 21st year; and if the conditions of appointment to the service were rendered such as virtually to ensure a selection of men above the average in talent and acquirements.

104. On these suggestions we conveyed no specific remark to the college council, it appearing to us that the important questions involved in them demand most mature deliberation, and are of a nature which more properly subjects them to the consideration and decision of your honourable Court: we cannot doubt that many beneficial effects would ensue from the observance of a principle of selection in the nomination of writers, and from their departure from England being deferred until a later time of life than at present; but difficulties occur on both points. It would be necessary, perhaps, to provide in some other manner for those who, having failed in exhibiting the required qualification for the civil service, were not admitted to the class of writers, after having directed their studies to that object, and in the same proportion withdrawn them from the ordinary course of education in England.

105. With regard to the attainment of the age of 20 years complete before a writer leaves England, it would not be easy to determine upon the disposal of a candidate for Hertford college until he reaches the age of admittance, which in the case supposed would be 18 years. Seventeen is, perhaps, nearer the average age at which a youth passes from school to the university, and when, if destined for the service of the honourable Company, he would very naturally be transferred from school to the college at Hertford. Sixteen is now the minimum age at which admission is granted to Hertford; but if altered to 17, we conceive that it would be a great improvement of the existing rule.

106. On receipt of the instructions above adverted to, the college council deemed it advisable to obtain from their secretary and from the professors of the college a report of

their respective sentiments on the principal points therein noticed, and forwarded copies of the reports received from those officers to Government, submitting at the same time the result of the deliberate judgment of the college council in regard to the questions specifically referred to them by us, and generally on the best means of discouraging habits of extravagance among the students of the college, of maintaining a more efficient system of discipline, and of securing, so far as local circumstances and the various characters of individual students will admit, those solid advantages which the institution appears capable of furnishing, both to the individual students and to the public service.

107. It not being easy to form a satisfactory and perspicuous abstract of the suggestions of the college council, we shall here transcribe such of their observations as called for a decision on the part of Government, and subjoin the substance of our resolutions on the various points submitted to our consideration.

"It seems to be generally admitted that the young civil servants who arrive in Calcutta unprovided with funds or credit, must inevitably incur debt in the very commencement of their career; that the liquidation of any portion of that debt, or of the interest accruing upon it, cannot generally be looked for until the individuals are in the receipt of higher allowances than those ordinarily granted to an assistant; and that the allowances of a student in the college are not more than sufficient, with prudence and economy, to defray their current monthly expenses."

"The college council would recommend that 10 or 12 sets of the writers' buildings be provided, at the public expense, with those articles of plain but substantial furniture which are required in this climate. Anticipating the sanction of Government to this arrangement, the college council have directed their secretary to prepare a list of the articles of furniture required for each set of quarters, with an estimate of the probable expense; and a further communication on the subject will be shortly submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

"The students should further be prohibited, under the penalty of immediate removal from Calcutta, from giving expensive entertainments, from racing and hunting, and from other pursuits obviously leading to considerable expense. The college council are well aware that sumptuary restrictions of this nature are not easily enforced, and that in large communities their execution is generally found impracticable; but it appears to them that the numbers, the notions and the habits of the young men attached to the college, place it within the power of Government to enforce collegiate discipline as far as it is desirable to do so. The discipline proposed is of a domestic character, and the Government stands in a parental relation towards the junior civil servants."

"The motives of Government in exercising such control and in maintaining such discipline, are not liable to misconstruction, and such restriction, can scarcely be felt by any young man of proper principles, as unnecessarily severe and harsh.

"To enable the officers of the college and the college council to enforce them with effect, the restrictions must be precise and definite, and if the principle is approved by Government, the college council will submit a draft of such rules and instructions as appear to them sufficient for the purpose."

"In connection with the foregoing arrangements, the college council would propose the enactment of a rule to prevent any student from remaining attached to the college beyond a period of eight months from his first entering it, except in instances in which his studies may have been seriously interrupted by certified ill health, or in which a student who may have already distinguished himself by his successful application, may *bonâ fide* be desirous of obtaining a more intimate acquaintance with the native languages than is ordinarily required as a qualification for the public service."

"They would also suggest the propriety of giving to the young men on their first arrival, or at any subsequent period before they are pronounced qualified for the public service, the option of proceeding to a station in the interior of the country, and of there qualifying themselves to pass an examination in the prescribed languages. It is probable that such an option would be gratefully accepted by some of those who might happen to have relations or friends at stations in the interior, or by those who might prudently desire to avoid the temptations of the capital."

"These provisions, if sanctioned by Government, might be embodied in a new statute. Some parts of the existing statutes are no longer applicable to the state of discipline and study at present observed in the college, and some of the provisions are not altogether reconcilable with each other. The opportunity might be taken of simplifying, amending and consolidating into one statute, the whole of those provisions which it might be considered desirable to retain; and if the suggestion be approved, the college council will prepare a draft of a new chapter for the consideration and approval of Government."

"Nothing is more conducive to the good of the students than a friendly intercourse with the college officers; and with a view to promote that object, it seems desirable that the Court of Directors should be solicited to restore the salaries of the secretary and the professors to their former standard, or that a sum equivalent to the deduction made from their salaries should be at once granted as a table allowance to the secretary, and such of the professors as ordinarily reside in Calcutta.

"In conclusion, the college council direct me to observe, that although diligence may be encouraged and idlers removed by the operation of the proposed rules, yet it is their firm opinion that the distinct perception by the students that extravagance and pecuniary embarrassments are considered as a serious and practical bar to promotion, and decidedly discouraged

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by Government, and by the members of it personally, will prove more efficacious towards the accomplishment of the objects now in view than any rules whatever.

"The prosperity and fair fame of the civil servants, and the happiness of the many millions subject to the rule of the British Government, are closely connected with the independence, from pecuniary embarrassment, of those who are to administer the civil government, and the college council are of opinion that the measures suggested in this letter will, if judiciously and steadily enforced, go far to discourage extravagance, and consequently to promote the public interests."

110. We expressed our desire to receive the draft of regulations proposed in the 9th paragraph of the letter from the college council, for the enforcement of the observance of economy and regularity on the part of the students.

111. With respect to the suggestion comprised in the 10th paragraph of their letter, we observed, that considering the difference of capacity to acquire languages possessed by different individuals, and the provisions made, or intended to be made, against the continuance of students in college without real application, the limitation of eight months, as the period of attachment to the institution, appeared unnecessary as well as liable to objections.

112. The option proposed in the 11th paragraph of their letter, to be granted to writers, on their first arrival or at any subsequent period before they may be pronounced qualified for the public service, of proceeding to a station in the interior, and of there qualifying themselves to pass an examination in the prescribed languages, appeared open to the objection that it would leave the number of students in the college altogether uncertain. It seemed also to militate against the principle that the college affords means and facilities for acquiring proficiency in the oriental languages, superior to any that would be attainable elsewhere if the college were discontinued. We therefore informed the college council, that we did not deem it expedient to adopt the suggestion in question.

113. We intimated our opinion, that it would be highly desirable that the statutes of the college should be revised and consolidated, and we willingly accepted the offer of the college council to prepare a draft of a new chapter for the approval of Government.

114. Adverting to the suggestion offered in the 13th paragraph of the college council's address, we stated that, with reference to the small number of students now attached to the college, we perceived no sufficient reason for recommending to your honourable Court any addition to the salaries of the professors, especially as they are generally accommodated with the use of a set of apartments in the buildings, and hold also other situations besides that of professor, viz. two of them being employed in the translation of the regulations, and the third as superintendant of the Hindoo college.

115. We fully admitted the force of the observations contained in the two concluding paragraphs of the college council's letter, relative to a distinct perception by the students, that extravagance and pecuniary embarrassments are considered a bar to promotion in the public service, and to the necessity of a manifestation on the part of the Government, both collectively and individually, of a decided determination to discourage habits of profusion in the junior civil servants of the honourable Company; but we remarked that, without the vigilant attention of the college council and its officers, it was improbable that instances of extravagance would in general come under the cognizance of Government. If, however, the college council, their secretary and the professors would strictly perform their functions, by affording to Government the requisite information regarding the occurrence of any such cases in future, the Government would not be wanting, however painful to their feelings, in a rigid exercise of all the means in their power, to repress and punish such dereliction of the obvious principles of duty and honour, and to promote that independence from pecuniary embarrassment, which the college council had justly stated to be closely connected with the prosperity and fair fame of the civil servants, and the happiness of the many millions subject to the rule of the British Government.

(20.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor general in Council at *Bengal*, dated December 19th, 1827.

(20.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 19 Dec 1827.

11. We observe that another of the expedients which you would employ for preventing extravagance among the students, is that of enforcing a better discipline in the college than has been hitherto maintained. We are not, indeed, without apprehension that the discipline of the college has hitherto fallen short of what it ought to have been; but we are loth to think so unfavourably of those who have had the superintendence of it, as to believe that this evil has, in any considerable degree, been owing to the default, or that greater attention would go far towards remedying the disorder, which, under their previous management, has grown to such a height. Under this head it is proposed that certain kinds of expense should be discouraged by the penalty of immediate removal from college. Upon this point, however, the college council very justly remark, "that sumptuary restrictions of this nature are not easily enforced, and that in large communities their execution is generally found impracticable;" and, indeed, the experience which is obtained in England of the powers even of the strictest discipline in limiting expense in schools and colleges, prevents us from entertaining an expectation nearly so sanguine as that which you express, of the effect of any discipline which is likely to be exercised in the college at Calcutta.

12. The instruction of the college at Calcutta consists of two parts; private tuition under the moonshees, and public lectures at the college. The public lectures at the college occupy one hour per day for each student, and if attendance at the college were dispensed with,

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with, tuition by the moonshees would not be withdrawn; on the other hand, every expedient should be employed to render it more efficient.

13. It is an opinion, concurred in by you and by the college council, by all those, indeed, whose sentiments have been called for on this occasion, public officers of the greatest experience, and on whose judgment we can the most fully rely, that the grand cause of the evil is to be traced to the residence of our civil servants at Calcutta during the time of their attendance at the college. Surely if the residence at Calcutta is not attended with some extraordinary advantage, no other way attainable, this is a consequence of it, the danger of which ought not to be incurred.

14. Writers are expected to acquire at college an elementary acquaintance with such of the languages of the country as are necessary to conduct the business of the offices they are destined to fill. The means of acquiring this knowledge at Calcutta would probably only shorten by a month or two the interval of preparation for business, an advantage which surely cannot be put in competition with the risk which is incurred.

15. There are two collateral effects attributed to the residence of the young men at Calcutta, which it is necessary to consider in taking a full view of this important case.

16. It is stated that Government has thereby an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the individuals who are about to become its instruments in the different departments of the public business. We do not dispute the importance of this information, but we do not think that Government would be deprived of the means of obtaining it, if the young men were sent to acquire their preliminary qualifications each under a proper officer in the interior. If they remain at Calcutta, Government must still derive its information from others, the professors and superintendants of the college, and it might derive still more perfect information from the officers in the interior, under whom the young men might be individually placed, and by whom they would be more immediately and closely observed.

17. And here we may remark, that if these means of becoming acquainted with the character and habits of young men during their residence at the Presidency had not been altogether lost sight of, we cannot but think that early and serious admonitions from the college council, as well as from the members of your Government, might have afforded, in many cases, a salutary check to profusion and expense, for it is of little value to possess the knowledge of character, if correctives are not timely applied to whatever is obviously exceptionable in conduct.

18. It is also stated, that it is of great advantage to persons entering the career of public service in India, to have an opportunity of knowing, and being known to, the leading portion of that society, with which, during the better part of their lives, they are to be so intimately connected. To this advantage we do not ascribe the same importance as appears to be attached to it by you. Whatever doubts, however, may be entertained on this subject, there can, in our opinion, be no doubt that it is greatly outweighed by the danger of a residence in Calcutta.

19. You will observe that our opinion respecting the utility of the college does not, in any degree, proceed from any diminution of our solicitude on the subject of education. On no point are we more anxious than that the young men who are to fill the important offices under your Government, should be properly educated. Other means may without difficulty be provided for supplying them with instruction in the languages of India, the sole purpose for which the college at Calcutta is now supported, and it is our wish that a greater, not a less degree of attention than heretofore, should be bestowed upon this object.

20. The plan at various times adverted to, in the discussions on the subject which you have transmitted to us, is that which, if properly carried into effect, appears to us to combine the greatest sum of advantages. In placing the young men as supernumeraries under the revenue and judicial officers, or political residents in the interior, the individuals whose own acquirements and character afford the best hope of their performing the duty of superintendants well, should be selected in preference, and it should be considered in what way the allowance for obtaining the assistance of the requisite teachers can be rendered most effectual to its end.

21. The appropriate and only effectual security for the requisite diligence on the part of the young men, in acquiring the languages necessary for the performance of the duties to which they may be assigned, is to render a certain degree of proficiency an indispensable preliminary to an appointment to the emoluments of active service. This measure has been successfully adopted under the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and we think that it ought to be universal. The only point in respect to which there is much of nicety or difficulty, is in fixing the degree of knowledge which should be strictly required, and in determining the mode of examination necessary to ascertain the fact of its acquirement.

22. It would be easy enough to form a committee of examination at the Presidency, on which perfect reliance might be placed. But in the Upper Provinces and other distant places, the inconvenience of a long and expensive journey to the Presidency would be considerable, and we should hope that committees might be formed at the seats of the Revenue Boards or at other places, if any should happen to be more convenient, where examinations sufficient to determine the fitness of young men for active service might be satisfactorily conducted.

23. Upon the whole, we find ourselves compelled to convey to you our opinion, that the disadvantages above enumerated more than counterbalance the benefits of the Calcutta college, and that it is expedient to take measures for the discontinuance of that institution. We are, however, unwilling to issue peremptory orders for this purpose, without having the

advantage

(20.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 19 Dec. 1827.

advantage of the fullest information which you may have been able to collect, on a question to which we attach so much importance.

24. We therefore authorize you, if you shall still see sufficient reason for differing from the conclusion to which we have arrived, to suspend the execution of our directions during a further reference to us, of such facts or arguments as may not already have been stated in the former correspondence on the subject; but if on consideration your opinion should coincide with ours, we wish that the measure should be carried into effect without further delay.

25. In the view which we have thus taken of the general subject, the consideration of the questions relative to an increase of salary to the professors or secretary of the college is of course postponed. In the event of the abolition of the college, you will pay that attention to their interests which justice may appear to require; and you will not be without sufficient means, in other ways, of turning their talents to account.

26. An alteration of the time of life to one later than that at which the civil servants now leave England, and the adoption of such a principle of appointment as would ensure a selection of men above the average of talent and acquirements, from both of which arrangements you think that great advantages would accrue, are subjects for very deliberate consideration, and cannot be decided upon hastily, or without a connected view of all the means which are capable of being employed for raising to the utmost the intellectual and moral qualifications of the service.

28. We place great reliance on the determination which you have expressed, to treat "pecuniary embarrassment as a bar to promotion in the public service, to repress and punish that dereliction of the obvious principles of duty and honour, which these embarrassments imply, by a rigid exercise of all the means in your power." In fact, as it is your duty to mark carefully every instance of real unfitness for the public duties in which you have to employ the individuals placed as servants at your disposal, and to make that unfitness an invariable ground of exclusion from office, and as there is no species of unfitness, the consequences of which are more to be apprehended than that of pecuniary obligation and dependence, there is none which you will be less excusable in overlooking, or treating with undue indulgence.

29. Upon the whole, our opinion is, that you have the grand instruments of reform, the means of influencing the minds of those whom you are to employ, in your own hands; and that they consist in the power which you possess, of appointing or not appointing to the emoluments of office. In the use of this power, with respect to the first appointment of the junior members of the service, you may secure the attainment by them of the qualifications which you wish them to possess, and in the use of it with respect to the service in general, you may go far towards securing the absence of all those great defects, from which misconduct is most likely to proceed. Nor can we doubt, far less despair, that those natural, appropriate and powerful remedies, judiciously and undeviatingly applied, will be attended with the happy consequences which it is our object to secure.

(21.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor-general in Council to the Court of Directors; dated May 27, 1826.

(21.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 27 May 1826.

44. We have sanctioned a rule proposed by the college council, that students be examined in the languages taught in the college at the end of every two months after their admission to the institution.

46. We have sanctioned a judicious suggestion of the college council, that copies of the reports of the professors of the college, respecting the examination in the oriental language of students, on their arrival at the Presidency from England, be regularly forwarded to your honourable Court, who will thereby be enabled to judge how far the oriental knowledge acquired in England has proved useful to the students on their arrival in India.

(22.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council; dated July 30, 1828.

(22.) Letter to the *Bengal* Government, 30 July 1828.

23. You bring to our notice the draft of a letter proposed to be addressed directly by Government to all young civil servants arriving from England, chiefly for the purpose of warning them against the contraction of debt and the indulgence of expensive habits. The draft submitted by the college council appears in substance unobjectionable.

24. That part of the proposed letter from which we anticipate the greatest utility, is the specification of every thing that you consider to be required in the form of establishment or equipage; and of the maximum of expense which, in your opinion, ought to be incurred under those heads.

25. You have resolved to provide furniture for the writers' buildings, at the public charge, considering the provision of it to be one of the greatest sources of expense to a writer on his arrival. To this measure, so long as the institution is countenanced, we shall not refuse our acquiescence.

(23.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 23d August 1827.

Cons. 3d May. N° 28 to 31.

42. From the proceedings in the margin, your honourable Court will observe, that at the last two monthly examinations in the college, only one student was reported qualified for the public service.

43. After expressing our concern at this very unfavourable result, we informed the college council that we should have been disposed to mark our displeasure by the removal of several of the students from the institution, had not the lenient view taken by the college council, of the general relaxation, and the unfavourable season of the year for travelling, induced us to acquiesce in the suggestions of the college council for a longer remission of that penalty. It was indispensable, however, we informed the college council, that they should convey to the remaining students a serious admonition on the part of Government, and point out to them in the most impressive manner, the urgent necessity of their applying actively and vigorously to the studies, which they appeared hitherto to have pursued with such culpable indifference, assuring them at the same time, that their perseverance in such a course of indolence would be visited by a removal into the interior after the next periodical examination.

45. Lastly, we intimated to the college council, that the sentiments of Government with regard to the expediency of acting up to the spirit of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes had been so frequently declared to the college council, that a reiteration of them would appear to be superfluous, had we not remarked a disposition on their part to interpret that section more indulgently than a regard for the welfare of the junior civil servants seemed in our judgment to warrant. The detention of students addicted to idleness for any considerable period in Calcutta, must in almost every case necessarily lead to habits of expense, and as soon as these propensities are conspicuous, the interests of the student will be best consulted by his removal from the scene of temptation; nor could it, we added, escape the penetration and experience of the college council, that the students perceiving that the section in question was so frequently contravened with impunity, would be too much disposed to rely on a deviation from its penalties being extended to their own cases. Hence this persuasion led to that state of general relaxation which we had so seriously to deprecate.

(24.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 29th November 1827.

Cons. 12 July. N° 43 to 58. Cons. 19 July. N° 40 & 41.

47. On our proceedings of the annexed dates are recorded the reports of the college council on the annual examination of the students of the college held in June last.

48. We doubt not that your honourable Court will participate with us the extreme regret and disappointment which we experienced at receiving these reports, the results of which were so very unfavourable, that we deemed it our duty in the strongest manner to express our displeasure at the total neglect of study and general spirit of idleness on the part of the students which these proceedings evinced to exist.

49. Earnestly alive to the consequences which must follow the continuance of such a state of inefficiency, and to the effect which it was likely to have on the reputation of the college, and on the welfare of those connected with it, we urged on the college council the necessity of making the most strenuous efforts to restore the character of the institution; and as the means of effecting this most desirable end, we referred them to a just construction of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes, and expressed our conviction that a firm, strict and uniform execution of its provisions would produce the improvements which we were so anxious to secure.

50. We did not feel any doubt as to the disposition of the college council to second our efforts for the attainment of this important object; but the construction put by them on the section in question being different to that which we had hitherto uniformly attached to it, it seemed necessary that the views of Government in enacting it should be distinctly declared.

51. For more full information as to the terms in which we deemed it proper to convey our sentiments to the college council, we beg permission to refer your honourable Court to our orders of the 19th July last, and to the documents referred to in them, from which your honourable Court will observe, that we explained at considerable length the construction which we deemed it essential to maintain, of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of the statutes, and concluded by impressing on the college council the absolute necessity of their acting on that rule with the strictness contemplated at the time when it was enacted, as the only means by which extravagant propensities on the part of the students could be efficiently checked before they should settle into confirmed habit, and by which alone studious habits and the early qualification of the students for the public service could be hoped for.

52. With regard to the proposed augmentation of the allowances of the professors of the college, suggested by the college council, we informed them that we did not perceive the probability of the increased number of students continuing so long in college under the existing rules regarding examinations as to justify that augmentation.

53. We felt compelled likewise to express our dissent from the opinion of the college council as to the expediency of culpable students being summoned before us in council, for the purpose of being admonished; indeed we could ill spare time for such a duty, nor did we consider it advisable that so solemn a formality should be observed, for we felt satisfied that impressive exhortations on the part of the college council delivered to the offending student at their formal meetings would have a beneficial effect in exciting application to study, and preventing a recourse to the measure of rustication.

Cons. 12 Sept. N° 41 to 44.

55. On our proceedings of the annexed date are recorded the reports received from the college council on the first two monthly examinations of the second term of the current year,

which

(24.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 29 Nov. 1827.

which your honourable Court will be happy to find exhibit more favourable results than those above noticed.

57. With regard to the application of the professor of Arabic and Persian for assistance in the performance of his duties, we stated to the college council that we entertained doubts of the necessity of appointing a temporary assistant to that officer. The extent of his duties appeared to be of a fluctuating nature, and might be expected to diminish, either by the qualification of the senior students for the public service, or the removal from the college of those who would not benefit by its facilities for study, in greater proportion than they would be augmented by the arrival of new students.

58. We added, however, that if the pressure, contrary to our expectation, should continue, we did not see why one of the examiners of the college should not be called on to assist Lieutenant Ouseley, or why the lecture days for Persian and Arabic might not be increased in number, and the attendance of the students thereby divided.

Cons. 20 Sept. N° 17 to 22.

61. Having received a further communication from the college council, which is recorded in our proceedings of the annexed date, your honourable Court will perceive that, under the necessity which existed for keeping all the public establishments on the most economical footing, and of avoiding all unnecessary expenditure, we felt ourselves compelled to reject the recommendation of the majority of the college council, and to order that the professor of the Arabic and Persian languages should be aided in giving lectures to the students by one of the examiners.

(25.)—LETTER from *C. Lushington*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Governor-general in Council, to the President and Members of the College Council, dated 19th July 1827.

(25.) Letter from the Secretary to Government to the College Council, 19 July 1827.

Gentlemen,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 12th instant, I have now the honour to convey to you the observations of the Right honourable the Vice-president in Council, on the result of the recent examinations held in the college.

2. It is painful to his Lordship in Council again to record his feelings of regret, disappointment and displeasure, at the little progress which the students who have for several months been attached to the college, appear to have made, in qualifying themselves for the public service, and at the utter want of industry and application which some of them seem to have evinced.

3. Earnestly alive to the consequences which must follow the continuance of such a state of inefficiency, and to the effect which it is likely to have on the reputation of the college, and on the welfare of those connected with it, his Lordship in Council would urge the necessity of making the most strenuous efforts to restore the character of the institution. The means of effecting this most desirable end are simple and obvious. A just construction of the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes, and a firm, strict and uniform execution of its provisions, will, his Lordship in Council is convinced, produce the improvement which the Government is so anxious to secure.

4. His Lordship in Council is fully satisfied of your disposition to second his wishes for the attainment of this important object, but the construction put by you on the section in question being different to that which his Lordship in Council has hitherto uniformly attached to it, it seems necessary that the views of Government in making it should be distinctly declared.

5. In the first place, removal from the institution was not intended as a punishment, though its immediate effect on the inclination of the idle student, may have led to its being characterized as a penalty. Its object was to check the first tendency to extravagance, the almost universal consequence of idleness, not to wait till the habit had become rooted by indulgence and the foundation laid for a load of debt, which the individual during the whole course of his service might have to deplore; and by separating the more pertinacious offenders against the discipline of the college, from new comers of more docile habits, to prevent the pernicious effects of bad examples on the latter. It was never intended to wait till the evil became desperate, nor has Government ever deemed rustication a dangerous remedy as you have described it; but a short though sufficient trial having been made of the disposition of the young servants, no time was to be lost after the first exhibition of perverseness in guarding against its becoming habitual.

6. Such were the considerations which led to the framing of that portion of the statute immediately referred to; and looking back to the year 1822 until a very recent period, it will be perceived that the members of the college council, the college officers and the Government, both before and subsequently to that enactment, have invariably recommended a strict enforcement of the rule for early removing idle students from the Presidency. Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in his minute, as a member of the college council, dated the 11th of February 1822, goes so far as to observe, that when a student has not evinced a desire to profit after two months by the facilities of study afforded by the college, "an unfavourable report respecting him by the professors and examiners, uncontradicted by himself, should (unless under special cases) be held as a sufficient ground for the immediate removal of the student," and that "*no promises of future application should be heard.*" Mr. Mackenzie remarks, that "the early removal of idlers seems to me of so much importance, that even two months trial may, I think, be found too short;" and in another place he adds, "*In conclusion, I shall only repeat my urgent prayer that the late statute may be rigidly enforced.*" The above is a specimen of the opinions of the public officers connected with the college on the

subject of the statute, and the substance will be found recorded on almost every occasion when its operation has been discussed. Some extracts from those records are herewith transmitted for facility of reference.

7. It is with reference to the above opinion on the general application of the 25th section, that his Lordship in Council is led to conceive that your interpretation of its provisions is essentially erroneous. In your resolutions of the [illegible] instant you have supposed the case of a student who has evinced decided symptoms of amendment after having received suitable admonition, but the 25th section is directed only against the individual who has not made adequate progress in his studies within two months from and after the first lecture he shall attend, "and who from expensive habits, from idleness or from other improper indulgences, is likely to incur debt and to set an injurious example to others by remaining attached to the college," and by no means against him whom you contemplate as "ardently striving to attain the goal." Such ardour indeed is not often to be expected from the youth who has commenced his collegiate career by idleness, though it is far from the wish of Government that such indication of reformation, if timely represented, should be rigidly rejected.

8. Temporary removal from the college, though to a certain degree discreditable, cannot justly be regarded as a degradation, nor is his Lordship in Council satisfied that it produces in ordinary instances those feelings of dejection, amounting almost to despair, to which you allude. The rusticated student is separated from the allurements of the capital, and the temptation to idleness and expense which usually prevails with so much influence among a large body of young men closely connected in society, and if he possesses the slightest portion of emulation or any anxiety to regain the ground he has lost, he may generally obtain the friendly advice and aid in his studies of his superior in office. His Lordship in Council is inclined to think that early return from the interior with the requisite degree of qualification is not of rare occurrence, and, so far from rustication having the effect of deadening future exertion in the service, his Lordship in Council is happy in the knowledge that many of those individuals who were once subjected to it, have ultimately proved highly valuable servants of the honourable Company. His Lordship in Council cannot doubt there are many more individuals in the service who now feel deep regret that injudicious kindness and ill-timed lenity operated to allow them to remain attached to the college, to the permanent injury of their prospects in life.

9. Adverting to the extract from my letter of the 23d of June 1825, quoted in your resolutions, I am directed to observe that it is not the wish of Government that it should have an extended application. It had reference rather to the cases of students whose capacity for literary acquirement is much more limited than it is hoped is generally the fact, and the benefit of it should be granted with the utmost caution, and only to those whose deficiency is not to be imputed to wilful idleness.

10. To conclude this part of the subject, it is the wish and expectation of Government that the 25th section of the 8th chapter of statutes be acted on in future with the strictness originally contemplated, and his Lordship in Council relies on your punctual maintenance of a rule, on the due enforcement of which the welfare of the institution mainly depends. It is natural that you should feel reluctance to recommend measures which in your judgment partake of severity, but his Lordship in Council is persuaded that a consideration of the extract appended to Mr. Holt Mackenzie's minute of the 2d of April 1825, noticing the lamentable consequences resulting, in the early days of the college, from long detention in the institution, evinced in the contraction by many individuals of heavy debts, of which the embarrassment may be expected to be almost perpetual, will satisfy you that a judicious and firm application of the statute to the cases of those students who manifest a tendency to fall into similar profusion, is a necessary act of parental solicitude rather than of rigour towards the thoughtless objects of it.

11. The Vice-President in Council has hitherto considered the rule adverted to in the 7th paragraph of your resolutions to be a standing order, but at all events the necessary measures will be now adopted for maintaining it.

12. With regard to the augmentation of the allowances of the professors of the college, the Vice President in Council does not perceive the probability of the increased number of students continuing so long in college under the existing rules regarding examinations as to justify that augmentation; but at all events, in the present state of the honourable Company's finances, it cannot be taken into consideration.

13. His Lordship in Council regrets the necessity of differing from your opinion as to the expediency of culpable students being summoned to the council chamber for the purpose of being admonished. Government, however, could not spare time for that duty, even if it appeared advisable, which it does not, in his Lordship's judgment, that so solemn a formality should be observed. After the practice had been adopted a few times, its imposing effect would lose its force, and the immediate authority of Government might in unsuccessful cases have the appearance of being slighted. The same objections, however, do not apply to admonitions before the council of the college, and Government is satisfied that impressive exhortations on your part, delivered to the offending student at your formal meetings, would have a beneficial effect in exciting application to study and preventing a recourse to the measure of rustication.

(signed) C. Lushington,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t

Council Chamber,
19th July 1827.

(26.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor-General in Council in the General Department, dated 15th August 1828

(26.) Letter from the *Bengal* Government, 15 Aug. 1828.

2. We have the subject of your letter, dated 19th December last, regarding the college of Fort William and the disposal of the junior civil servants at this Presidency, now under consideration, having called for reports from the college council and officers of the college (which have just been sent in), and having further asked for information from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, as to the method of instructing the younger servants followed at those presidencies respectively. We have yet received no reply from either of those Governments, but are daily expecting the information solicited, upon its arrival, and upon completion of the other inquiries necessary to a full investigation of this important subject, we shall, of course, address your honourable Court at length in order to communicate the result of our deliberations.

(27.)—LETTER from the Governor-general in Council, in the General Department, dated 30th June 1829

Honourable Sirs,

On our proceedings of the 12th June of the past year, your honourable Court will find the orders passed by us on the first receipt of your despatch, under date the 19th December 1827, regarding the college at Fort William. Cons. 12 June 1828, No. 1 & 2.

2. We have now completed the inquiries instituted on that occasion, and having obtained all the information we desired, have at length come to a final resolution to avail ourselves of the option given to us in the 2[illegible]th para. of your letter above acknowledged, and to maintain the college of Fort William on its present footing, until the receipt of further orders from your honourable Court. It is the purpose of this letter to report the steps taken by us on this occasion, and to submit our sentiments at length on the subject, with a recommendation of certain measures for the future which will require the sanction and concurrence of your honourable Court.

3. A copy of the despatch of your honourable Court above referred to was, in the first instance, forwarded to the college council of this presidency, with a request to be furnished with the sentiments of that body and of the officers under their authority, in regard to the present efficiency of the institution as a place of instruction, and likewise as to whether it presented inducements to extravagance, or the contrary. We further called on the college council to state generally their opinion in respect to the most advisable course to be pursued towards junior civil servants, supposing the institution to be abolished. Cons. 12 June 1828, No. 1.

4. Your honourable Court having, in the despatch in question, made allusion to the systems pursued for the education of junior servants at Madras and Bombay, we further directed those Governments to be addressed, noticing the following as the points in regard to which we solicited information, for the purpose of judging of the merit of the respective systems:— Cons. 12 June 1828, No. 2.

1st, The degree of instruction communicated to the junior servants under the arrangements in force, and the period within which qualification for the public service is ordinarily attained.

2d, The means possessed of overcoming a disinclination to study if displayed by a servant, and the proportion of persons who, after a fair period, had failed to attain the required qualification.

3d, Whether the system pursued was attended with the disadvantage of producing debt and habits of extravagance in the young men.

4th, The expense to Government incurred for the instruction of the junior servants, as compared with the number educated.

5. The reply of the college council, with the minutes of its several members, as well as the reports of the college officers, who were all called upon to state their opinion as to the present efficiency, or the contrary, of the institution at this presidency, will be found recorded on our proceedings noted in the margin. The annual report upon the examinations of the month of June 1828 was at the same time before us, and we beg to refer your honourable Court to these proceedings for the full details they contain of the present system and condition of the college. It will be seen that the members of the college council were unanimous in deprecating the abolition of the college; they did not admit the fact that residence in Calcutta as students of the college was *necessarily* a source of debt to the junior servants, or had the effect of engendering habits of dissipation. In the minutes of the several members of the college council, it is indeed contended, that there was *equal* if not more debt before the college was established, and that the students of later years have been comparatively free from the evil. With regard also to the present efficiency of the discipline and habits of study at the institution, the college council referred us to the reports of the college officers, as establishing that the condition of the college in that respect was satisfactory. The secretary to the college council, indeed, differed on this point, in some degree, from the other officers, and maintained that the discipline was not enforced with sufficient strictness to repress idleness and inattention in those disposed to neglect their studies, and that the institution was susceptible of improvement in this respect; but in this opinion he was opposed by all the members of the council, who would not admit their management to be open to such an imputation, but complained, on the other hand, that although regular in bringing under notice cases of neglect of attendance on lecture, and similar default, the secretary exercised no control over the moral conduct of the students, which they conceived to be his duty. Cons. 18 Sept. 1828, No. 41 to 56. 18 Sept., No. 29 to 40.

6. The college council added, that they were not of opinion it would be practicable to devise any efficacious or satisfactory plan of disposing of the writers on their first arrival, in case it should be determined to abolish the college of Fort William, or materially to alter its

actual constitution. They abstained, however, from further touching on that head, but concluded their letter in the following words: "We similarly refrain from proposing formally and collectively the adoption of any measures or arrangements which we think calculated to ameliorate the existing system, and to correct defects with which it may be justly chargeable, until the preliminary question shall have been decided of whether the college of Fort William is to be maintained on its present footing or discontinued."

7. We had not before us, when this report was received and first taken under consideration, the information that had been called for from Madras and Bombay, as to the method of instruction pursued at those presidencies, and were therefore not prepared to determine finally whether to maintain or abolish the college; but conceiving the above cited passage of the letter of the college council to imply that there were some specific means of improvement in the contemplation of the members of the council, to which allusion was thus made, and believing that the resolution of your honourable Court to discontinue the college was founded upon an assumed impracticability of applying any such remedy for the evils complained of, we called upon the college council to state what specific measures they alluded to in the above cited paragraph, for we desired to be fully apprized of the views they might entertain on this branch of the subject, before coming to any determination of the important question whether to maintain the college or not.

Cons.
18 Sept. 1828.
Nº 45.

8. Your honourable Court will of course refer to the minutes and reports of the officers of the college above noticed. We refrain therefore from giving the substance of them more in detail. The register of students, with the periods of their having qualified, compiled from the commencement of the college to the present day, and annexed by the secretary to his report, will be found an useful document for reference, if it be desired by your honourable Court to compare the efficiency of the institution at one period with its condition at any other.

Cons.
2 June 1829.

9. On our proceedings of the 2d instant will be found the reply received by us from the college council, with the minutes of the members on the subject of the measures of improvement to which they alluded. On the same day's proceedings are recorded the replies received from Madras and Bombay, with our minutes and final resolution upon the question as left for our determination in your honourable Court's despatch. A separate copy of all these papers forms a number in the packet, in order that there may be no delay in placing your honourable Court in possession of the whole case; the regular sets of our proceedings have not been prepared and transmitted for so recent a date.

Cons.
2 June 1829.

10. Your honourable Court will observe that the Governor-general has, in his minute dated 27th December last, entered fully into the whole question, and has discussed at length the utility or otherwise of the college, the causes of its failure in some respects, the means of improving its discipline so as to remedy the evils ascribed to its influence, and the sufficiency of the authority of Government under its present constitution relatively to the service to establish a more efficacious scheme of discipline. His Lordship has also stated his opinion on the comparative advantage of the college system over the plan of self-instruction in the mofussil, with examinations for the test of qualification, and likewise on the claims preferred on its behalf to preference over the systems adopted at the other presidencies. The expense of the present method of instruction has also been estimated, and the burthen entailed on Government by a student's protracted residence in the college, without attaining qualification, is pointed out as calling for a remedy within the sphere of your honourable Court's authority. His Lordship proceeded to recommend that, as an experiment for the improvement of the discipline, the whole authority in that branch should be transferred from the college council to the secretary acting immediately under and in communication with himself as visitor. The minute closes with a solicitation that your honourable Court will furnish more distinct orders on the case of civil servants known to be involved in debt, and declared by your despatch under reply to be unqualified for public employ in consequence thereof: to this subject we shall hereafter recur.

Cons.
2 June 1829.

11. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the Governor-general's minute in question, of the substance of which the above affords a very meagre outline. Annexed to the minute is a memorandum of the system adopted and of the relative expense of the plans of instruction pursued at Madras and Bombay, prepared from the replies obtained from those Governments respectively, copies of which are recorded on the same day's proceedings.

Cons.
2 June 1829.

12. The honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe placed his opinions on record in a minute bearing date the 28th December, but recorded with the other papers on our proceedings of the 2d instant. Upon the important question whether the college ought to be maintained or not, Sir Charles has come to a different conclusion from that of the Governor-general; he conceives the institution to be useless and mischievous, not necessary for the diffusion of instruction in the languages made the test of qualification for the public service, because the same might, in his opinion, be commanded without lectures, by making it the condition of employment, and retaining examinations for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of knowledge reached. The institution has appeared to him mischievous, because extravagance and debt have seemed to him inseparable from a plan which collected many young men together, and placed them within the influence of the temptations offered by a metropolis. Sir Charles Metcalfe proceeded, in the minute alluded to, to explain the course he would recommend to be pursued with the junior servants, under the supposition of the college being abolished. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the minute itself for a more full explanation of the views of Sir Charles Metcalfe on this important question. Supposing the maintenance of the college to be determined, Sir Charles expressed his general concurrence in the views of the Governor-general as to its future management, and supported the measures proposed by his

Lordship for the improvement of the discipline of the college by vesting the secretary with increased powers.

Cons. 2 June 1829.

13. The honourable Mr. W. B. Bayley's minute is recorded as noted in the margin. This gentleman's opinion coincided with that of the Governor-general as to the expediency of maintaining the college, the advantages of which in raising the qualifications of the service are dilated upon as having fallen within his personal experience and observation. The evil of debt and extravagance Mr. Bayley considers to be much reduced, but to require the further efforts of Government, and particularly of the college officers, for its complete correction. Mr. Bayley concurred with the Governor-general in the expediency of soliciting from your honourable Court the means of relieving Government from the expense, and the service from the burthen and discredit, of retaining individuals in the college for long periods who failed to attain the required qualification; but Mr. Bayley doubted if it would be found expedient in practice to increase the powers of the secretary in the manner proposed, which seemed to him calculated to supersede the authority of the college council in all matters connected with the discipline of the institution. Mr. Bayley supported the recommendations of the college council before referred to; but for the particulars of his suggestions and sentiments, we must of course refer your honourable Court to the minute itself, which is amongst the papers transmitted. We have added also some other correspondence recorded on the same date, which, as bearing on the subject of the college, lay over until we should decide upon the retention of the establishment and the footing on which it should be maintained.

From Secretary College Council, dated 24 Dec. 1828.
Cons. 2 June 1829.

14. The resolution we have finally come to, as the result of the discussions above related, is to the following effect: "Resolved, that the college of Fort William on its present footing, under the option left to the Government by paras. 23 and 24 of the letter of the honourable Court of Directors, dated 17th December 1827, be maintained. That with a view to remedy the existing evils which are principally to be ascribed to the want of discipline and to insubordination, and to secure the full benefit which the institution is so well calculated to afford, the Governor-general in Council is satisfied of the necessity of establishing a more active and direct control by placing all the writers, whether stationed in or out of Calcutta, until duly qualified, under the sole superintendence of a single officer, subject to the direct authority of the Governor-general. It is accordingly further resolved that the secretary to the college council shall be vested with the immediate control and superintendence of the conduct of the students, whether stationed in Calcutta or in the mofussil. That for breaches of any of the statutes or standing orders, that officer be empowered to admonish and advise the offender, and that he be required to bring all instances of an aggravated nature or repeated irregularities of a lesser grade to the direct notice of the visitor, by whom the necessity for laying the circumstance before Government, with a view to the removal of the offending party from the Presidency, will be determined on, or such other notice taken as the case may appear to require. Upon all points not connected with the discipline of the college, the secretary will as heretofore report to the college council and obey their orders. That that officer be likewise authorized to correspond with the magistrates and other civil officers under whom the students who may have been removed, are placed, respecting their studies, pursuits and general conduct.

"Resolved likewise that it be recommended to the honourable Court, that such writers as may prove, after a sufficient trial and the failure of the less severe degrees of punishment, to be incorrigibly disobedient, idle and extravagant, should be suspended the service and sent to England, reserving to the individual the option of being transferred to the military branch of the service, in which a stricter discipline may rescue him from ruin, and save his family from pain and disappointment."

15. The motives which have induced us to urge on your honourable Court the necessity of providing a means of relieving the service and the state from the burthen of maintaining unqualified individuals, are explained at length in the minute of the Governor-general, to which we again refer your honourable Court.

16. Under the system adopted, and which has your entire approbation, a competent knowledge of two of the languages of the country is the condition of employment under which every writer enters the service. The Government, through the college of Fort William, is at the expense of conveying this instruction; and it appears by calculation, that the average charge is Rs 6621 per annum for each individual. We have heretofore assumed that the requisite knowledge can be attained by young men of ordinary talent in the space of eight months, but we are prepared to assume twelve months as the fit probationary period, the charge of which may fairly be thrown upon the Government. But there are young men whose residence in the country has exceeded two years, and in one instance two years and eleven months, but who have not yet qualified themselves; and if your honourable Court will refer to the register annexed to the report of the secretary to the college council, to which we have above directed your attention, it will be seen that instances have occurred of persons remaining attached to the college for four, five and even six years, drawing all the while their college allowances in Calcutta, or at a mofussil station, but rendering to Government no equivalent service. This we can only characterize as an intolerable abuse; and if your honourable Court find it impossible to make such a selection of individuals for the civil service as will protect us from such a consequence, the remedy must, as it seems to us, be applied in this country, either in the manner indicated in the resolution, or by discontinuing the allowance assigned to students, and placing the disqualified individuals on the footing of servants out of employ, until the receipt of special orders on the case from your honourable Court. One individual has already been placed by us in this predicament, and there are others to whom we shall shortly be compelled to apply the rule.

Cons. 21 Aug. 1828.
No 28 to 30.

17. But we are not insensible of the mischief to the individual and to the public service, which results ordinarily from such severity, through the necessity he is under of incurring debt to provide for the current expenses of his living. Upon subsequent admission to the service, this becomes, of course, a disparaging circumstance in the estimate of the individual's character and value as a public servant.

18. Your honourable Court has, in the 28th paragraph of your despatch, under reply, declared debt to be a disqualification for office, and you have enjoined us, in strong language, to consider unfitness from this cause an invariable ground of exclusion. The Governor-general has stated in his minute, the embarrassment he feels in consequence of the peremptory nature of this order: there are individuals in all ranks of the service known to be deeply involved: if they are put out of employ, in what manner are their debts to be paid? With respect to the junior servants, whose case would seem to have been more immediately in contemplation, it is the desire of your honourable Court, that those found to incur debt shall be apprized that payment of the same must be procured through their friends and relations in England, as the condition of their obtaining employment in the country; and shall lists be furnished of the individuals who fall under this ground of disqualification, in order that a communication on the subject may be made through your honourable Court to their friends in England? These are questions which have presented themselves to the Governor-general, as requiring to be submitted to your honourable Court, with a request for specific instructions on the subject.

19. The embarrassment which arises in regard to the debts of the junior servants is, in our opinion, a circumstance in favour of the course recommended by us to be followed towards those who fail to attain the required qualification in a given time; for the defaulters in the study of the languages are ordinarily the most inconsiderate in matters of expense; and if perpetual exclusion from office is to be inflicted as the consequence of debt, it will be merciful to the individual that he should early be removed from a service in which his future prospects are so hopeless.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 30th June 1829. (signed) *W. Bentinck.*
W. B. Bayley.
C. T. Metcalfe.

(28.)—LETTER from the Council of the *Calcutta* College, to *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq. Secretary to Government, dated February 20, 1829.

(28.) Letter from the College Council, with Minutes of the several Members of the Council, &c. 20 Feb. 1829.

Sir,

We have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th September last, and to submit for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council the accompanying copies of minutes containing our sentiments on the means of improving the existing system of discipline and study in the college of Fort William, and correcting any acknowledged defects, together with copies of communications from the college officers on the same subject.

2. From the tenor of these documents, the Governor-general in Council will perceive it to be our opinion, that the present system of the college neither requires material alteration, nor is susceptible of any great and extensive improvements. In our minutes recorded on the 7th August last, we endeavoured to show that the general operation and effects of the institution under the course of management latterly pursued, are satisfactory and beneficial, and that it is not justly chargeable with the evils imputed to it by the honourable the Court of Directors, although we did not claim for the college of Fort William the merit of being exempt from all defects, nor deny that the system in some of its minor details might admit of modification and amendment. Since the date above referred to, we have witnessed, with cordial satisfaction, the introduction of a very essential practical improvement in the attention paid to the conduct of the students, the strict enforcement of existing statutes, and the interest manifested in the affairs of the institution generally, by the right honourable the visitor; and we do not hesitate to declare our conviction that the college of Fort William is now in as high a state of efficiency as it can ever reasonably be expected to attain, whether reference is had to the diligence and application of the general body of the students, or to their correct moral demeanor, and freedom from habits of extravagance, and consequent pecuniary involvement.

3. In deliberating on the necessity and expediency of modifying the statutes, with the view to establish a more perfect system of discipline in the college of Fort William, it could not fail to strike us, that the existing laws are defective in not providing some penalty or means of coercion intermediate between the too frequently inadequate corrective of a reprimand and the extreme measure of expulsion. It was suggested by the president, that confinement to rooms, or the imposition of tasks, on the principle followed in our English universities, might be expediently resorted to, as a check upon the propensity to idleness; and it appeared to the second member, that there is a class of offences to which the last mentioned punishment would be very properly applicable, such as that of absence from Calcutta without leave, disorderly conduct in the buildings, non-attendance at lectures, without sufficient cause assigned, and continued wilful neglect of calls for explanation on various points made in the name of the college council. After a full consideration and discussion of the question, however, in all its bearings, and finding that the opinions of the college officers are decidedly opposed to the notion both of confinement to rooms and of impositions, we are not sufficiently satisfied of the advantage

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(28.) Letter from the College Council, with Minutes of the several Members of the Council, &c. 20 Feb. 1829.

advantage of either plan, or the practicability of enforcing it, to recommend that it should be adopted.

4. If it is the wish and intention of Government that the college officers generally, and the secretary in particular, should exercise a supervision over the moral conduct of the students, and bring to the notice of the college council any striking irregularities into which individuals may fall, more especially in matters of expense, in order that a prompt and effectual corrective may be applied, we would beg to suggest that they should be so instructed by the right honourable the visitor, as their duties in this respect are not well understood at present, or, if understood, are certainly inadequately performed. Whilst on this subject, it occurs to us to submit our opinion, that it would be an advantageous arrangement if rooms were permanently appropriated in the writers' buildings, where the great majority of the students at all times, and generally the whole of them, reside, for the accommodation of some of the professors and examiners. If the principal college officers were thus collected together, instead of being scattered over different and distant parts of the town, as is now the case, they would be enabled to take an useful and effective share in superintending and controlling the college discipline, and at the same time important facility would thus be afforded to the more diligent of the young men for cultivating an intercourse with their preceptors, and obtaining their assistance out of the lecture-room in the prosecution of their studies, from which much advantage must at all times ensue.

5. Having taken into consideration the plan of study followed in the college, we have determined, on the suggestion of one of our members, to adopt an alteration in the class-books now used at the Persian lecture, by substituting for the Gulistan, a work called the Seir Mutakherid, or History of Modern India, which has been lately printed in an abridged form at the press of the General Education Committee. This, we trust, will be approved by Government. Being of opinion, also, on a general review of the works available for the use of the Persian student, that a compilation after the model of the Hindoostanee selections, comprising a variety of extracts from the best standard authors, is much wanted and would be eminently useful as a class-book, we should feel it our duty to request authority to employ a competent officer in the preparation of such a work, were we not restrained by the orders of Government, which prohibit our bringing forward any measure involving an increased expenditure.

6. It being the opinion of a majority of the college council that the examinations are of too frequent recurrence, and operate to disturb and interrupt the regular course of study, we recommend that they should hereafter be held quarterly, instead of at the end of every two months, allowing individual students as at present to be examined intermediately, on their own application, when they are considered likely to pass.

7. A reference to the experience of the past, also, having satisfied us, that the greater proportion of the students are unable to acquire a competent knowledge of two oriental languages in less than ten or twelve months, whilst the understood limit of a residence in the college is eight months, although there is no provision of any statute expressly fixing that term; we are disposed to recommend some relaxation in the above respect, more especially in the case of writers who come to India, as now often happens, unacquainted even with the grammar and first principles of the languages which they have to acquire. There is evidently no good in fixing a standard that cannot generally be attained. It disheartens the young man of moderate talents, and dissatisfies the student who succeeds and finds, after all his exertions, that he has only accomplished what is expected of every one.

We have the honour to be, &c.

College of Fort William,
20th February 1829.

(signed) *H. Shakespear.*
A. Stirling.
W. H. Macnaghten.

Mr. *Shakespear's* MINUTE.

ALL that we can be considered to have pledged ourselves to in the concluding part of our letter, acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Prinsep, is, that when it shall have been decided that the college should stand, we would suggest any measures that we might consider calculated to improve the present system of management. I confess I am somewhat puzzled to say what those measures should be.

It does not strike me, on a careful perusal of the chapter of statutes enacted for the college, that they require any material modifications. The difficulty consists in their strict enforcement, without the risk of producing the very evils that we are most solicitous to prevent.

The student inattentive to his studies is first admonished by a professor, then by the college council, and then he is reported to Government, with a view to his being removed to a station in the interior of the country.

This is the only penalty, and when resorted to, it brings with it a train of evils, which are attended with very serious consequences to the young man's future prospects.

He borrows money to enable him to leave Calcutta; he is unable to procure teachers to accompany him, without a salary double that allowed by the college; left entirely to himself, habits of idleness become confirmed, and months pass away without his qualifying himself to enter upon the public service.

I speak from facts within my own knowledge, and I firmly believe that, in nine cases out of ten, such is the career of the rusticated student.

It becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance to devise some method of correcting the propensity to idleness, without having recourse to the harsh measure of removal.

Can this be done by impositions, or by confinement of the idler to his rooms? Not having been at college myself, I cannot judge how far such measures are had recourse to at home; but I should imagine that there must be some mode of coercion short of actual expulsion at the universities which might perhaps be introduced with effect here. I content myself with throwing out the hint, leaving it to those more competent than myself to decide on the feasibility of such a plan.

Next with regard to debt, we are enjoined "to pay particular attention to the conduct of the students on this point, and to consider it our bounden duty to communicate to the Government every particular that may come to their knowledge on the subject." I know not how we are to learn this accurately, excepting from the secretary; I think the secretary should be required to report to the college council when he has reason to believe that any student is exceeding his income, or involving himself in debt by unnecessary expenses. The secretary possesses very minute information of the conduct of the students, and it is desirable that he should be equally particular in bringing to our notice the names of those students who may evince a disposition to prodigality and expensive habits. Banishment from Calcutta affords the only hope of counteracting such propensities, and must be resorted to at the risk of interruption to study and the other evils of removal which I have before enumerated.

With regard to the course of study followed in the college, I cannot divest myself of the impression, that it would be far more practically useful if it were directed to the acquisition of that sort of knowledge which will be most required by the students on their leaving college; I mean a knowledge of the Regulations, of the terms and forms, and of the language (for it may almost be called a language of itself) in which the business of our courts of justice, of our collectors' offices, and of our correspondence with natives is carried on.

The ability and application requisite to master the knowledge of Hindoo and Mahomedan law falls to the lot of few, but a conversancy with our Regulations in the language in which they are translated, is within the compass of very moderate talents; while reading and translating petitions and law proceedings, reports of causes or orders respecting the administration of justice and the management of the revenue, would qualify men much better for entering on the public service, than the books and papers which at present occupy the attention of the students. Such matters, however, form no part of their tuition, nor are they alluded to, excepting in one solitary instance, viz. the 21st section of the statutes.

In the abstract of the Bombay rules published in the papers at this presidency, in August last, I observe the following, which appear to me worthy our imitation.

The junior servants when sent to reside in the interior, until they qualify themselves, are employed as supernumerary assistants, in such mode as to promote, not interrupt, their studies; and in cases when the collectors report that they have been useful in aiding them in the execution of their duties, they will be deemed entitled to 100 rupees extra per mensem.

It is required that the young men make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government; for which purpose, books are furnished to them at the public expense.

In the examinations, they are required to translate *vivâ voce* from letters and petitions, and to perform written translations of that description or from the Government Regulations, and to be able to understand and reply to questions "on all common commercial, revenue and judicial subjects."

At the risk of being considered the advocate of dulness, and notwithstanding all that has been urged by those who, I am willing to allow, are better judges than myself of what is practicable in the acquisition of languages, I cannot conclude these remarks without recommending that the nominal time allowed for a student to qualify in two languages be extended from eight to twelve months.

I know no good in fixing a standard that cannot be attained by more than one in ten (which I take to be the average); it disheartens the young man of moderate talents, and dissatisfies the student who succeeds, and who finds, after all his exertions, that he has only accomplished what was expected of every one.

A general rule that cannot be generally acted up to, must be a bad one.

I am also of opinion, that it will be better to have quarterly instead of two-monthly examinations, allowing students as at present to be examined intermediately, if they are considered likely to pass. The frequent recurrence of the examinations now occupies a great part of the time of the college officers, and, I believe, interferes in some degree with the regular lectures. The alteration will not militate against any existing statute.

October 30th, 1828. (signed) *H. Shakespear.*

Mr. *Stirling's* MINUTE.

I HAVE detained the minute of the president for an unreasonably long period, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty which I have experienced in making up my mind relative to the expediency and necessity of recommending the adoption of some of the suggestions therein offered, for improving the efficiency of the existing system of college discipline and tuition.

At the time when we received the letter of Mr. Secretary Prinsep, dated 26th September last, my own wish was to reply to it immediately, by pointing out respectfully that the meaning of the concluding sentence of our address, dated 7th August last, had been misapprehended by Government. Venturing, as we did, to differ from the view taken in the letter of the

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honourable Court of Directors, relative to the ordinary consequences of a residence in the institution under our control, we had certainly no intention of pledging ourselves to suggest remedies for defects whose existence we denied, or to propose arrangements for the correction of evils, which we had endeavoured to show are not justly chargeable to the college of Fort William. Our meaning was simply that, if it were resolved to maintain the college, we proposed to submit to Government, at a future period, the result of our deliberations on various suggestions which had been thrown out in our minutes and during the course of discussion calculated to effect amendments of a partial and limited character, in a system which we considered to be generally effective and beneficial.

I feel the same difficulty as the president, in now coming forward with the suggestion of any specific measures for the amelioration of the rules and discipline of the institution and the correction of acknowledged defects. In truth, a most essential improvement has been already practically introduced, under the auspices of the right honourable the visitor, viz. the strict and punctual enforcement of the existing statutes; and the examples recently made of some incorrigible idlers; the determination now known and felt to exist on the part of the highest authority to enforce attention to collegiate duties; the prompt removal from Calcutta of students labouring under sentence of rustication, and the more effectual character which has been given to that measure when carried into execution, seem to me calculated to accomplish more in the way both of stimulus and prevention, than could be expected from any fresh code of regulations, however carefully framed and ingeniously devised.

As noticed by Mr. Shakespear, under the present system, the only penalty which the college council has the means of inflicting, consists in reporting the offending students to Government for expulsion. I agree with the president in thinking that as the infliction of this punishment is attended in many cases with serious and permanent evil to the individual offender, it should not be resorted to on slight grounds and without sufficient discrimination; also that it would be very desirable to devise some mode of coercion intermediate between this extreme measure and the too frequently inadequate corrective of a reprimand. Personal confinement to rooms appears to me wholly out of the question in the state of society and feeling which exists here, and it does not strike me that the imposition of severe tasks or exercises would be applicable generally as a check upon idleness, because the influence of the same propensity which causes the regular duty to be systematically neglected, would, I suppose, equally prevent the performance of any extra labour; but I conceive that there are some offences which might be appropriately visited with the last mentioned punishment, such as that of absence from Calcutta without leave, disorderly conduct in the buildings, non-attendance at lectures without sufficient cause assigned, and continued wilful neglect of calls for explanation on various points made by desire of the college council. The alternative of non-performance of the imposition within a reasonable period must of course be in every instance immediate expulsion. I have two or three cases in my recollection, where, had it been in our power to impose some task, which would have operated as a penalty for violation of the college statutes, we should not have deemed it necessary to report the offenders to Government, at least in the first instance, with a view to their removal from the institution. Altogether, therefore, I concur in the expediency of attempting the system of impositions to the limited extent above indicated, whilst I am by no means sanguine in anticipating any decided benefit from its adoption.

It appears to me a practical defect in the present system that the moral conduct of the students, more especially in regard to pecuniary matters, is not more frequently and distinctly brought under the cognizance of the college council. I imagine it to be the duty (unquestionably a most invidious and disagreeable one) of the college officers generally, and of the secretary in particular, who occupies rooms in the principal range of buildings, and holds constant intercourse with the students at large, to bring to our notice any marked deviations from those habits of prudence, economy and sobriety which the rules of the institution prescribe; but although instances of extravagance and irregularity must not unfrequently occur, such are rarely or never brought to our notice in a specific and tangible shape, and we are left to form our conclusions regarding the conduct and character of individuals on the most vague and insufficient grounds. If it be really, as I suppose, the duty of the college officers to take cognizance of and report instances of prodigality and extreme irregularity as they occur, it seems desirable that attention to it should be enforced by a distinct declaration of the wishes and sentiments of Government on this material and important point.

I would here take the liberty of observing, that the denial to the college officers (with exception to the secretary) of the privilege of occupying rooms in the writers' buildings, and their dispersion in different parts of the town, must operate in a serious degree both to incapacitate them for maintaining a watchful eye over the conduct of the students beyond the hour of lecture, and also to prevent their affording much valuable instruction out of the lecture room to those young men who might be desirous of cultivating an intercourse with their preceptors, and applying to them for private and extra official assistance in the prosecution of their studies. If the whole body, or at least the majority, of the college officers were brought together in the writers' buildings or the immediate vicinity, I conceive that their services, both individually and collectively, might be turned to far more useful account than is at present feasible, and that a much stricter and more regular system of supervision might then be introduced, by employing them as a subordinate council on the principle suggested in Mr. Macnaghten's minute of last August.

With respect to the system of tuition pursued in the college of Fort William, I am of opinion that the attention of the young men is properly directed to the study of the purest classical writers, and I should be sorry to see the translations of the Regulations and papers relating to the business of our courts of justice and revenue cutcherries, substituted for the

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present course of reading; a person conversant with the best standard Persian authors can find no difficulty in mastering the technicalities and peculiar phraseology of the language of our public tribunals, after a very little practice; whilst, on the other hand, a knowledge of the latter alone can never render him a correct and competent oriental scholar. It might, however, be an improvement in the course of lectures in the Persian department, if a somewhat different and more enlarged choice of authors were made. At present the attention of the Persian student is devoted exclusively to books of fables and moral tales, whilst the many excellent historical writings which that language contains are wholly neglected. The celebrated history of India, called the Seir Mutakherin, a work which exhibits the purest specimen extant of the Persian language, as used in the modern diplomatic correspondence and state papers of Hindoostan, is now available for the use of the student, in the abridgment lately printed at the press of the General Committee of Public Instruction; and I am disposed to think that the adoption of it as a class-book would be highly desirable, more particularly as the examination papers given to the students are frequently taken from Ferishteh and other historians. The above is, of course, a point which the college council is competent to settle in communication with its officers, and we need not trouble Government, I presume, by making it a subject of reference to that authority.

Although not immediately and necessarily connected with the subject of college studies, I may here take occasion to remark, that in my humble judgment, the orders of the honourable the Court of Directors, abolishing pecuniary rewards for the acquisition by their junior civil servants of a knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws in the learned languages of India and Arabia, are much to be lamented. Whatever may have been the policy which dictated those orders, their effect has been to suppress the study altogether, as no young man can be expected to engage in a severe and gratuitous labour, involving considerable expense in books and teachers, without the prospect of some direct and adequate remuneration. Nor with the promise of a large reward, was the number who embarked in that difficult undertaking ever so great as to impose by their success any serious drain on the public finances. As things now stand, the period is probably not very far distant when there will not be throughout the service a judge possessing an accurate and critical knowledge of the laws which we profess to administer to the natives in matters of civil jurisdiction; nor a single civilian qualified to take a seat in the Committees and Boards of Examination, which, under the present system, it is indispensable to constitute for the efficient superintendence of our native colleges, and the ascertainment of the qualifications of native candidates for public employment.

With regard to the rule established at Bombay, which the president recommends for imitation here, I am disposed to think that every student sent into the mofussil should be required to devote his whole attention to the acquisition of languages, and that it will be better to continue to attach the stigma of disqualification for all public employment whatsoever to the writer who has failed to attain the prescribed quantum of knowledge in Persian and one of the vernacular dialects. It seems also rather inconsistent to declare, first, that a certain extent and description of attainment are requisite to qualify for the public service, and then to allow the disqualified student not only to be employed in such service, but actually to receive a reward for rendering useful assistance.

I concur both with the president and in the opinion expressed by Mr. Macnaghten, on a former occasion, that judging from past experience, it is hopeless to expect that any large proportion of the students will pass through the college in eight months. At the same time, as there is no rule in force which says that they shall do so, and we should certainly not recommend the removal of any young man who might appear to be making a good use of his time at the end of eight months, merely because he had completed that period of residence, I would rather avoid making a declaration, that a year is the term recognized and allowed for the completion of a writer's studies in college, because I think the tendency of such a rule would be to induce many to relax in their exertions, and that it would operate on the whole to reduce the number of students who at present emancipate themselves in from eight to ten months.

Before coming to any determination regarding the diminution proposed by the president, in the frequency of the periodical examinations, I recommend that we consult the opinions of the college officers, both as to the effects, whether good or bad, of the present system, and the expediency of adopting the suggested modification.

18th December 1828. (signed) *A. Stirling.*

Mr. *Macnaghten*'s MINUTE.

1. WHEN we received Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter of the 26th of September last, it was my opinion that we should immediately address Government, and respectfully point out the erroneous construction which had been put upon our former letter.

2. It was, I believe, the unanimous opinion of the college council, that the institution under their superintendence is, in its present state, as efficient as could be reasonably expected, and that the system itself is excellent, and not justly chargeable with the evils imputed to it.

3. That it might be susceptible of some improvements in its minor details, we did not deny. Those of which the introduction appeared to me at the time to be advisable, I stated in my former minute.

4. Studies

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4. Studies are prosecuted with vigour. Discipline is efficiently maintained. As far as we know, instances of dissipation and extravagance rarely occur; and in short, it is my firm belief, that there exists not in any part of the world a body of young men whose conduct is more exemplary and praiseworthy than that of the students of the college of Fort William.

5. I do not think that any additional measures of coercion are necessary: I cannot concur in the president's suggestion relative to confinement or impositions. Our institution is of a very anomalous nature, and what may be practised in other colleges cannot therefore be held applicable to this.

6. Unquestionably every instance of extravagance in a student that may come to the knowledge of the secretary or other officer of the college, should, by him, be immediately reported to us, and were it practicable to provide accommodation in the buildings for the examiners and professors, occasional irregularities might be prevented, and those which do occur brought to notice.

7. In the president's proposition of altering the plan of study now in use, I am sorry I cannot acquiesce. The official language used in the interior is a mere jargon, subject to no rules of grammar, and composed of every variety of language; a very little practice suffices to make it intelligible to the student who is familiar with purer dialects.

8. I decidedly agree with the president, that the period of eight months is too short for the collegiate career of ordinary students; but I would not formally extend the term for the reason adverted to by Mr. Stirling; and I am of opinion, that quarterly examinations would be quite sufficient for all practical purposes.

9. I have nothing to add to the suggestions contained in my former minute, nor has any thing since occurred to my mind to induce me to think those suggestions objectionable, either in principle or practice. The college appears to me to be working well in every respect. The reins of discipline hardly require to be held more tightly. Incentives to exertion are doubtless wanting, and if the state of the public finances will not admit of the application of pecuniary stimulants, there is only one mode left of rewarding merit and exciting industry; namely, by showing the service that attainments made with difficulty are not wholly unprofitable, as well to the state as to the possessor of them.

Jan. 9th, 1829. (signed) *W. H. Macnaghten.*

REMARKS by Captain *Ruddell*, dated 9th February, 1829.

THE secretary conceives that the two-monthly examinations are of great advantage, and ought not to be dispensed with. They must expose idle and careless students, and give the diligent more frequent opportunities of getting done with their labours. They ought not to interfere with the lectures, and the secretary conceives, whether they should or not, that the student who does all he can on these occasions, is far more usefully employed than he would be at the lectures. If the period between the examinations were longer, the idle would make the more use of it. The secretary conceives the Anwaree Sohelee is better than any other single book that could be substituted for it; but he thinks, at the same time, that it would not be difficult to compile a better class book than the Anwaree.

To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the College Council.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of the minutes of the college council forwarded for my perusal, I beg to offer a few observations on two points discussed therein, viz. the proposition for altering the period of examinations from two-monthly to quarterly, and for introducing new Persian class-books for the use of the students of that language.

With regard to the first alteration, it might, I imagine, be effected without injury to the institution, so long as intermediate examinations are freely granted (as at present) to those who are sufficiently advanced in the languages to warrant the expectation of their being found qualified. It is true that the approach of the two-monthly examinations sometimes operates as a stimulant to an indolent student, but it must also be recollected that lectures are never more neglected than immediately after an examination. With respect to introducing the study of the Regulations in Persian, the objections of Mr. Stirling and Mr. Macnaghten are, in my opinion, quite conclusive; to these may be added, the great difficulty to a person not previously conversant with the English originals, of understanding them. The abridgment of the Seir Mutakherin, recommended by Mr. Stirling, would be a desirable addition to the present class-books, and I shall be happy, with the sanction of the college council, to substitute it for, or join it to, any of the books now in use for the college course.

The minutes of the college council are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *J. W. J. Ouseley,*
Professor of Arabic and Persian.

College of Fort William,
January 27, 1829.

To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the College Council.

Sir,

THE remarks I have to offer, at your request, upon the system now pursued in the college of Fort William are but few and unimportant, as it does not appear to me to require any very essential modifications to render it as adequate as any establishment of the kind can be, for the purposes for which it was instituted, and the persons whom it is intended to instruct.

The enforcement of discipline in the college, considering the age and character of the students, cannot, in my opinion, be promoted by any plan of literary penalties in the shape of impositions, nor would it be possible, if it were expedient, to inflict any personal privations. The only effective check upon irregularity or misconduct will be an impression on the minds of the young men that the college council will never fail to notice them with the severity they deserve, and that the Government will invariably act upon the representations of the council.

It is, however, desirable that a distinction should be made between idleness and incapacity oftener than is now, perhaps, the case, and every reasonable indulgence should be accorded to a young man who has not the talent, so long as he evinces an anxiety, to learn the languages. In such a case, a period of delay is rather justice than lenity, and possibly an inferior degree of exactness in the performance of his examination exercises might authorize his being allowed to leave college. The reports of the professors on this subject might be expected to accompany those of the examiners, that the council might exercise their discretion at least at the regular periodical examinations.

That the examinations are now much too frequent cannot be questioned. An examination every two months is a great interruption to a regular course of study, especially as, by the existing regulations, a student may have an examination whenever recommended for it by a professor: as long as these occasional examinations are allowed, two public examinations in the year are amply sufficient. If the occasional examinations are withheld, a public examination once a quarter may take place; the latter would, perhaps, be preferable. Three months are as short an interval as can well be expected to give a young man the degree of proficiency of which he fell short at the commencement of such a period; and the recurrence is sufficiently frequent to hold out no inducement to relax in application, under an impression that the student has time to spare.

The period of eight months is much too short a stay in college for proficiency in two languages, by ordinary abilities, particularly as, in some instances, no previous acquirement has been made. A year is short enough, but that may be nominally the limit. If too much protracted, the term encourages idleness at the outset, whilst, if too contracted, the student learns to despair of accomplishing what is expected from him in the given interval, and, as he cannot effect all, will attempt little or nothing.

With regard to any course of reading except in my own department, I offer my opinion with much hesitation, but I cannot think that the perusal of the translated Regulations would be a successful method of teaching Persian; at the same time it is very possible that the system may be improved; and considering that high proficiency cannot be attained within the given time, and that it is not needed, it is very doubtful if the attention of the young men is profitably directed to works distinguished for a complicated and elaborate style. On this account it will probably be found beneficial to substitute the Seir Mutakherin for the Anwaree Soheele, as suggested by Mr. Stirling, and the work will have the advantage of being read with that interest that must attach to the history of India with every young and educated individual, although he may turn with distaste from the extravagance of oriental metaphor and the insipidity of puerile though fanciful fabling.

I am, &c.

College of Fort William,
3d February 1829.

(signed) *Wm Price*,
Hind. Professor.

To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the College Council.

Sir,

THE college council appears to have directed its attention chiefly to two objects, viz. the prevention of extravagant expenses and the more effectual promotion of study.

The first of these differs widely from the charge which has been brought against the college, as having been the occasion of extravagance and excessive debt. Respecting that, I stated my doubts in a former letter, whether the instances of extravagance have been greater or more numerous since the institution of the college, than they were among an equal number of the junior civil servants of the honourable Company before that period. I am not aware that any debts exist which will decide this matter, and therefore conclude that this evil cannot be fairly attributed to the college. It must, however, be admitted that very alarming instances of extravagance have occurred, and that strong measures are requisite to counteract them; such measures, however distressing to the individual who suffers from them, are likely to have a salutary effect upon others, and may save some from the ruin into which there was danger of their falling.

With reference to the second of these objects, I beg respectfully to state my conviction that, generally speaking, a young man cannot be expected to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with a language to qualify him for the public service in less than twelve months. In order, however, to counteract that tendency to negligence which is so natural to young men, as it respects

(28.) Letter from the College Council, with Minutes of the several Members of the Council, &c. 20 Feb. 1829.

respects the study of languages, it might be proper to retain the present allowed term of eight months as the time of study, and to consider the allowance of any additional time as a special indulgence. I am the more inclined to this opinion, from the fact that the proficiency usually acquired at Haileybury college is extremely small, being wholly confined to the reading of some of the easiest class-books, and that scarcely an instance occurs of a student of that college having the slightest knowledge of the manner of translating into, or construing in the languages taught in the college of Fort William.

It may be a question whether the study of two languages can be simultaneously prosecuted with success. I am of opinion that it may, if the student makes a proper distribution of his time; and I believe it will be found, on examination, that the most successful students who have ever left the college of Fort William, studied two, three or four languages at the same time.

I am not aware that any material alteration in the mode of study could be made to advantage. The introduction of the study of the Regulations cannot be advised, and the peculiar phraseology used in the translating of them may be soon acquired by a person acquainted with a purer dialect. Much more objectionable is the introduction of petitions, letters, and commercial documents into the study of the college; the student would, in that case, be perplexed with every variety of false spelling and violation of grammatical rules which ignorance or negligence could produce. On the other hand, when he is accustomed to a regular and proper system of orthography and grammar, it will not be very difficult for him to master the irregularities which have been thus introduced.

At the same time, I wish to suggest the importance of bringing the students, as much as possible, to accustom themselves to the colloquial dialect, and have therefore done all in my power to persuade the gentlemen of the Bengalee class to translate such dialogues as are usually found in French grammars upon the most common subjects. I have also recommended the reading of the Bengalee newspapers, as furnishing the most useful variety of composition to be any where met with.

To rustication, except in extreme cases, I am decidedly opposed; it is a severe punishment to the individual, and scarcely ever produces the effect intended, namely, the correction of the habits of the person rusticated.

(signed) *W. Carey.*

To Captain *Ruddell*, Secretary to the Council of the College of *Fort William*.

Sir,

In returning to you the minutes lately recorded by the college council relative to the improvement of the existing system of discipline and instruction in the institution, I have only to offer a few observations regarding the proposed extension of the intervals between our periodical examinations.

So far as concerns the studious part of the college pupils, it is probably of little importance whether the general examinations are maintained on their present footing or held quarterly.

As regards their effect on those individuals who are disposed to be indolent, the two-monthly examinations appear to me to be sufficiently useful to render their continuance desirable. The approach of each periodical trial of proficiency causes most of the students to make some exertion to prepare for it, and the frequent occurrence of the examinations must therefore, in my opinion, tend to promote the general efficiency of the college.

There is always some relaxation from study after a general examination, and the frequency of this is a disadvantage attending the present system. This relaxation is not, however, likely to be indulged in so long, when only two months intervene between the examinations, as it would be under the new plan; and in this respect there would, in my opinion, be no advantage gained by the proposed alteration.

The two-monthly examinations, I imagine, seldom interfere with the lectures so as to be productive of any greater inconvenience than that which might arise from the interference of the quarterly examinations with them, and for the reasons above stated, I am therefore disposed to recommend, that no change may be made in this part of our present system.

I have the honour to be, &c.

College, February 9, 1829. (signed) *H. Todd*, Examiner.

(29.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the *Madras* College to the Chief Secretary to the Government of *Madras*, dated 27th August 1828.

(29.) Letter from Secretary to College to Secretary to Government at *Madras*. 27 Aug. 1828.

Sir,

I have the honour, by desire of the Board for the college of Fort St. George and for Public Instruction, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Thompson's letter of the 22d ultimo, forwarding the copy of a letter to your address from the secretary to Government at Fort William, and requesting that the information therein required might be furnished without delay.

2. The general plan of instruction followed at this institution is detailed in the rules, a copy of which is herewith submitted, for the purpose of being transmitted to Fort William. It is proper, however, to state, that no examiners are now attached to the college, the duty of

examining the junior civil servants at the half-yearly and quarterly examinations being performed by the members of the Board and the several translators to Government, who are on these occasions temporarily associated with the Board; also, that para. 3. title Second, of the College Rules has, by the direction of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, conveyed in a letter from the secretary to Government, under date 11th January 1828, undergone some revision, Persian now standing amongst the languages that a junior civil servant is permitted to select on his admission to the college.

3. In reply to the first point on which information is required, viz. "The degree of instruction communicated, and the period within which qualification for the public service is ordinarily attained," the Board direct me to state, that the standard of qualification required for recommendation for employment in the public service, consists in such a proficiency in two of the following languages (Persian, Tamil, Teloogoo, Malayalan, Carnacata, Mahratta, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee and Arabic), as may enable the student to transact public business without the aid of an interpreter; provided, however, that in all cases one of the two languages shall be a vernacular one, the language commonly spoken in some of the provinces under this presidency. In regard to the period within which such qualification is ordinarily attained, it appears, that out of 42 junior civil servants who have been attached to the college since the year 1820—

1 was reported qualified for employment after 3 months study.
5 after from 6 to 12 months study.
14 ditto from 12 to 18 months ditto.
14 ditto from 18 to 24 months ditto.
5 have in that period left the college without being reported qualified for employment, after being attached to the institution between 24 to 36 months.
3 have left the college to proceed to Europe, sea, &c.

In the case where the period of study did not exceed three months, it is necessary to state, that the gentleman to whom it refers had, previously to his appointment as a writer, spent a great part of his life in this country, and had, in consequence, greatly advanced himself before being admitted into the institution.

4. In reply to the second head of inquiry, viz. "The means possessed of overcoming disinclination to study the languages of the country, when such may be displayed, and the proportionate number of individuals who after a fair period failed to attain the required qualification," I am directed to state that, in cases where the admonition of the Board has proved of no effect, rustication has been resorted to. A reference to the reports on the half-yearly examinations since the year 1820, shows that, in five instances, removal from the college has been the consequence of continued neglect and inattention.

5. In reply to the third head of inquiry, viz. "How far the plan of instruction pursued has the effect of encouraging extravagance, or the contrary, in the young men, and whether they ordinarily avoid the evil of debt contracted during the period assigned for the prosecution of the study of the languages," the Board beg leave to state it as their opinion, that the plan of instruction pursued has not had the effect of encouraging extravagance, as, for some years past, no case of serious embarrassment has been brought to their notice, the amount of debt incurred seldom exceeding a few thousand rupees, and more than half the junior civil servants now attached to the college reporting themselves entirely free from debt.

6. In reply to the fourth head of inquiry, viz. "The total expense to Government at which the instruction is afforded (including, of course, the charge for examiners, if there be any separate officers of this description), compared with the number of students or junior servants within the operation of the Rule," the Board direct me to state that, on a computation of the expenditure on account of junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George from the year 1820 up to the present time, it appears that the annual expense to Government at which instruction has been afforded to *each student* may be stated at between three and four thousand rupees, the salary of the student being included in this amount: as the fluctuating number of the students prevents the expenditure of one year forming any criterion whereby to judge of that of another, the Board have thought it advisable to state the actual expenditure at which instruction has been afforded to the junior civil servants attached to the college during the last three years.

YEAR.	Number of Students attached to the College.	Amount of Junior Civil Servants' Salaries and Allowance drawn at the Presidency.			Amount of Junior Civil Servants' Salaries and Allowance drawn at Out-stations.			Amount of Native Teachers' Salaries drawn at the Presidency.			Amount of Native Teachers' Salaries drawn at Out-stations.			TOTAL of the Year.		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
1825.	Twenty-three -	42,287	4	5½	10,780	-	-	15,176	-	-	1,104	2	8½	69,347	7	2
1826.	Twenty-six -	61,349	2	3¾	6,030	-	-	17,972	-	-	165	-	-	85,516	2	3¼
1827.	Thirty - -	67,850	13	8	4,650	-	-	19,326	-	-	1,520	-	-	93,346	13	8

I have the honour to be, &c.

College,
27th August 1828.

(signed) *M. J. Rowlandson,*
Acting Secretary.

Appendix (L.)

(29.) Letter from Secretary to College to Secretary to Government at *Madras*.
27 Aug. 1828.

EXTRACT from the RULES for the College of *Fort St. George*, and for the Superintendence of Public Instruction: passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, 13th July 1827.—Madras, 1st August 1827.

Title First.—*Presidency Board.*

1. THE college of Fort St. George and Public Instruction shall be superintended by a Board, consisting of a member of council as president, and of such gentlemen as members, as the Governor in Council may be pleased to select, who are authorized to associate temporarily with themselves the several translators to Government, at the examinations of the junior civil servants, and on all occasions on which their services may be required by the Board.

2. Three members shall constitute a Board.

7. The authority of the Board shall extend over all the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George, as well as over the native masters, teachers, students, law classes, and all others belonging to that institution; and their superintendence shall not be confined merely to the studies of junior civil servants, but shall be extended to every part of their conduct, tending to effect their qualifications as public servants.

8. One or more secretaries, with the necessary establishment of subordinate officers, shall be attached to the Board, and shall receive their appointments from the Governor in Council; the establishment of subordinate officers, in common with all other fixed establishments appertaining to the college, shall be approved by the Governor in Council; but the appointment and removal of persons to be employed on such establishments shall rest with the Board, under such provisions as may be made by them for the due exercise of this discretion.

14. The secretaries shall personally inquire into every complaint made by the junior civil servants against the teachers attached to them; and should they think fit, shall order the teacher against whom the complaint may be made, to be fined, or to be removed, and another to be appointed in his place; or should the misconduct of the teacher be such as to justify the measure, shall suspend him from employment.

16. Two public examinations of the junior civil servants shall be held in each year, the first in the month of June, and the second in the month of December. These examinations shall be conducted by the Board, and shall consist of such exercises as they may prescribe. The result of such examinations shall be reported to Government by the Board, who shall state the comparative proficiency of the students in the several branches of study.

17. There shall likewise be two private examinations; the first in the month of March and the second in the month of September, at which it shall be optional for such of the junior civil servants to present themselves as may consider themselves qualified to transact public business, or to obtain increased allowances, under the rules laid down in Title Second, and the Board may then require the attendance of such other of the junior civil servants as they may deem proper.

20. In the beginning of January in every year, the Board shall submit to Government, to be forwarded to the honourable the Court of Directors, a report of their proceedings in conducting the affairs of the college during the preceding year; this report shall contain the classification of the junior civil servants at the half-yearly public examinations, and remarks respecting the progress of each; an account of all works published under the direction of the college; and, lastly, a statement of the actual expenses incurred on account of the institution.

21. The Board shall not make any alterations in these rules, without obtaining the previous sanction of Government; but they are empowered to make such subsidiary rules as circumstances may from time to time require, stating, for the information of Government, all such as may be of importance in their annual report.

Title Second.—*Junior Civil Servants.*

1. ON information being conveyed by Government to the Board of the arrival of a junior civil servant in India, the secretaries shall forward to him a copy of these rules, and shall require his attendance on a fixed day for examination and admission into the college.

2. A register shall be kept of all persons admitted into the college, in which shall be inserted the name of every student and the several branches of education to which his studies have been directed, previously to the time of his admission.

3. Every junior civil servant on his admission, shall select for study one of the languages under-mentioned:—

Tamil; Teloogoo; Malayalan; Carnataca; Mahratta.

The Board will use their discretion in permitting the students admitted on the college establishment to pursue their studies in the under-mentioned languages:—

Sanscrit; Hindoostanee; Persian; Arabic.

4. No junior civil servant shall relinquish the study of the language which he may have selected, unless he shall previously obtain the permission of the Board, to be granted for special reasons only, which shall be fully recorded in their proceedings.

5. When a junior civil servant shall have selected a language for study, the Board will appoint a teacher to instruct him; the teacher shall attend the junior servant whenever required, except on the holidays mentioned in section 15, Title First.

6. The junior civil servants shall make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government, as connected with the management of the revenues and the administration of justice. For this purpose, books will be furnished to them at the public expense.

7. It shall be optional with a junior civil servant to pursue his studies either at the Presidency, or under a civil servant in the interior. In the latter case, he shall attend the usual examinations, subject to the provisions contained in section 13.

8. The salary of the junior civil servants has been fixed by Government, on their first admission into the college, at R^s 175 per mensem, to be increased progressively to R^s 200 and R^s 350 per mensem, at the recommendation of the Board, in the mode hereunder stated; that is to say, the lowest of the increased allowances will be granted for any instance of general or particular merit, in the study of one language, which may appear to be deserving of such reward. The highest allowance will be granted for such proficiency in two languages as may appear to merit this increased reward. Both may be granted at any time within three years after the admission of the student into college.

9. In addition to the allowances above mentioned, the junior civil servants shall receive the sum of 50 rupees per mensem for house-rent.

10. All junior civil servants reported by the Board as qualified to transact public business without any aid from an interpreter in one language, shall be considered qualified for such subordinate situations in the public service as it may please the honourable the Governor in Council to appoint them to hold. Those reported qualified in two languages shall be eligible for any situations in the service which the law permits them to hold. But no civil servant shall remain attached to the college as a student for a longer period than two years, or until the examination, whether public or private, immediately following the expiration of that period.

11. All junior civil servants who, from proficiency in the prescribed studies, may have obtained, on the recommendation of the Board, an increased salary, shall, on quitting the establishment, be entitled to retain such salary, in whatever situation they may be placed, until, in the course of the service, they may obtain an appointment of higher emolument.

12. The honorary reward of R^s 3,500 will be granted to each junior civil servant who, within any period not exceeding three years, shall have acquired a thorough knowledge of one or more of the languages studied under the sanction of the Board, shall have received the highest rate of allowance for proficiency in two languages, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, and shall be recommended to Government by the Board, as distinguished for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution.

13. If any junior civil servant shall not avail himself of the means of instruction afforded by the college, or from expensive habits, or other misconduct, shall not receive the benefit intended by his being attached to the college; and if such admonition as the Board may think proper to give shall prove ineffectual, it shall be their duty to report the same to Government, and to recommend that he be rusticated. Students thus rusticated, as well as all students who shall quit the college, after being attached to it for the period of two years, without acquiring a knowledge of one native language, sufficient to transact public business, without the aid of an interpreter, shall be placed under some public officer in the Provinces, and shall not be eligible for a public employment, until the Governor in Council shall be satisfied that they have qualified themselves to transact public business in some one of the native languages.

Title Third.—*Head Native Masters.*

3. The head masters shall also assist the junior civil servants in the prosecution of their studies; but all questions by the junior servants to the head masters shall be stated either in writing, or through the medium of their own teachers, and no gentleman shall be entitled to the personal attendance of the head masters, or to receive instructions from them, otherwise than in the mode herein provided.

4. The head masters shall assist the Board of Superintendence at the periodical examinations of the junior civil servants.

Title Fourth.—*Native Teachers and Students.*

1. No person shall be admitted as a teacher to instruct any of the junior civil servants, who shall not have been regularly entered in the college, and passed at least two examinations.

2. The monthly pay of the teachers is fixed at the following rates:—To teachers who have not obtained a certificate, 35 rupees while employed in attending one, and 50 rupees while employed in attending two or more of the junior civil servants. To teachers who have obtained a certificate, 35 rupees while unemployed, 50 rupees while attending one, and 65 rupees while attending two or more of the junior civil servants. Teachers when employed on any special college duty, in attendance on a member of the Board, or on any of the native masters, under special permission from the Board, will receive the same pay as while attending a junior civil servant.

(30.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Civil Examination Committee at *Bombay*, to the Secretary to the *Bombay* Government, dated 30 Sept. 1828.

(30.) Letter from Secretary to the *Bombay* Civil Examination Committee.
30 September 1828.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th July last, giving cover to the copy of one from the Secretary to the Supreme Government at Fort William, calling for information on the plan pursued by the Honourable the Governor in Council of this presidency, for the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages, in order to compare it with that which prevails under the presidency of Bengal.

A. D. 1804.

Government Circular, 14 June 1820.

2. When the civil servants of this presidency were no longer permitted to proceed to the College of Fort William, to acquire a knowledge of the Oriental languages, for the long period of 16 years, the study of them here being rather optional than obligatory, it appears that the numbers were comparatively few, who were prompted either by love of learning or by a just estimation of their future interests, to turn their attention to such pursuits. The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone perceiving the evils of such a system, shortly after assuming charge of the Government, directed his endeavours to its removal, and ordered a circular to be addressed to all the junior civil servants who had not been more than three years in the country, stating "that the Honourable the Governor in Council has it in contemplation to establish a College for the instruction in the native languages of the junior civil servants appointed to this presidency, and that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language will be made an indispensable qualification for official employment in all cases; and that every servant who has not been three years in the country at the time when the College is instituted, and cannot pass an examination in that language, will be removed from his appointment and sent to the College, until such time as he shall have acquired the requisite qualification." The circular adds, that "the Mahratta and Guzzeratee languages are those in the next degree useful under this establishment, at the same time that the acquisition of the Persian, Sanscrit or Arabic, in addition to the Hindoostanee and the Guzzeratee, or Mahratta, cannot fail of strengthening the claims of a servant to the consideration of Government." The Honourable the Court of Directors disapproving of the establishment of the proposed College, the young gentlemen were nevertheless required to study privately, and pass an examination in two languages; first in Hindoostanee, "as an indispensable qualification for official employment;" and secondly, in either Mahratta or Guzzerattee, to become entitled "to promotion to the second step in any line." The degree of attainment required at these examinations, was never publicly notified to the students until the Court of Directors sanctioned the appointment of a permanent Committee of Examiners, in compliance with a recommendation to them by Government to supply the want of a College. The rules published in consequence, bearing date the 1st September 1826, and which are now in force, prescribe the following points for the first or Hindoostanee examination.

See Court's Despatch, Public Department, under date 11 June 1823.

Letter of Government to Court, Public Department, dated 11 August 1824; and Court's Reply, dated 21 September 1825.

"1st. Translation *vivâ voce*, and without premeditation, into English, from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions.

"2d. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English, of a tale, or similar kind of narratory style, and of a letter, or petition, or section of a Government Regulation.

"3d. Translations, *vivâ voce*, from English, of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the examiners.

"4th. Conversation; implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common commercial, revenue and judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying.

"5th. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown, by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.

"And that the characters required to be known at this examination, are the printed Nushk, and written Taleck; and the books to be read, such as the Uklage, Hindee, Bagho Buhar, Khind Afroj, Tota Kuhanee, &c."

The points for examination in the second language, either Mahratta or Guzzeratee, are the same as those enumerated in the foregoing for Hindoostanee, and "the characters required to be known are the Balbodh, both for Mahratta and Guzzeratee, and also the Moree and Guzzeratee running hand. The books, such as the Singhasun Butteeshee, Punchopakhyran and Æsop's Fables."

3. By a reference to the list of writers who have been required to pass from the 14th June 1820 up to this date, it will appear that the period within which qualification for official employment of any kind is ordinarily attained, and until which writers are entitled to no emoluments of office beyond their dewanee allowances, is one year. The further qualification called for in the vernacular languages of this presidency, has been hitherto either overlooked or dispensed with; but the ordinary period in which the prescribed acquaintance with them has been accomplished, is about two and a half years from the date of arrival

Published in the Courier, dated 19 July 1828.

in India: this fact bearing evidence to the facility of learning them, the recent orders of Government to the junior servants, proclaim its determination no longer to dispense with a knowledge so essential to the proper discharge of business in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service.

4. For the means adopted by this Government to overcome disinclination to study the languages of the country, when such may be displayed, I beg leave to refer to the Government circular, quoted in the second paragraph of this letter, and to add a subsequent public order on the subject to the several junior members of the civil service, who had not then passed. "A knowledge of the native languages being essential to a due performance of official duties, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that none of the higher appointments in the Judicial or Revenue department can ever be conferred on gentlemen who have not acquired a certain proficiency in one or more of them; and that no civil servant at present below the rank of factor, will be advanced to any of the situations in question, until he shall have undergone an examination according to the established forms." With a view moreover of exciting the young civil servants to apply themselves diligently to their Oriental studies, and to make themselves proficient in the languages and customs of this country, to a degree beyond that indispensably required for the discharge of ordinary business, the Honourable the Governor in Council was pleased to hold out pecuniary rewards and diplomas of merit proportioned to the extent of extraordinary talent displayed by the young gentlemen before the Committee of Examination. The scale of these rewards is contained in the code of rules herewith annexed; but no one has yet presented himself a candidate for such distinctions. If these invitations, therefore, on the one hand, and denunciations (if I may use the expression) on the other, fail to accomplish the object of Government, I can only appeal to the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Court on this head.

Paras. 8 & 9, Court's Letter, 21 September 1825.

"You have also judiciously determined that no young man shall be admitted to the emoluments of office until he shall have passed an examination in Hindoostanee, nor promoted to the second step in his line until he shall have passed a further examination in the language of the district in which he may have been stationed.

"Young men being thus excluded from official emoluments until they have acquired a competent knowledge of the languages essential to the discharge of their duties, we have no apprehension that any further excitement will be necessary to induce all among them who possess any capacity whatever, all of them who are fit to be employed in our service, to make the necessary exertions."

5. The proportionate number of individuals who, after a fair period, have failed to attain the required qualification in Hindoostanee, are six out of 96. These, however, are cases that have unfortunately arisen from sickness and other unforeseen causes. In Mahratta and Guzzeratee, the proportional number who have failed is much greater, only 13 out of 90 having passed in eight years.

Letter from the Court, Public Department, 21 Sept. 1825. Published in the Courier, dated 19 July 1828.

6. It appears that the chief apprehension of debts being incurred by the young men during the period of their probation, has, for the most part, arisen from the circumstance of their being allowed to remain any length of time at the Presidency, after their arrival in the country. The determination, therefore, long since adopted by Government, and acquiesced in by the Honourable Court, to remove them to some station in the interior to prosecute their studies, must have tended to diminish the inducements to extravagance; and the salutary regulations recently made by the Honourable the Governor in Council, provide every possible means of checking a disposition to idleness or dissipation of any kind. The dewanee allowances of a writer are sufficient for his expenses in the interior of the country whilst studying, but how far the young gentlemen ordinarily avoid the evil of debt during that period, it is impossible for any one ignorant of their private circumstances, to answer. Judging, however, from common report and observation, the evil does not exist to any great extent under this presidency.

Para. 4. Letter to the Court, Public Department Education, dated 11 August 1824.

* Paras 4 & 6. Letter from the Court of Directors, Public Department, dated 21 Sept. 1825.

Letter from Secretary to Government, 6 June 1826, Education, Paras. 2, 4 & 5.

7. As regards the total expense to Government, at which the instruction is afforded, I beg leave to notice first of all, the charge on account of moonshee allowance, which, paid monthly to each writer at the rate of 30 rupees, averages on the number of 10 studying at the same time, the amount of rupees 300 monthly. The Honourable the Governor in Council having recommended, as before observed, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, the establishment of a permanent Committee of Examiners, the Court replied,* "With a view to secure the attainment of the necessary qualifications on the part of our civil servants, your attention has been very properly directed to the institution of an efficient organ of examination. The Examination Committee is intended, it appears, to consist of three members, a junior member on salary to act as secretary, the secretary to Government in the office of country correspondence, and a third from among the gentlemen properly qualified, who may happen to be at the Presidency. A committee thus composed appears likely to constitute an organ as well adapted to the end as it is practicable to obtain;" and the Honourable the Governor in Council announced the establishment of the committee in the following order: "The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to constitute the committee for examining civil servants in the native languages to consist of three members, of whom the Persian secretary to Government shall be one; a second will be nominated by Government at each examination; and the third, a permanent junior member, to be secretary to the committee, and available for all such duties as

(30.) Letter from Secretary to the *Bombay* Civil Examination Committee; 30 September 1828.

Government may think expedient, connected with the promotion of Oriental literature, or of education among the natives: a salary of rupees 800 per month is allowed for those duties, and Captain Geo. Jervis is appointed to the permanent office from the 1st instant.

"Referring to the letter from Government to the committee of 16th September 1824, with its several enclosures, and the report thereon of 30th November following; the Governor in Council requests the junior member will direct his earliest attention to putting the rules of examination on a permanent footing for the approval of Government, embodying thereon the scale of prizes announced in the notification of the same date.

"It will be one of the duties of the secretary to arrange a plan for the supply of well-educated moonshees; and for the preparation of the necessary elementary books in the languages of this presidency, in which they do not already exist.

"Another primary duty of this office, as described in the first paragraph, and one, which after the first organization of the office, will prove the most important of its functions, will be the superintendence of all the branches of education in which the Government takes a share."

Letter from Mr. Secretary Norris to Captain Jervis, General Department, dated 23 December 1826.

8. To the particular duties prescribed for the secretary to the committee in the capacity of an examiner, were thus added the more extensive labours of superintending all instruction amongst the natives in which Government took a part. To these, moreover, it was the pleasure of Government, subsequently, to superadd the intendance of the whole Government lithographic department, on the death of the late director Mr. M'Dowall, but the letter of the secretary to Government directing this measure says, "I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to your charge the Government lithographic establishment, but without any additional allowance for such charge;" and again, another letter from the secretary in continuation of the subject is as follows:—

Letter from Mr. Secretary Norris, dated 13 Feb. 1827.

"In reference to my letter of the 23d December last, placing you in charge of the Government lithographic press, I am directed to inform you that the charge of the press, as being connected with the education of the natives, is to be considered as part of your duty as secretary to the Examination Committee." The abstract of charges sanctioned by Government for the performance of the several duties above enumerated, amounting monthly to rupees 1,372, as detailed in the margin*, was always drawn until lately under the head of "Civil Examination Committee." It is now debited to the department of Native Public Instruction. The Honourable the Governor in Council will therefore best judge what portion of it may be considered as a disbursement on account of the instruction of the junior civil servants, and such portion, added to the allowance granted for moonshees to writers, will make up the whole regular monthly expense, at which it is afforded under this presidency.

9. With the view of avoiding the trouble of looking over voluminous public records, I have thus fully replied to the queries of the secretary to the Supreme Government, by embodying in the letter the several orders of this Government and the Court, instead of merely referring to them.

10. In conclusion, I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the young civil servants on first arriving in this country, appear, in most instances, unconscious of the ordeal they are required to pass, and in order to remove so serious an evil, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of presenting each writer on his nomination in England, with a copy of the rules for examination, in order that in the course of his preparatory studies in England, and during the voyage to this country, he may allot a due proportion of attention to the acquirement of the languages of the presidency to which he belongs.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Jervis,*
Secy Civil Examn Committee.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1828.

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* Secretary	*Rs.*	800
Persian Moonshees		200
Hindoostanee ditto		100
Mahratta Shastree		100
Guzzerattee ditto		100
English writer		60
Peon		6
Ditto		6
	Rs.	1,372

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
1. Indispensible qualification for official employment.	Hindoostanee	- - 1. Translations *vivâ voce* and without premeditation, into English, from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions. 2. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English, of a tale, or similar kind of narratory style, and of a letter or petition, or section of a Government Regulation. 3. Translations *vivâ voce* from English of a dialogue, or of questions and answers proposed by the Examiners. 4. Conversation, implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common Commercial, Revenue and Judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying. 5. A knowledge of the grammatical rules and principles to be shown by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any questions on the subject that may be proposed by the examiners.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, and written Taleck; and the books to be read such as the Uklage, Hindee Bagho Buhar, Khind Afroj and Tota Kuhanee.
2. Qualification for promotion to the second step in any line.	- - Mahratta or Guzzeratee.	- - The five points noticed above.	- - -	- - The characters required to be known at this examination are the Balbodh, both for Mahratta and Guzzeratee; and also the Moree and Guzzeratee running-hand. The books, such as the Singhasun, Butteeshee, Punchopakhyan and Æsop's Fables.
	Hindoostanee	- - - - - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and the Shikustu; and the books, besides those already enumerated, to be such as the works of Suoda or Meer Tukee.
	Mahratta -	- - - - - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh and Moree, and the books such as those above specified and Pandow Pratap, and Tookaba Che Ubhang.
3. Distinction of high proficiency.	Guzzeratee -	- - An examination in the five points above noticed to be passed according to the judgment of the Committee in a superior style.	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters required to be known in this examination are Balbodh, and the Guzzeratee running-hand; and the books such as the Punchopakyhan, Bharutta, &c.
	Sanscrit -	- - - - - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The books to be read at this examination such as the Puncha Tuntra, Hittopudesh, &c.
	Persian -	- - - - - -	- - Rupees 800, and a certificate from the Committee.	- - The characters to be known at this examination are the printed Nushk, the written Taleck and Shikustu; and the books such as the Anwari, Sohili, Goolistan, Uyar, Danish, &c.

DEGREES OF MERIT.	LANGUAGES.	POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.	PRIZES.	REMARKS.
4. Distinction of extraordinary proficiency.	- - Mahratta, Guzzeratee, Sanscrit and Persian.	- - Making ready and correct translations from any book (poetry included) in the language in which the gentleman is examined; holding conversations in such language with any person, and with such degree of facility as the Committee may, with reference to the particular language, deem satisfactory; and generally displaying, under any test which it may occur to the Committee to propose, an extensive, accurate and intimate knowledge of the language.	- - Rupees 1,600, and a degree of honour under the signature of the Honourable the Governor.	
5. Proficiency in Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Sanscrit and Arabic.	- - The Sanscrit and Arabic languages generally, and the explanation of books on Hindoo and Mohammedan laws.	- - Rupees 3,000, a medal, and a prize of Oriental books.	

The examination in the four first degrees are open only to writers, that in the fifth to every civil servant.

No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student, who, after receiving a certificate of "high proficiency," may become entitled to a degree of honour for "extraordinary proficiency," shall obtain the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.

The prizes will be granted for examination at the Presidency alone, and the Hindoostanee examination will be confined to the same place, but the examination in the languages which entitle a gentleman to his second step may, for the present, be allowed to take place at out-stations.

The examination will be held on the 10th of January, 10th of May and 10th of October each year, and at no other period.

The candidates for examination to give one month's notice to the Secretary of the Committee, specifying the degree of merit for which they present themselves, and the Secretary will duly inform them of the place and hour of the Committee's meeting.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle,
1 September 1826.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Acts Secy to Govt.

LIST OF BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS.

o.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.			No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.		
		Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee.			Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzzerattee.
1.	2 April 1817	11 Jan. 1822			22.	7 June 1820	2 Nov. 1820		
2.	17 May —	not passed.			23.	20 May 1821	not passed.		
3.	30 May —	unknown.			24.	7 June 1820	19 May 1821		
4.	30 May —	10 Jan. 1822			25.	7 June —	11 Sept. —		
5.	30 May —	not passed.			26.	30 Apr. —	11 Sept. —		
6.	11 May —	- - -			27.	7 June —	13 May 1822		
7.	13 May —	10 May 1823			28.	17 Apr. 1821	11 Sept. 1821		
8.	13 May —	18 Jan. 1823			29.	20 May 1821	13 May 1822		
9.	11 May 1818	11 Jan. 1822			30.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
0.	10 Feb. 1819	13 May —			31.	17 Apr. —	13 Aug. —		
1.	5 May —	not passed.			32.	10 May —	13 Aug. —		
2.	10 Feb. —	15 May 1824			33.	17 Apr. —	10 Sept. —		
3.	1 June —	10 Jan. 1822			34.	9 June —	11 Sept. 1821		
4.	1 June —	11 Sept. 1821			35.	10 June —	13 Aug. 1822		
5.	29 May —	4 Jan. —			36.	31 Oct. —	13 May —		
6.	29 May —	not passed.			37.	31 Oct. —	13 Aug. —		
7.	24 Mar. —	2 Dec. 1820			38.	10 June —	13 May —		
8.	12 Mar. —	2 Nov. —			39.	10 June —	13 May —		
9.	24 Mar. —	not passed			40.	10 June —	13 May —		
0.	30 Apr. 1820	11 Sept. 1821			41.	10 June —	13 May —		
1.	12 May —	11 Sept. —			42.	10 June —	10 Sept. —		

(continued)

No.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Languages which passed.		
		Hindoostanee.	Mahratta.	Guzzeratee.
43.	10 June 1821	10 Sept. 1822		
44.	28 Jan. 1822	10 Sept. —		
45.	27 Apr. —	10 Sept. —		
46.	17 May —	13 Aug. —		
47.	17 May —	18 Jan. 1823		
48.	27 Nov. —	13 May —	18 Oct. 1826	
49.	15 Aug. —	18 Jan. —		
50.	11 June —	10 Sept. 1822	20 Oct. 1825	
51.	11 June —	18 Jan. 1823		
52.	11 June —	18 Jan. —	- - -	20 May 1826
53.	11 June —	18 Jan. —		
54.	11 June —	21 Oct. —		
55.	15 Aug. —	18 Jan. —	16 Mar. 1826	
56.	17 May —	18 Jan. —	1 July —	
57.	4 Nov. —	18 Jan. —	18 Feb. —	
58.	11 June —	12 Jan. 1824		
59.	11 June —	13 May 1823		
60.	10 June —	18 Jan. —		
61.	11 June —	21 Oct. —		
62.	10 June —	18 Jan. —		
63.	25 May 1823	21 Oct. —	13 Oct. 1827	
64.	25 May —	21 Oct. —		
65.	4 Nov. 1822	21 Oct. —		
66.	26 May 1823	21 Oct. —		
67.	12 Mar. —	21 Oct. —		
68.	22 Nov. 1822	21 Oct. —		
69.	12 Mar. 1823	12 Jan. 1824	29 Aug. 1826	
70.	6 July —	12 Jan. —	1 July —	
71.	27 Oct. —	12 Jan. —	1 July —	
72.	8 June 1824	1 Sept. —	20 Oct. 1825	
73.	1 Feb. —	13 Jan. 1825		
74.	10 May —	13 Jan. —		
75.	25 Jan. —	13 Jan. —		
76.	7 June —	7 Sept. 1824	18 Feb. 1826	
77.	7 June 1824	7 Sep. 1824		
78.	7 June —	9 Sep. 1825		
79.	23 May 1825	17 Jan. 1826		
80.	29 Sep. 1824	16 May 1825		
81.	30 May 1825	17 Jan. 1826		
82.	10 Oct. —	17 Jan. —	15 Jan. 1827	
83.	6 June —	17 Jan. —		
84.	10 Oct. —	15 May —		
85.	6 June —	9 Sep. 1825		
86.	10 Oct. —	26 Jan. 1827		
87.	29 Apr. 1826	26 Jan. —		
88.	12 Dec. 1825	15 Jan. —		
89.	29 Apr. 1826	26 Jan. —		
90.	12 Dec. 1825	15 May 1826		
91.	19 May 1826	26 Jan. 1827		
92.	28 Oct. —	13 Oct. —		
93.	23 Jan. 1827	13 Oct. —		
94.	1 Apr. —	11 May —		
95.	1 Apr. —	13 Oct. —		
96.	1 Apr. —	13 Oct. —		
97.	12 June —	not passed.		
98.	12 June —			
99.	26 Oct. —			
100.	26 Oct. —			
101.	26 Oct. —			
102.	26 Oct. —			
103.	12 Feb. 1828			
104.	5 Apr. —			
105.	24 May —			
106.	1 June —			
107.	1 June —			
108.	1 June —			
109.	5 June —			

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

(31.) *Bombay* Regulations;
11 July 1828.

(31.)—BOMBAY REGULATIONS, dated 11th July 1828.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following Regulations relating to the junior members of the Bombay civil service, are published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council:

1. The superintendant of marine will give instructions, that any writers who may be passengers on board a vessel arrived from England, be directed to report themselves to the chief secretary, who, if they have not friends to live with, will take care to provide them with houses or tents, and respectable servants. All expenses incurred in the fulfilment of the foregoing orders, to be recovered by the civil paymaster, on the secretary's certificate of the amount, from the salary of the writers, by monthly deductions not exceeding one-fourth of their salary, till the total sum be refunded to Government.

2. The rules for examination which are annexed to these Regulations remain in force.

3. Writers immediately after their arrival will be directed to wait upon the secretary of the Civil Examination Committee, who will supply them with copies of the orders of Government regarding the plan of pursuing their studies in the native languages; and he will provide them with proper moonshees while they remain at Bombay, permission however, to remain at the Presidency will be granted to those writers only who are prepared to offer themselves for examination within four months of their landing.

4. In case no intimation of such intention is made known, or on candidates for examination failing to pass, they will be sent to reside in the interior at such place as the Honourable the Governor in Council may think proper to direct.

5. All writers who remain at the Presidency, are to be under the specific authority and control of the chief secretary of Government, and when removed to the interior, that authority will be transferred to the collector of the station to which they proceed, who shall employ them as supernumerary assistants in such mode as to promote, not to interrupt, their studies; and in cases where the collector reports that they have been useful in aiding him in the execution of his duties, they shall be deemed entitled to 100 rupees extra per month; but this will not be given, except when the work done extra to their studies, is specially reported, and judged to entitle them to the liberal consideration of Government, and only for the term at the end of which they shall have passed the examination. The extra duty of supernumerary assistants is not to be included in calculating the period alluded to in the 12th rule.

(31.) Bombay Regulations, 11 July 1828.

6. As there is no college at this presidency the Honourable the Governor in Council deems it requisite to supply, as far as possible, the restrictions imposed by such an institution over the conduct and character of young civil servants before they pass their examination, by the strict and vigilant superintendence of himself and of those public officers under whom they may be placed; and as he considers that much, not only of their own happiness and respectability, but of the interest and reputation of the service to which they belong, must depend upon their early habits and acquirements, the chief secretary, under whose authority they are placed at the presidency, and the officers in the interior, must deem the strict superintendence over these young public servants, one of the most important of their duties. They will be specially instructed as to the degree of check and control they are to exercise over them; but they are hereby required to make quarterly reports to the Honourable the Governor in Council, of the general conduct and attention to the study of the native languages, of those placed under their orders; and Government will expect this duty to be most punctually and rigidly performed.

7. The chief secretary will report to Government, one month previous to the periodical sitting of the Examination Committee, the names of the junior civil servants who call for an examination; when leave will be granted to them to attend the committee appointed for that purpose.

8. The regulation to be hereafter strictly enforced, which requires that each young civilian should pass a second examination in either the Mahratta or Guzzerattee languages, before he become entitled to promotion to the second step in any department of the service.

9. The junior civil servants shall make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government, as connected with the management of the revenues, and the administration of justice. For this purpose books will be furnished to them at the public expense.

10. The Honourable the Governor in Council will direct the publication of a half-yearly report, to be furnished by the secretary to the Civil Examination Committee, of the names of junior civil servants under instruction, stating the dates of their respective arrivals in the country, and the result of their several examinations, including the unsuccessful as well as those that are successful. The report shall also specify any honorary distinction the students may have received from the College at Hertford, or other public institution, for their literary attainments before leaving England.

11. In the event of the first examination in Hindoostanee, which entitles a junior civil servant to hold public employment, not being passed within 12 months, and the second examination within two years and a half from the date of his arrival in the country, the report will specify whether this failure occurs from sickness or any other unavoidable cause.

12. Every civil servant who has passed examination, shall be nominated to the Revenue line, with which he must have actually done duty for two years before he is eligible to any other department.

13. The following rules are only to be deemed applicable to civil servants under eight years standing, and to all who may hereafter enter this branch of the service.

14. No civil servant shall be eligible to the station of any of the secretaries to Government, to that of register of the Sudder Adawlut, nor to the office of collector or zillah judge, that has not served four years in the provinces.

15. No person to be eligible to be judge of the Sudder Adawlut Court who has not served two years in a provincial or zillah court, or as a collector.

16. The above rules are expected to stimulate those to whom they apply to exertion, and they provide as far as is possible, against the public service suffering from inefficiency or inexperience. They relate, however, only to qualifications; and it is important to add, that no qualifications however great, no service however long, will be considered to justify Government in advancing an individual who is indolent in the execution of his public duties, or marked by habits of dissipation and extravagance; far less will it ever promote any civil servant who is deficient in kindness of heart to the natives under his orders and control, or who does not treat with due consideration and respect their prejudices, customs and religion. The sentiments of the Honourable the Governor in Council upon this latter subject, are embodied in the notes of instructions of Major-general Sir John Malcolm to his assistants, dated 28th June 1821. These instructions have been already circulated to the civil officers of this establishment, and a copy of them is directed to be given to every writer, as containing the principles that should guide his intercourse with the natives of India.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *T. G. Gardiner,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1828.

(32.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 27th December 1828.

(32.) Minute of Governor-general; 27 December 1828.

In the despatch of the Honourable Court, dated 19th December 1827, in reference to the College at Fort William, the following decision is given in the 23d paragraph upon the question of maintaining that institution:

Para. 23. "Upon the whole we find ourselves compelled to convey to you our opinion, that the disadvantages above enumerated more than counterbalance the benefits of the Calcutta College; and that it is expedient to take measures for the discontinuance of that institution. We are unwilling however to issue peremptory orders for this purpose, without having the fullest information which you may have been able to collect, on a question to which we attach so much consequence.

24. "We therefore authorize you, if you shall see sufficient reason for differing from the conclusion to which we have arrived, to suspend the execution of our directions during a further reference to us of such facts or arguments as may not already have been stated in the former correspondence on the subject; but if on consideration your opinion should coincide with ours, we wish that the measure should be carried into effect without delay."

It is with great satisfaction of mind that, after the most deliberate consideration of all the information and facts belonging to this question, I have come to the decided conviction, that we should avail ourselves of the sanction allowed by the Honourable Court, to suspend their order for the abolition of the College; indeed a different conclusion would have cost me a greater sacrifice of feeling than almost any act which I could be called upon to perform. All my old prepossessions were strongly in favour of this institution, and these were not derived from the admiration which I then entertained for its illustrious founder, but from the more solid proofs of success evinced in the decided superiority over their fellows, of those writers of the Madras presidency who had been educated in the College: and with this superiority of acquirement was also combined a high and elevated tone of feeling, and great zeal in the public service, qualities of more importance perhaps to the welfare as well as character of our administration, than even a knowledge of the languages.

There is another feeling connected with this subject that operates forcibly upon me. In every part of the civilized world education and institutions for the advancement of knowledge and science are the boast of the present day: even in Calcutta itself we have a Hindoo College consisting of several hundred students, and among them many whose acquirements in European science are truly astonishing. There is also a Mahomedan College, numerously composed, the youth of which are equally remarkable for their diligent and successful pursuit of Eastern literature, Mahomedan law, anatomy (a new and important study), and other arts and sciences, as well as for their exemplary conduct. Is it fitting and decorous, that it shall appear to this enlightened society, that the English youth alone are incapable of education? that such is the idleness and extravagance of this selected class, that even under the very eye of the Government, the College has been found to be useless, and the hopes of instruction fruitless? Such must be the inference from the discontinuance of the College. But for myself, I cannot subscribe to the necessity of a conclusion so humiliating and so derogatory from the character and credit of our administration.

The Honourable Court have, in my opinion, expressed a well-founded apprehension, that the discipline of the College has fallen short of what it ought to have been. I have taken great pains to make myself acquainted with the working of this machine, and I do not hesitate to say, that want of discipline, and insubordination, appear to me to be the sole cause of the failure of the institution, if it can be said to have failed, which I very much doubt.

In agreeing with the Honourable Court in this opinion, I do still more strongly in another, so justly described in the last paragraph of their despatch: "Upon the whole, our opinion is, that you have the grand instruments of reform, the means of influencing the minds of those whom you are to employ, in your own hands, and that they consist of the power which you possess of appointing or not appointing to the emoluments of office;" (and then stating how this check will operate in preventing idleness and extravagance in the young, and pecuniary embarrassments in the service generally, they add), "nor can we doubt, far less despair, that these natural, appropriate and powerful remedies, judiciously and undeviatingly applied, will be attended with the happy consequences which it is our object to secure."

It certainly cannot but appear utterly absurd and ludicrous to a military man like myself, accustomed to the facility with which great bodies of men are kept in perfect subordination, to observe the almost admitted fact, that for 25 years a few writers have held at naught all the authority of the Supreme Government, and have rendered unavailing all its efforts to accomplish this desired object. In the military service of the Company no such difficulties occur. Military law is as effectual here as elsewhere. For the control of the civil servants, the same powers are not exactly available, and those that do exist, are in many respects unsuitable and ineffectual. When there is a great command of credit and of money, the suspension from pay and allowances, so far from being of any advantage, only produces the greater ultimate evil of increased embarrassment: of the same nature, as to any immediate effect, is the threat of non-employment. Every writer knows that sooner or later he must be in possession of a good appointment, the salary of which he flatters himself will make good the losses of present idleness and dissipation. It is a curious fact, that however glaring the imbecility, the idleness, the profligacy or the want of principle, there is not an instance of expulsion from the College since its first establishment: and well therefore has it been said by the Court, that the controlling authorities have not done all that they might have done for the enforcement of order and discipline; and with the same truth might it have been added, that there was too much reason to apprehend that the good of the service had been made to give way to considerations of personal interest. The most powerful of all remedies is suspension from the service, and indispensable as the enforcement of it seems to be in cases of incorrigible idleness and disobedience of orders, still for youthful follies, and particularly in the commencement of a career, no Government would willingly resort to so severe a sentence. But notwithstanding all this, I am at a loss, with the Court, to comprehend the inadequacy, hitherto experienced, of the immense means of reward and punishment at the command of Government, coupled with a further check, for immediate effect more useful than any other, of instant removal from the capital, and more particularly also if the

Appendix (L.)

(32.) Minute of Governor-general; 27 December 1828.

personal influence of the head of the Government, which he must always have so many indirect ways of evincing, is actively and cordially interposed. I am aware that this opinion somewhat arraigns, too presumptuously perhaps, the conduct upon this point of preceding Governments. But it was their lot, for the most part, to have their whole time engrossed by a continued succession of great and important transactions, as well of foreign policy as of actual war. It is our happier fortune to be enabled to devote our whole attention to the civil administration. That the system requires improvement, that it fails in producing those benefits to the people to the extent which the anxious desire of all the authorities, both here and in England, has ever had in view, no one can deny; but the agency has perhaps been still more inefficient than the system itself; and as there is no escape from ignorance and incapacity, where all places and appointments are a monopoly in the hands of a privileged few, it does become a most serious duty on the part of the State to render as complete as possible, the capacity for Government of those to whom for so many years the destinies of this great empire must be committed.

Before I proceed to state the very few alterations which I think necessary to give to the present institution (for it is not regulations and fine words and speeches, but rather the practical execution with mildness and firmness of those already existing, which is really wanting), I will take the liberty of adverting shortly to the only alternative left to us in India, if the College is to be discontinued—a Mofussil education. It is admitted by all that the College presents a facility for the acquisition of languages in its able professors and moonshees, which is unattainable out of Calcutta. In the country, also, are wanting those excitements to fame and distinction, which emulation alone can generate. There may indeed be less extravagance in the country, though it by no means appears clear, and the contrary is distinctly asserted, that the embarrassments of the civil service were quite as great before as since the establishment of the College. The same credit derived from the certain anticipation of great station with high salary, and the means of patronage, will produce the same effect both in town and country. Where the disposition exists, money will always be had, with this difference, that in Calcutta the creditor is an European respectable agent, receiving 10 per cent. interest, added to the charge of life insurance; while in the other he is a Native, if a mere lender of money, taking 24 per cent. interest, and if a speculator on the future distress and favour of his debtor, a still more ruinous connexion. That there will be more idleness in the Mofussil I verily believe. To my judgment the distinction between Calcutta and the Mofussil is very much the same as in England exists between school and home education, with the advantage in favour of the latter of parental interest instead either of no protection at all, or of that of a perfect stranger, who can have no interest in the welfare of the young man; and if his habits happen to be irregular, will probably feel him to be a sort of incubus imposed upon him, and will treat him with neglect and dislike. I am disposed also to place little reliance upon examinations of proficiency made elsewhere than in the College itself. I attach also much importance to commencement of residence in Calcutta. I admit that there is a chance of evil; but the evil, great as it may be, may, in my opinion, be averted, while the good cannot otherwise be attained. The high offices of Government and of the law are necessarily filled by men of the first abilities and integrity; society receives its tone from them, and practically it is highly useful that the young men just from school, with no formed ideas upon public conduct, should receive their first impressions from the high-minded sentiments which I sincerely believe very generally to prevail. There is also this further advantage, that by the character developed at the College, the Government is enabled to gain the only certain knowledge of the real qualifications of all its younger servants. I will merely add further, that to my mind the idea of a Mofussil education is so unsatisfactory, that if the College at Calcutta is to cease, I cannot but think it would be infinitely better to accomplish the object in England by rendering a knowledge of specified languages an indispensable condition to eligibility for a writership. There can be no reason why as great perfection in the languages of Hindostan should be more unattainable in London, than those of Europe are found to be to the Hindoo and Mahomedan youth in Calcutta; the same stimulus alone is wanting. In Calcutta, with the natives, office follows qualification; in England, with the writer, it precedes it: herein consists the whole secret of failure and success.

I see nothing in the different systems pursued at Madras and Bombay which seems to entitle them to any preference to that of Bengal. Annexed to this Minute is a Memorandum marked (A), describing the different plans and their effects pursued at the three presidencies. The following extract from a Minute of Mr. Lushington, dated the 7th of January 1828, seems to demonstrate an almost complete neglect of the Persian language, considered both at Hertford and in Calcutta to be so necessary an attainment: "I hear with regret and surprise that the whole number of the civil service who aspire to any knowledge whatever of the Persian language, does not exceed nine. It will afford me sincere pleasure to find that I am misinformed in this calculation; but I fear that the deteriorated state of the service in this respect is to be found in the regulations of the College, which almost proscribe the study of that language, thus paralyzing and rendering abortive all the anxious pains and expense so properly bestowed upon it at Hertford College."

I have now to beg the attention of Council to the Paper marked (B), which shows the average expense of the education of each writer, during the last three years, to be 6,621 rupees, or 660 *l.* per annum; to which must be added a further charge (since most properly discontinued) of 4,000 rupees, or 400 *l.*, to each writer for outfit, repayable by retrenchment of the excess of allowances above 500 rupees per mensem. This debt is without interest. It must also be recollected that this charge of 660 *l.* for education in

India follows no inconsiderable expense under the same head in England. The sum above stated, even for a single year, forms no small amount, as compared with the cost of instruction elsewhere; but when, from mere idleness, the public finance is to bear this load for an indefinite period, although the time fixed by the rules of the College as sufficient for the acquisition of two languages, is eight months, the abuse must be universally admitted to be intolerable. It will scarcely be credited that young men so paid, and so idle, have been permitted heretofore to remain in College a dead weight upon the country, four, five, six and seven years before they chose to qualify themselves. This term has been since abridged; but even now there are many who have been in the College for one and two years without passing in any language.

I bring forward this view of the case in order to justify my recommendation to the Honourable Court, that those writers who shall abuse this unexampled liberality and indulgence, or shall be incorrigibly disobedient, idle and extravagant, shall, after a sufficient trial and suitable admonition, be suspended from the service and sent to England. It might still be better, if the young man so conducting himself could have the option of being transferred to the military service, in which a stricter discipline might rescue him from ruin, and might save his family from pain and disappointment, while to his patron perhaps the power of replacing him might fairly be granted. I am quite satisfied of the necessity of much more power than as yet the Government have thought itself justified in exercising. Every day we see instances of young men who remain for weeks in Calcutta after their order of departure; who, when rusticated, leave their stations without permission, and continue as inattentive to their studies as before.

In the army this disregard of authority would in the first instance expose the delinquent to arrest, and a perseverance in the same course to dismissal from the service; these irregularities require to be checked by a more active and direct control, and this may be obtained by placing all the writers, whether stationed in or out of Calcutta, until they have qualified themselves, under the sole superintendence of a single officer, and by bringing more into play the personal authority of the Governor-general. The only alteration of any importance therefore which I have to propose is, that the secretary to the College Council shall be vested with the immediate control and superintendence of the conduct of the students, whether stationed in College or in the Mofussil; that he be authorized to enforce, upon his sole authority, all statutes and standing orders; that he have the power of communicating with all public officers, and that all instances of disobedience or irregularity be immediately reported through the College Council for the orders of the Visitor.

There are some minor regulations respecting the discipline of the College, which will be better introduced when the report upon the same subject, required some time since from the College Council, shall be received. It may be submitted as a question to the College Council, whether the conditions of qualification are not placed at too high a standard, and the examination uselessly severe. For the great mass of students just so much knowledge as will enable them to do the common business of their office, is all that is requisite, and the sooner they can be engaged in practical business the better. Encouragement might at the same time be properly held out to those who aspired to greater distinction in Oriental literature, and whose talents and good conduct left no doubt of their intentions: to these a prolonged residence in Calcutta might be safely and advantageously permitted. Immediate removal to the country, upon the very first appearance of idleness and expensive habits, should be more strictly enforced. It may also be considered, whether out of Calcutta it may not be possible to establish some better kind of surveillance over those who may be rusticated: I should propose that it shall be a standing regulation of the Government, that every writer, without exception, after having passed the College, shall remain three years with a collector or commissioner, that he may make himself acquainted with the real business of the country, and with the manners and character of the population.

The Court, in the same despatch, paragraph 20, have observed, "It is your duty to make real unfitness an invariable ground of expulsion from office, and as there is no species of unfitness, the consequences of which are more to be apprehended than that of pecuniary obligation and dependence, there is none which you will be less excusable in treating with undue indulgence."

An occasion seems to offer which requires an application of the preceding orders. In paragraph 11 of Mr. Stirling's Minute, he states that there are three or four writers whose disposition to extravagance has never been surpassed, and who, whether the College of Fort William had existed or not, would equally have contrived to plunge themselves irretrievably in debt. Under the preceding orders of the Court we are debarred, and very properly so, from ever employing individuals so circumstanced; but without employment it is impossible for them to pay their debts. In short they are, and must ever remain, excluded from the service. If the Court's orders are to be acted upon, one of two things must be done; either the individuals must be informed that they cannot be employed until their debts are paid, and they must take their own measures for effecting the object, or their names must be sent to the Court, who may inform their friends and parents of the disqualification under which they labour, and of its consequences. This is a dilemma which I beg the members of Council to take into their consideration.

December 27, 1828. (signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

(32.) Minute of Governor-general; 27 December 1828.

MEMORANDUM (A), referred to in the Governor-general's Minute on the College of *Fort William.*

THE chief Particulars in which the Establishments of *Madras* and *Bombay*, for the instructing of the Junior Members of the Civil Service, agree or differ from that of *Bengal.*

THE College of Madras, like that of Calcutta, is superintended by a Board, consisting of three members, but there are no professors, public examiners, or secretary, the examiner's duty being performed, by the members of the Board of Superintendence, assisted by the translators of Government. The salary of the students in general is less, as well as the expense for house-rent, than in Bengal. The progress of the students at Madras does not appear to be so rapid as it is in Bengal. At the former presidency, since the year 1820, not so much as an eighth part of the students passed in two languages in the course of a twelvemonth, and at the latter more than one-third in the same space of time. There are two public examinations, and two private ones, yearly, in the Madras establishment. In the Calcutta College there is a general examination every two months, and an intermediate one at any time when the professor of any language recommends it for an individual as likely to pass in that language.

At Madras each student is required to select and study one of five languages; in Calcutta he must study two, Persian necessarily, and either Bengalee or Hindoo.

At Madras the junior civil servants are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government relating to the revenues and administration of justice, books for the purpose being furnished them at the public expense. This is not required in Bengal.

At Madras it is optional to study at the Presidency, or under a civil servant in the interior; but in the latter case the students must attend the Presidency examinations. At Madras, on admission into College, the salary of each writer is fixed at 175 rupees, and increased progressively, at the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence to 260, and 360 rupees, the first of their advances being made for particular progress in one language, and the second for proficiency in two languages; both may be granted at any time within three years after the admission of the student into College. The junior servants receive in addition to the above sums that of 50 rupees per mensem for house-rent. At Madras, a student qualified in one language can be appointed to such subordinate situations as the Governor in Council may think proper, and those qualified in two languages to such offices as the law permits them to hold. No student to remain longer in College than two years, or until the examination immediately following the expiration of that period. A reward of 3,500 rupees is granted to any student who within a period not exceeding three years shall have acquired a thorough knowledge (something probably like that which in Bengal entitles a student to a degree of honour) of one or more of the languages, studied under the sanction of the Board, shall have obtained the highest rate of allowance for proficiency in two languages, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, and shall be recommended to Government as distinguished for general propriety of conduct whilst in College. At Madras the punishment for neglect of study for two years appears to be rustication, as at this presidency. Head native masters for teaching English and other languages at Madras, and any number of natives not receiving pay, may be admitted to study at the College, for the purposes of general education and obtaining employment. There are likewise at the establishment of that presidency different classes of native law students.

BOMBAY.

The writers for Bombay, on their reaching that presidency, and in the event of their not having friends to live with, are provided with houses or tents, and servants, by the chief secretary of Government, the expense so incurred being recovered by deductions from their salary. The secretary of the Civil Examination Committee supplies them with copies of the orders of Government respecting their studies, and provides them with moonshees, and they are permitted to reside at the presidency, on condition only of presenting themselves for examination within four months after their landing. Failing to do so, and to pass the examination, they are sent into such part of the interior as the Governor in Council may direct. The officers under whom they are placed are called upon to furnish quarterly reports as to their attention to study and general conduct. The students, as at Madras, are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government relating to the revenues and the administration of justice. The first examination in Hindoostanee to be passed, at latest, at the end of a twelvemonth, and the second in Mahratta or Guzzerattee, at latest at the end of two years and a half. At Bombay, as at Madras, there are no professors nor public examiners, but there is a Committee of Examination, the junior member of which is secretary, with an establishment of moonshees, competent to teach the different languages of that presidency. A student who has passed in Hindoostanee alone may be appointed to a subordinate situation, and afterwards to a superior one, on passing in the Mahratta or Guzzerattee language. The prizes granted for certain degrees of proficiency are much the same as in similar cases are conferred in Bengal; but it appears by the papers now laid before the Governor-general that no person has hitherto presented himself as a candidate for those prizes.

Two hundred and fifteen students have been admitted into the College of Fort William since June 1820, 42 into the Madras establishment, and 96 into that of Bombay, within the same period. There does not appear to be any good grounds for supposing that the examination, in any two of the Oriental languages taught at the different presidencies, is more difficult at either of the other two than it is in Calcutta; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the opposite of this is nearly the fact: and yet even in the neglected state of the College of Fort William, 86 students, or more than one-third of the above number of 215, were reported qualified for the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages in less than a twelvemonth. At Madras there were only five out of 42, or less than an eighth part, declared similarly qualified in an equal portion of time; and at Bombay, where the examination is believed to be much easier than it is at Madras, the progress towards the second degree of qualification appears to be much slower than at the last-named presidency. In this degree, or in a knowledge of Mahratta and Guzzerattee, it seems that only 13 of 96 students have passed in eight years; that a year is commonly allowed to acquire Hindoostanee, and two years and a half this language and one of those above mentioned. The system of employing the Madras and Bombay students in subordinate situations, after they have passed in one language, is different from that of Bengal, and this renders it difficult to form an exact comparison between the expenses of the three establishments. If the students of the former establishment, requiring two years, for instance, to qualify themselves in two languages, had the same salaries as those of Bengal, it is evident that the expense attending the instruction of each must be rather between 7,000 and 8,000, than between 3,000 and 4,000 rupees.

MEMORANDUM (B), referred to in the Governor-general's Minute on the College of *Fort William.*

MEMORANDUM, showing the Average Expense of the Education of each Writer during the last three Years:

In the year 1825–26, the expenses of the College of Fort William, exclusive of the salaries of the students, amounted to - -	*Rs.* 1,36,497	13	5
In 1826–27 - - - - - - - - - - -	1,26,500	9	1
In 1827–28 - - - - - - - - - - -	1,39,636	10	7
Rent of the Writers'-buildings for two years, at 140 rupees for each of 19 sets of the rooms in them - - - - - - -	95,760	–	–
Salary of 114 students for three years, at 300 rupees per month - -	2,56,470	–	–
	Rs. 7,54,865	1	1

And this sum divided by 114, the number of writers in three years, will give an average expense for each writer of 6,621 rupees.

(33.) Minute of Sir C. T. Metcalfe; 28 December 1828.

(33.)—MINUTE of Sir *C. T. Metcalfe* (General Department), 28th December 1828.

I WISH that I could signify my concurrence in the intention of the Governor-general to maintain the College of Fort William, for all my predilections are in favour of that institution.

But as I have been compelled by the result of my observations, during many years, to come to the conclusion, that the College is both useless and mischievous, I am bound in duty to say that I should prefer its abolition.

It is useless, in my opinion, because more useful knowledge than what is taught at the institution, might be acquired in public employment at any station in the country.

It appears to me to be mischievous, because it collects young men together; and by the force of example, and fear of reproach, promotes generally habits of extravagance, from which many would escape if left to follow their natural inclinations, or to practise the prudence which, away from baneful influence, good sense would dictate to them.

I see little, I must confess, in the state of society in Calcutta, that can make it desirable to congregate young men in this place. The general ways of this society promote idleness, expense and dissipation, and there is very little intercourse, between the young and the old, that can tend to any beneficial purpose.

I cannot recognize, in this institution, much resemblance to the splendid plan of that which the illustrious founder of the College of Fort William proposed to raise, and which promised to be worthy of being classed among the eminent seats of learning that adorn and instruct the world.

Before that design was conceived, young men in the civil service came to India at an earlier age than now, and consequently with an interrupted and unfinished education. The College was to have provided instruction for them in all branches of literature; 12 terms, or three years, were to have formed the period of their studies; a suitable structure was to have been erected at a short distance from Calcutta; the provost, vice provost, professors and students, were to have resided within its walls, and collegiate discipline was to have been established.

This plan was never fully carried into effect, and was finally relinquished, in consequence of orders from home.

But the operations of the College commenced with encouraging success, under the auspices of its virtuous founder; his noble spirit seemed to animate the institution. There was emulation among the students, and they went forth, to undertake their duties in the public service, with high-toned principles and anxious zeal.

I have no doubt that the College, although crippled by subsequent reductions, and totally

Appendix (L.)

(33.) Minute of Sir C. T. *Metcalfe*; 28 December 1828.

devoid of efficient discipline, has been beneficial in producing a more general diffusion of the knowledge requisite for the discharge of public duties, than existed before its foundation.

If I could bring myself to think that its continuance is necessary, in order to maintain the same effect, I should be an advocate for upholding it.

But I am not of that opinion: all the good that is done by the College now, might, I conceive be done without it, by insisting on qualifications which, before its institution, were not declared to be indispensable. At the same time, the evil and the expense which it causes, might be avoided by its abolition.

I should not object to the expense if I thought the continuance of the establishment essential for the qualification of young men for the duties of the civil service; that is, if I supposed that civil servants could not be as well qualified without it, or that it produced good in any other respect. But if, as I conceive, it be neither necessary nor useful, but rather productive of mischief, then the expense must be a waste of the public resources.

According to the practical operation of the College at present, young men, for the civil service, join it on their arrival in India, having previously learned something or nothing in Oriental languages at Haileybury. They enter their names generally for the study of two languages, with a view to obtain the required qualification. The idle neglect their studies, are eventually sent away from College into the interior, and years sometimes pass before they are reported fit to enter on the public service: the better disposed study one language, until they pass the requisite examination, and are reported qualified in that language; then they neglect that language and study another, until reported qualified in that also; then they enter on the public service, and find that what they have been learning at College is not exactly what qualifies them for the public service; and they have to learn and qualify themselves anew. In the meantime the students, whether attentive or consummately idle, have generally, with rare exceptions, incurred debt in consequence of the expensive habits acquired at the College, which debt remains a burthen and embarrassment to them for many years, and perhaps for ever.

It must be admitted, that there would be no security against the extravagance of young men, who might be prone to expense, even if there were no College; but the operating evil of the institution, in this respect, appears to me to be, that it affords encouragement and incitement to extravagance, and actually deters from the exercise of prudence, by the ridicule and contempt which are generally inflicted on that virtue among young men herded together, and too frequently by their elders in society also, among whom it is a common saying, that they do not like to see young men too prudent, and that they would rather see them a little extravagant; encouragement being given by such remarks to a vice, which could not be too strongly reprobated and discouraged, as it is often in its consequences utterly destructive to the principles and integrity of a public servant.

In expressing my opinion that the College ought to be abolished, as being mischievous with respect to the extravagance which it encourages, and the consequent state of debt and embarrassment which it causes throughout the civil service, and as being unnecessary, and therefore useless for that purpose of instruction which it is professedly designed to accomplish, and consequently entailing a waste of the public resources, it is incumbent on me to state what arrangement I would propose to substitute, with a view to the beneficial reception and disposal of young men of the civil service, on their arrival in India.

There should be a suitable mansion to receive them on their landing, and a table kept for their accommodation: there should be a superintending officer, whose duty it should be to reside in the house, and preside at the table, and to exercise a paternal control over the conduct and habits of the young men, and assist them with guidance, advice and instruction, during the short period of their residence under his authority. Their allowances, during this period might be fixed, with reference to the circumstance of their being provided with house and table, and therefore liable to little expense, and might consequently be so moderate as to furnish no temptation to remain in that situation.

The young men immediately after their arrival should be subject to an examination, and those who might be found qualified, by knowledge acquired in Europe, or on their voyage to India, to enter on the public service, should at once be appointed to some employment, with the full allowance attached to it, and sent off by dawk, or by some other conveyance, according to the season, to join their respective stations, and commence their career of public duty. Those not qualified should nevertheless be sent away from Calcutta to quiet stations in the interior, to be strictly under the orders of public officers of approved character, who would take pleasure in advising and instructing young men under their charge, and would assign to them such employment as would most speedily qualify them for the public service, and render them, in the meanwhile, not entirely useless. During this period of tutelage, they should receive allowances merely sufficient for their subsistence, and inferior to those attached to any public office; when reported qualified for the public service, by competent examiners, they should be appointed to offices, with the full allowances of servants in employment, and with a retrospective addition to their former salary, under limitation and regulation, to defray the expense incurred on account of native teachers, as now granted to officers of the army who have passed examinations successfully. The period of service, as giving title to subsequent advancement in rank, station or emolument, should invariably date from the period of qualification; until qualified, they should remain on their inferior allowances, without any promotion, and after a given time, sufficient being allowed, if not then qualified, their cases should be deemed hopeless, and they should be consigned permanently to inferior duties in public offices, where no qualifications in Eastern languages may be required, with the power still of redeeming themselves, on shewing due qualifications; or they should be otherwise disposed of, as might be ordained for useless servants

Although I doubt the practicability of entirely preventing extravagance in every instance, I should still hope, that it might be in a great degree suppressed in the service generally, by systematic discouragement and condemnation on the part of Government. Hitherto the discouragement, however much professed, has never been effectual, because it has been merely nominal, and without any practical operation, but if it were made a part of the duty of superiors to reprove obvious and habitual extravagance, and on failure of reform, to report such misconduct, and if young men in a career of such folly were warned by the Government, that their conduct had attracted notice and excited displeasure, and would be punished if persisted in, and, if the promise were fulfilled, in cases of perverse continuance in the course condemned, it can hardly be supposed that those measures would be entirely devoid of effect

I should not despair of being able to answer any objections that might be advanced against the arrangements which I have suggested, as compared with those which at present exist for the instruction of young civil servants after their arrival in India, but further details are at present uncalled for, and would only be tedious. I have offered my opinion in discharge of what I conceive to be my duty, on a question of so much importance, but without any expectation of affecting the resolution announced by the Governor-general for the continuance of the College

Considering the main question therefore as determined, I have only further to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Governor-general, as to the necessity of establishing a stricter discipline in the College, as well as my assent generally to the arrangements which his Lordship proposes to adopt for that purpose; and especially to the proposition for placing the students under the immediate superintendence and control of one officer, vested with suitable power and authority.

(signed) *C T Metcalfe*

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(34) Minute of *W B Bayley*, Esq 18 March 1829.

(34)—MINUTE by *W B Bayley*, Esq dated 18 March 1829

The receipt from the College Council of their Report, in reply to the orders of Government of the 18th September last, completes the information called for by Government regarding the affairs of that institution and having duly considered both the above document with its enclosures, the former correspondence, and the Minutes of the Right Honourable the Governor-general and Sir C T Metcalfe, I proceed to record the following sentiments and observations on the questions before the Board

I entirely concur with the Governor-general in thinking that the College of Fort William should be maintained under the discretion left to us by the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I should deeply lament the abolition of the College, from the influence of old affections and associations, and still more from the conviction which I entertain, that it has conduced, in an eminent degree, to raise the qualifications and character of the civil service, and has therefore been productive of great advantage to the public interests, and that where it has failed and involved mischief in its operation, the fault is imputable to the College officers, to the Council, and above all to the Visitor and the Government.

I do not deny that at particular periods in the College annals, extravagance, gambling and other baneful vices have prevailed extensively within its walls, but the long continuance of such evils and abuses must be ascribed chiefly to the neglect of those whose duty it was to bring them publicly to notice, and who, having the power to control and correct the mischief, failed to exert it. I am aware also that there have been intervals, and those sometimes of long duration, when the evil example of individuals, unchecked by timely and wholesome restraints, has exercised a most pernicious influence on the general habits and conduct of the students, and involved numbers in the deplorable predicament of inextricable debt and pecuniary embarrassment It must, however, at the same time be borne in mind that instances of immoderate extravagance and deep pecuniary involvement were by no means uncommon among the junior civil servants before the institution of the College, and that for many years past the students have not been so generally regardless of the obligations of prudence and economy as they were in the earlier days of the institution It is of more importance to add that the young men of the present time are by no means addicted to extravagance and dissipation, but, on the contrary, are rather remarkably free, as a body, from those habits of vicious indulgence and ostentatious display in equipages and general style of living, which have too often proved the ruin of their predecessors.

In this state of the institution it appears to me that it must be productive of great, that it may be made the instrument of unmixed, good; and that, to develope fully the advantages which it is calculated to impart, little is wanting but the strict and practical enforcement on the one hand of the threats and warnings, and on the other the realization of the hopes and flattering prospects, which have been so repeatedly held forth by succeeding Visitors without any adequate result, until the era of the present administration Great good has already been effected by the measures of the present Visitor; and I feel persuaded that a perseverance in the same course will effectually prevent gross and serious abuses in future, and soon bring the College to as high a state of discipline and efficiency as an establishment so constituted can reasonably be expected to attain

I beg to record my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Governor-general regarding the inferior and unsatisfactory nature of a Mofussil education as compared with that

(34.) Minute of *W. B. Bayley*, Esq.; 18 March 1829.

that which the College of Fort William affords, and I feel satisfied that if the institution were abolished, the young civil servants would not acquire the requisite knowledge of the languages in thrice the average period which is now consumed in the study of them. There are other, and perhaps higher advantages connected with the existence of the College as a seat of learning, and an instrument for aiding and promoting the great cause of improved education throughout India, to which I do not here particularly advert, as the main point for our present consideration is its effects on the civil service.

Ascribing, as I do, much of the relaxation of discipline and the expensive habits which formerly tarnished the reputation of the institution, to the want of a rule by which it should be declared the positive duty of some one or more of its officers to take official cognizance of, and report upon such cases to the College Council, I am anxious that the point should receive especial consideration on the present occasion.

The above duty must, I think, be considered as properly attaching to the office of the secretary. The professors and examiners I consider to be the best judges of the attention paid by the young men to their studies, their capacity for learning, and the progress which they are making. For the general superintendence of their conduct out of the lecture-room, and more especially for taking cognizance of their style and habits of living and expenditure, I would hold the secretary responsible.

The College Council cannot be expected to detect or inform themselves very accurately of the habits of the young men, and must look for that information to their principal executive officer. The secretary, during the time that I was a member of the College Council, brought to our notice absences from lecture, omission to answer formal notes, and other neglects or irregularities in matters of minor importance. I did not think it necessary or expedient to visit these offences with severity, provided the professors and examiners reported that the individual was getting on in his studies, and I had no reason to suppose that he indulged in habits of thoughtless profusion. If the secretary had reported, what I do not recollect that he ever did, viz., that he had reason to believe any individual student to be a gambler, a spendthrift, or otherwise setting a bad example to his neighbours, and violating the established regulations by his manner of living in the buildings, I, for one, should never have hesitated to solicit from the Visitor his instant dismissal from College.

I anticipate great advantage from the Governor-general's proposed application to the Court of Directors for permission to suspend and send back to England incorrigible students, or to be allowed the option of transferring them to the military department. The late resolution of Government also, by which the scale of allowances to be hereafter granted to certain classes of the civil service, is graduated with reference to the date of their being qualified to enter upon the public service, will, I trust, be productive of no inconsiderable benefit.

The other propositions contained in his Lordship's minute appear to me unobjectionable, excepting that which regards the duties and functions intended to be assigned to the secretary of the College Council. Such a transfer of authority to the hands of their executive officer must render the Council a cypher, and place the gentlemen composing it in rather a painful and embarrassing predicament. I do not think either that so great a change in the long-established system of conducting college affairs is called for by the actual state of the institution, which I believe to be flourishing and satisfactory. In reality, it would be impracticable to convey to the secretary authority to enforce all statutes and standing orders at his sole discretion and responsibility, for the means of coercion must be at all times wanting to him. Fines and impositions are unknown in the institution. The College Council even can only censure, and then report to Government; and I trust it is not proposed that any voice but that of the Governor-general should now, or at any time, pronounce the sentence of removal from college.

Adverting, in conclusion to the minutes recently submitted to Government by the College Council, I beg to record my entire concurrence in the opinions therein expressed; both as regards the actual state of discipline in the College of Fort William, and the practicability of maintaining and improving it by the means which the Right honourable the Visitor has already adopted. In regard to the several suggestions which they have offered, I shall state generally that I concur in the proposal for quarterly examinations, and the substitution in the Persian lectures of the Seri Mutakherim, a work on the modern history of India, for the Goolistan. I think that confinement of students to rooms and impositions would be useless. To give apartments in the buildings to the professors would be a desirable measure; but I fear, cannot be adopted, as it would involve the removal of some of the students to other lodgings. Believing that men of ordinary capacity and industry cannot duly perform the exercises usually given as the test of qualification in two languages in so short a period as eight months, I see no objection to acknowledging a twelvemonth as the admitted period of residence.

I do not think it is desirable to establish any positive rule in regard to the location and appointment of young men when pronounced qualified to enter the public service. I do not for instance consider it to be expedient that all, or nearly all the young men should necessarily be sent to the Western Provinces, or that they should commence their career exclusively in one department of the service.

The first object should be to place them under the protection and guidance of a parent or relative or friend, provided the character of the individual as a man and as a public officer were respectable. In this case I should hold it of little importance whether the district were in the Dooab or in Bengal, whether the officer was employed in the Revenue or the Political or the Judicial department.

If the young man leaving college has no such friend, let him be placed under an officer (in any department of the service and in any part of the country) whose private and public character warrants the expectation that the young man will receive, from his superior, instruction, kindness and encouragement

The great majority of the service will of course look for employment in the Judicial and Revenue departments, and whether the young men on leaving College be appointed assistants to collectors and magistrates as at present, or to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, those commissioners should be vested with authority to employ the assistants in any part of their respective divisions, whether under their own immediate authority or under that of any of the magistrates and collectors, and to remove them from one district to another, with reference to the convenience of the public service

It occurs to me to mention, before I close these few remarks, that some alteration is desirable in the existing mode of delivering medals and other honorary rewards Instead of the publicity and formality which formerly attended the presentation of these testimonials of merit, and which greatly enhanced the value of the distinction by gratifying some of the most laudable feelings of our nature in the manner of conferring it, the prize, whatever it may be, is now, I understand, either given by the secretary of the College Council, if the student chances to be in Calcutta when it is ready for delivery, or, as much more frequently happens, in his absence is sent to his agents I am aware that under the present circumstances of the College it would be scarcely practicable or expedient to revive the plan of annual public meetings, which were discontinued about three years ago, but I take the liberty of suggesting that the medals, &c, as often as awarded, should be conferred by the Visitor himself in the council chamber, the College Council being also present, or in such other mode as his Lordship may prefer

(signed) *W B. Bayley.*

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(35) Letter from Court of Directors to *Bengal* Government 20 July 1830

(35.)—LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, (Public Department) dated 20th July 1830.

2 It is with great pleasure we perceive the promptitude and earnestness with which you took up the important subject treated in our despatch dated the 19th December 1827; and though the papers now communicated to us are not quite so satisfactory as we had hoped, we cannot but approve the spirit in which you have entered upon and conducted the deliberation.

3 We shall first of all advert to your deliberation with respect to the Calcutta College.

4 In our letter of the date above recited, we had declared to you that, upon a review of the evils resulting from a residence in that College, as those evils had by yourselves been brought before us, we had very deliberately come to the conclusion that the benefits derived from such residence were not a compensation for the advantages connected with it, but we still forbore to issue positive instructions for the abolition of the College, and left to you the power of suspending the execution of our orders if you should not regard such a measure as advisable, till the reasons upon which your dissent might be grounded were seen and considered by us.

5 The members of your Government have not been unanimous on the question, but a majority, the Governor-general and Mr Bayley, have concurred in opinion that the College should be maintained. We shall make some observations on the premises from which they state their conclusion to have been drawn, and which have been deemed by them more cogent, certainly, than they have appeared to us

6 In the language both of the Governor-general, and of Mr. Bayley, more particularly of the Governor-general, a supposition appears to be implied not in accordance with the state of the case. The advantages spoken of seem to be those of education generally, and we are not surprised at the strong terms in which, under that conception, the Governor-general expresses the pain he should feel in contemplating the loss of the institution, but the College of Calcutta is not designed for general education, and it would be rating its value infinitely too high to admit any such idea in forming your estimate of it. General education is otherwise provided for, and it is understood to have been previously completed by those who enter the College of Calcutta The institution in question is calculated only for the purpose of imparting such a knowledge of two languages of the country as may qualify young men destined for the civil branch of the public service to hold that intercourse with the natives which the proper discharge of their duties may require.

7. The only real advantage then which can be ascribed to the College is its superiority for teaching the native languages That in an institution where the best teachers are assembled, and emulation is excited, there are advantages we very readily admit, there are however also disadvantages, because young men may excite each other to the acquisition of bad as well as of good habits, and it is by effectual superintendence alone that such results can be averted.

8. We are happy to see that there is no endeavour on the part of any of the members of your Government to palliate the failures which have been witnessed in the progress of the institution, the case is different with the members of the College Council, in whose language there appears an unwillingness to admit that there is any material defect in the College, or that better conduct on the part of the junior servants could be expected under any other mode of instructing or employing them We have with regret arrived at the conclusion that there are no advantages connected with education at the College even under the improved management under which you have judiciously placed it, which can compensate for the evil of assembling together young men destined to administer the government of an empire in

Appendix (L.)

(35.) Letter from Court of Directors to *Bengal* Government; 20 July 1830.

a situation where the cupidity of money-lenders affords to every one of them the means of gratifying every passion, and thus brings into peril the comfort and the independence of their future lives.

9. It is our duty towards our young servants to place them no longer in the midst of temptations which few are able to resist. It is our yet higher duty towards the many millions subjected to our rule, to take all possible care that those by whom they are to be immediately governed shall be persons of the purest and most unsuspected character. We therefore direct that, on the receipt of this letter, you do, without any unnecessary delay, adopt measures for the abolition of the College.

10. With respect to the young men, we desire that they may be immediately attached to such of our more experienced servants as may seem to you to possess the qualifications best calculated to draw forth whatever may be good, and to check whatever may be evil in the dispositions of those committed to their charge.

11. You will require a quarterly report of the progress made by such of the young men in languages, and you will desire to be furnished with observations upon the general conduct and ability of each; you will require the strictest impartiality in these reports, and mark with your severest censure any deviation from it.

12. You will make such arrangements as appear to you to be best, for the examination of the young men.

13. Before you decide upon having any such examination at the Presidency, you will consider whether the conveniences, whatever they may be of that arrangement, may not be more than counterbalanced by the injurious effect upon the young men of even a short residence at Calcutta.

14. We come now to the important question, what is the course to be pursued with those young men, who, after a reasonable time allowed them for the acquisition of the necessary languages, are still found to be unqualified; a question which you have left to our decision.

15. The opinion seems to be generally entertained, that a period of 12 instead of eight months should be allowed for acquiring the necessary knowledge of the native languages. This, therefore, we think it proper to grant. We think that even after this time, a short period, with warning, should still be allowed before the sentence of incapacitation is pronounced. We therefore direct that if among those there is any one whose proficiency cannot be certified at the end of 12 months, he be informed that three months more will be allowed to complete his qualifications, but if at the end of that period he is still incompetent he will be sent to England as unfit for the service.

16. So many obvious objections present themselves to your proposal of allowing to those declared unfit for our civil service the choice of passing into the army, that we have not hesitated to adopt the simple expedient of sending such unqualified individuals back to their friends. Intimation will of course be made in future, to those whom it may concern, that appointment to office in the civil branch of our service will henceforth take effect only after passing a good examination in India.

17. That important part of your letter still remains which relates to the course to be pursued in regard to those individuals who are involved in debt. We are sorry that on this subject it is not possible here to lay down so precise a rule for your conduct. The question is complicated, we cannot name any particular sum, and command that in every case in which the debts of an individual amount to so much, he shall be deemed unfit for employment, because we know that what would be an overwhelming embarrassment to one man would not be so to another. The pressure of debt affords powerful temptation to the abuse of the trusts which you confide to your civil servants, and is always accompanied not only by discredit but by danger. In considering however whether an individual is rendered unfit for trust by the temptations arising out of pecuniary difficulties, the amount of debt is but one part of the consideration, the character of the individual is another.

18. What is to be determined is, whether the trusts which are implied in the offices to which the civil servants are appointed under your Government, can be safely confided to such and such an individual. It is obvious that as much of this question as relates to character must be resolved by you, and can hardly ever be judged of with any approach to certainty here; the decision therefore must necessarily devolve upon you, and we desire and enjoin that whenever a case of pecuniary embarrassment shall occur which may appear to you to render doubtful the fitness of any individual to discharge the trusts belonging to his office, the question do immediately receive your most serious attention, that you endeavour, by all the means in your power, to form an accurate estimate of the character of the individual, and of the probability of receiving from him faithful and efficient services under the obstructions which he has created for himself; and as often as this probability appears to you to be taken away, that you do not hesitate in pronouncing his incapacitation and final exclusion from office.

19. It is undoubtedly our wish that in the exercise of this essentially discretionary power nothing harsh or oppressive should take place; on the contrary, that it should be exerted as tenderly as is compatible with the due attainment of our object. You are however bound in deciding such a question, to consider yourselves charged with a great public duty, in which the interests of millions are concerned, and with a responsibility which will demand the exercise of firmness, no less than of discrimination.

We are, &c.,

(signed) *W. Astell,*
R. Campbell,
&c. &c.

Appendix (L.)

(36.) Letter from *Bengal* Government; 23 February 1830.

(36.)—Extract LETTER from the Governor-general in Council, in the General Department, dated 23d February 1830.

In our letter dated 30th June last, we laid before your Honourable Court the result of our deliberations on the subject of the College of Fort William, consequently upon the receipt of the despatch of your Honourable Court, dated 19th December 1827.

2. We determined to maintain the institution on its then footing, pending a further reference to your Honourable Court. The subject has since been again laid before us by the Civil Finance Committee, who have recommended the abolition of the professorships, and the confinement of the establishment to a secretary and examiners, whereby a present saving of charge to the extent of *Rs.* 46,080 per annum will be effected. On a re-consideration of the subject, with reference to the views explained by the Committee in their report, we resolved in the Territorial Finance department to carry this important saving into effect.

3. Copy of the extract proceedings in the Finance department, containing that part of the Committee's report which referred to the subject, with the resolutions passed thereon, is annexed for the information of your Honourable Court. It will be seen that the arrangements for carrying the reduction into effect, as respects the College of Fort William, were left to be finally completed in this department. Before determining on the principle to be observed in removing so many officers from the establishment, we have thought it necessary to call on the College Council for an opinion, whether the individuals at present holding the professorships reduced, should be the sufferers, or their claim from a length of service and attachment to the institution should be so far considered as to tender to them the option of continuing as examiners: thus considering the body of college officers as one class, to remove the juniors of the whole, and maintain for the latter duty the oldest servants, if inclined and capable to perform it, on the allowances now granted to the examiners. Pending the receipt of a reply from the College Council on this point, we necessarily refrain from enforcing the measure; its execution has however been determined upon, and the arrangement will probably be completed on or before the 1st May next.

(37.) Letter from Civil Finance Committee; 1 October 1829.

Colleges of Fort William and Fort St. George.

(37.)—Extract of a LETTER from the Civil Finance Committee, dated 1st October 1829.

Para. 8. Over the College of Fort William a council presides, composed of gentlemen filling other important situations at the Presidency, who do not receive any additional allowance for officiating in that capacity. The executive officer of the Council, the secretary, carries into effect their orders and those of the Visitor; regulates, under their instructions, the internal details, and keeps the accounts of the institution; he also discharges the duties of librarian; his salary is *Rs.* 800 per mensem. There are also three professors, who respectively teach the Persian and Arabic, the Sanscrit and Bengalee, and Hindee languages, and the qualifications of the students for the public service are ascertained by two examiners.

9. The salary of the professor of the Bengalee and Sanscrit languages is *Rs.* 1,000; that of the professor of the Hindee, and of the professor of the Arabic and Persian languages respectively, *Rs.* 800, exclusive of military allowances; of the examiner in the Arabic, Persian, Hindee and Bengalee languages, *Rs.* 800; and of the officiating Persian examiner *Rs.* 250 per mensem. The salaries of the moonshees and pundits attached to the several professors, are noted in the margin *, and amount in the aggregate to *Rs.* 1,240. The total charge for the salaries of the professors, examiners, secretary, and the native establishment attached to the institution is *Rs.* 6,701 per mensem, to which adding the average annual charge on account of contingencies during the last three years, and the amount of the rent of the College buildings, the total expense of the establishment, exclusive of the allowances of the junior civil servants, may be stated at *Rs.* 1,63,562 per annum †.

10. The allowance to students while attached to the institution is uniformly *Rs.* 300 per mensem; they are also provided with rooms in the College buildings, or when those may be insufficient to accommodate the whole, quarters elsewhere are engaged for them.

11. The

Persian Department - - - - - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 480
Hindee - - - - - - - - - - - - -	380
Sanscrit and Bengalee ditto - - - - - - - -	380
	1,240

	Per Annum.
Salary of Professors and Examiners and fixed Establishment - -	80,412
Rent of the College building - - - - - - - - -	31,920
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - -	51,230
Total - - - -	1,63,562

Appendix (L.)

(37.) Letter from Civil Finance Committee; 1 October 1829.

11. The College of Fort St. George is similarly superintended by a Board, consisting of a member of Council as president, and of three other gentlemen selected from amongst those holding offices at the Presidency, attached to which are a secretary and assistant-secretary, on salaries amounting to *Rs.* 350 and 300 respectively. There are no professors or examiners attached to the institution, but, as explained in our report dated the 12th September last, the translators to Government perform the duty of examiners. The native establishment consists chiefly of moonshees, retained for the purpose of affording instruction to the junior civil servants, whose salaries, regulated at different rates according to the mode in which they are employed, amount to *Rs.* 1,125 per mensem; the total charge on account of the institution being *Rs.* 1,995. 8. per mensem, or including contingencies, *Rs.* 24,807 annually *.

12. At Madras, the allowance of junior civil servants on their first admission into the College is *Rs.* 175, which is increased progressively, on the attainment of prescribed degrees of proficiency, to *Rs.* 260 and *Rs.* 350. In addition to the allowances above mentioned, each student receives the sum of *Rs.* 35 per mensem for house rent, no accommodation for students being afforded in the building appropriated to the use of the College. It may be further remarked, that it is optional with the students either to pursue their studies at the Presidency, or under a civil servant in the interior.

13. One of the principal items of charge connected with the College at Calcutta, which does not exist at the presidency of Fort St. George, is the salaries of the professors, and of the pundits, &c. attached to them. Having made it a matter of attentive consideration and inquiry, how far it is expedient or necessary to continue this part of the establishment of the College, we have come to the conclusion that it might be dispensed with. From the information we have obtained, it seems to us clear that, highly as the gentlemen who have held and now hold the situation of professors are esteemed, the necessity of attending lectures is a hindrance and interruption, rather than a facility, to a considerable portion of the students; for to those who are possessed of talents and application, and who are disposed to make the best use of their abilities, the benefit derivable from the instructions of the professors is more than counterbalanced by the loss of time involved in attending them. To the indolent and idly-disposed, the constant supervision and assistance of the professors is, we believe, calculated to be of some use; but under the present system, those students who do not evince a disposition to avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded to them, and who would benefit most from the labours of the professors, are sent into the provinces to prosecute their studies, and the partial advantage derived by the remainder does not appear to us to be sufficiently important to counterbalance the expense incident to the employment of professors.

14. At the first establishment of the College, the learned natives attached to the professors were highly useful in aiding them in the preparation of elementary and other works, and in training moonshees for the purpose of instructing the junior civil servants. The former of these objects having been accomplished, and there being now no lack of duly qualified moonshees, it seems no longer necessary that they should be retained.

15. That part of the establishment immediately under the secretary does not appear to admit of reduction. The moonshees and pundits attached to the College are divided into two classes, one permanent, the other temporary; the individuals composing the former, of whom there are 14, receive each 40 *Rs.* per mensem, whether there is employment for them or not; those of the latter description are employed only when their services are required, and are paid at the rate of 30 *Rs.* per mensem, their salaries being included among the contingent charges. We do not consider the salaries allowed to either class to be larger than they ought to be.

16. In considering what should be the future establishment of the College, our inquiries have been directed to ascertain how many students have generally been attached to the institution, and what will be the probable number in future. We find that the number of students during the last five years has varied from 21 to 64, and that the number present pursuing their studies at the College has sometimes been as low as 17. The average number of students, including those rusticated and absent on leave, has within that period been 40, and the average number of young men reported qualified has been about 20 annually †.

	Per Annum.
* Secretary and Assistant Secretary -	7,800
Establishment - -	16,146
Contingencies - -	861
Total - - -	24,807

† On the 1st January of each Year.	Number of Students attached to the College.				Number of Students reported qualified within the Year.
	Number of Students pursuing their studies at the College.	Number of Students rusticated.	Number of Students on leave.	TOTAL.	
1824	32	-	-	32	12
1825	17	2	2	21	19
1826	25	4	- -	29	20
1827	47	12	2	61	17
1828	43	14	2	59	31
		Total - - -		202	99
		Average - -		40	20

17 It appears to us that an annual supply of 17 young men would be sufficient to maintain the service at its present strength, calculating on the full number of gentlemen retiring annually on the annuity, and allowing for an adequate number to replace casualties Should it hereafter be found practicable to reduce the number much below this standard, we are of opinion the situation of public examiners may also be dispensed with In such cases, the students might be examined by a committee of their fellow servants selected for the occasion, and to the secretary might then be assigned the duty of assisting them to overcome any difficulties they may meet with in the course of their studies which a moonshee cannot help them to surmount, and of maintaining discipline, and managing generally the affairs of the institution A reduction of charge to the extent of *Rs* 46 080 per annum, would result from the discontinuance of the office of professors and pundits †

18 We think that one secretary would be sufficient for the College of Fort St George, and we therefore recommend that the office of assistant-secretary be abolished, which will create a saving of *Rs* 3,600 per annum At Madras, the moonshees are all permanently attached to the College, their salary while unemployed is *Rs* 35, while engaged in affording instruction to one junior civil servant the allowance is *Rs* 50, and while attending two or more students their salary is raised to *Rs* 65 The expense thus in some measure adapts itself to the demand for instruction, and we are not aware that a better or more economical arrangement could be adopted Care should of course be taken that the number of moonshees retained does not exceed the wants of the institution the number is at present limited to 30, and it will rest with the local Government to determine whether fewer would suffice, on this point we have not the means of forming an accurate judgment

19 At Bombay there is no College, but the young men receive *Rs* 30 per mensem for maintaining a moonshee, and are attached soon after their arrival to different collectors in the provinces, as supernumerary assistants, until they are reported ready to pass an examination They are then examined by a committee temporarily formed at the Presidency, and if they pass in one language they are promoted to the station of an assistant, but they must pass in two languages before they become eligible to the station of a second assistant We have no alteration to suggest in the system thus generally described, as it is stated to be efficient, and is clearly economical

20 Indeed, in proposing to continue establishments for the instruction of the more numerous civil servants of Bengal and Madras, we are free to confess that we are influenced not less by deference for the opinions of others, than by the assured conviction of our minds that such establishments are necessary

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(38) Letter from *Bengal* Government to the Court of Directors 23 November 1830

(38)—LETTER from the Vice-President in Council at *Bengal* to the Court of Directors (Public Department) dated 23d November 1830

Honourable Sirs,

REFERRING your Honourable Court to our letter in this department of the 30th June 1829, wherein it was stated that the Governor-general proposed, as an experiment for the improvement of the discipline of the College of Fort William, that the authority before vested in the College Council should be transferred to the secretary, acting immediately under and in communication with his Lordship as Visitor, we have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court the accompanying Minute by the Governor-general, dated the 10th instant, and the report from the secretary to the College Council, therein referred to, which his Lordship, in his capacity of Visitor of the College, is desirous should be placed upon record, for the purpose of being brought to the notice of your Honourable Court

Cons 23 Nov 1830

2 Your Honourable Court will perceive that the report embraces a review of the principal proceedings of the College, as regards its state and discipline, from the beginning of the year 1828 to the present period

We have the honour, &c
(signed) *C T Metcalfe*
W Blunt

Fort William, 23d November 1830

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(39) Minute of Governor general, 10 November 1830
Cons 23 Nov 1830

(39)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 10th November 1830

I BEG leave to bring upon the records, for the purpose of being brought to the early notice of the Honourable Court, a report made to me, in my character of Visitor of the College of Fort William, by the secretary

As far as I have been able to ascertain the real state of the junior part of the service attached to the College, as affected by the more strict and vigilant superintendence which has

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† Salaries of the Professors	-	*Rs* 2,600
Ditto of the Pundits, &c	-	1 240
Total per Mensem	- -	3 840
Or per Annum		46 080

(39) Minute of Governor general 10 November 1830

has been exercised both over their studies and habits, I have reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in diligence and application, and much more so in the repression of dissipation and extravagance

Many of the writers upon their first arrival have applied to join their friends and relations in the mofussil, and in all cases where the character of the individuals with whom they desired to be placed, promised a return of due care and attention, leave has never been refused It will be seen, however, that the progress of the young men so circumstanced has not been equal to that of the same standing who have studied in the College, and several instances have occurred of the desire of these young men to be admitted to the College which has only been granted with the sanction and approbation of those under whom they had originally placed themselves I have always required the assurance of the relation or friend that the request proceeded, not for the sake of the amusements of Calcutta, but from a *bona fide* desire to profit by the superior advantages which the College offers to the well-disposed student

Ghazeepoor 10th November 1830 (signed) *W C Bentinck*

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(40) Report of Secretary of College Council, 10 October 1830 Cons 23 Nov 1830

(40)—LETTER from Captain *D Ruddell,* Secretary to the Council of the College of *Fort William,* to the Right Honourable Lord *William Bentinck,* &c &c Visitor of the College of *Fort William,* dated 7th October 1830

My Lord,

PRIOR to your departure from the Presidency for the Western Provinces, I solicit permission to submit the following short review of the principal proceedings of this institution, from the beginning of the year 1828 to the present time, and more especially from the month of June 1829, the date of assuming the immediate management of it, in your Lordship's capacity of Visitor

2 The information collected soon after the receipt of the Honourable Court's despatch on the subject of discontinuing the College of Fort William, was of such a nature as to induce your Lordship to take advantage of the option left in that document, and to give the institution a further trial, under a change of system and superintendence

3 From the result of the numerous inquiries made at the time above mentioned, it appeared clear that a moderate degree of application to study would enable every writer to pass the established examination in two of the requisite oriental languages, in a period of about eight or ten months The correctness of that opinion has in the interim been abundantly proved by your Lordship's experience, for since July 1828 more than 30 students have been declared qualified for the public service, in less than that time, in each instance from the date of their arrival in Calcutta, and some of the young men alluded to in that number deserve the more credit for the rapidity of their acquirements, as, not having had the advantage of a Haileybury education, they arrived in India unacquainted with even the elements of oriental languages

LIST of STUDENTS who passed their Examination in the course of a few Months since July 1828

No	Date of Admission	Passed Final Examination	How many Months in College		No	Date of Admission	Passed Final Examination	How many Months in College	
			Mos	Days				Mos	Days
1	11 July 1828	21 Apr 1829	9	12	21	5 Feb 1829	17 Dec 1829	10	10
2	31 ditto -	9 Jan 1829	5	9	22	23 Mar 1829	- — -	8	24
3	— -	13 May 1829	9	13	23	10 Apr 1829	16 Feb 1830	10	6
4	1 Aug 1828	24 Apr 1829	8	24	24	4 May 1829	15 July 1829	2	11
5	— -	13 May 1829	9	13	25	5 May 1829	5 Oct 1829	5	–
6	— -	16 June 1829	10	16	26	- — -	16 Nov 1829	6	11 *
7	27 Sept 1828	9 Jan 1829	3	13 *	27	- — -	16 Mar 1830	10	11 *
8	- — -	15 Aug 1829	10	19 *	28	7 ditto -	4 Sept 1829	3	27 *
9	20 Oct 1828	20 Mar 1829	5	2	29	22 May 1829	5 Oct 1829	4	13
10	21 ditto -	15 July 1829	8	26	30	- — -	15 Aug 1829	2	23
11	- — -	- — -	8	26	31	- — -	5 Oct 1829	4	13
12	23 ditto -	16 June 1829	7	25	32	23 ditto -	- — -	4	12
13	9 Nov 1828	13 May 1829	6	4 *	33	25 ditto -	16 Nov 1829	5	21
14	10 ditto -	4 Sept 1829	9	24	34	21 Oct 1829	17 June 1830	7	26 *
15	30 April 1828	5 Aug 1828	3	5	35	10 Nov 1829	16 Aug 1830	9	6
16	26 May 1828	16 Feb 1829	8	20	36	11 Dec 1829	16 Mar 1830	3	5
17	13 Nov 1828	20 Mar 1829	4	7 *	37	11 June 1828	16 Aug 1828	2	5
18	22 ditto -	15 July 1829	7	23 *	38	- — -	17 Dec 1828	6	6
19	11 Dec 1828	13 May 1829	5	2	39	12 ditto -	22 Dec 1828	6	10 *
20	4 Feb 1829	16 June 1829	4	10	40	12 ditto -	20 Oct 1828	4	8

* Not at Haileybury

4. It appeared, from the same source, that the best remedy for the many and great evils admitted to have been produced by a long residence at the Presidency, would for the future consist in the removal to distant stations in the provinces, of every writer, from the earliest period of evincing a disposition to idleness, by which it had been often observed that all instances of extravagance and impropriety had invariably been preceded Previously to your Lordship's arrival in the country this was thought too severe a punishment to be often inflicted, although less effectual measures were probably far more prejudicial in both a public and private view, and during the year 1828 especially, it was found advisable to resort frequently to early rustication, in 1829 it became less necessary, and in the present year six instances of the kind under consideration have taken place The few authors, indeed, of cases of extravagance and idleness which have occurred during your Lordship's administration, were, as soon as known, removed from the Presidency to situations in the interior, calculated by their circumstances to check such improprieties, and as far as could reasonably be expected in so short a period of time, the object in view has been accomplished

LIST of STUDENTS in College on the 4th of July 1828

No.	Date of Admission.	No	Date of Admission.	No	Date of Admission.
1	4 January 1827	16	10 January 1828.	28.	12 June 1827, Re-
2	15 May 1827	17	29 January 1828		admitted 22 May 1828
3	21 May 1827.	18	- - —	29	22 January 1827, Re-
4	25 May 1827	19	- - —		admitted 22 May 1828.
5	4 June 1827	20	30 January 1828	30	26 May 1828
6	6 June 1827	21	4 February 1828.	31	28 May 1828.
7	14 August 1827	22	- - —	32	11 June 1828
8	22 September 1827	23	- - —	33	- - —
9	25 September 1827	24	30 April 1828	34	- - —
10	29 October 1827	25	4 January 1827, Re-	35	12 June 1828.
11	- - —		admitted 8 May 1828	36	- - —
12	- - —	26	6 January 1827, Re-	37	18 June 1828.
13	11 December 1827		admitted 8 May 1828	38	- - —
14	- - —	27	10 July 1826, Re-		
15	24 December 1827		admitted 22 May 1828		

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated from 4th July 1828 to the 1st January 1829

No	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal	No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal
1	15 May - 1827	30 October 1828	8.	10 January 1828	12 Sept - 1828
2	21 May - —	- - —	9	29 January —	30 Dec - —
3	6 June - —	13 Nov - —	10	- - —	12 Sept. - —
4	14 August —	12 Sept - —	11	- - —	30 Dec - —
5	22 Sept —	13 Nov - —	12	30 January 1828	- - —
6	29 October —	30 Dec - —	13	1 August —	2 Oct. 1828
7	- - —	- - —			

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated in the Year 1829

No	Date of Admission	Date of Removal
1	21 October 1828	5 May - 1829
2	20 October —	1 Sept. - —
3	27 Nov - —	4 August —
4	5 May - 1829	- - —
5	22 May - —	- - —

LIST of STUDENTS Rusticated from the 1st of January to the 14th of October 1830

No	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal
1	4 May - 1829	12 January 1830
2.	7 May - —	- - —
3	31 October 1827 Re-admitted 7 August 1829	29 January 1830
4	25 May - —	21 Sept. - —
5.	12 Dec - —	- - —

5 The number of writers sent out to Bengal for some years past having been much greater than that of former times, the increased diversity of ability and character thence arising must consequently present proportionable difficulties in the superintendence of their education, and some of the individuals of that period have shown so little talent for the acquirement of languages, that their case might fairly be considered of a peculiar nature, and exempted from the operation of general rules.

6 On the 4th July 1828 there were 38 writers in Calcutta, 8 on leave, and 17 rusticated in different parts of the interior, who had not passed their examinations, and from

I.
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Appendix (L.)

(40.) Report of Secretary of College Council; 7 October 1830.

that date to the 16th September 1830, a space of little more than two years, the names of no fewer than 94 individuals have been added to the College lists. At the Presidency and in the provinces, at the present moment, there are only 57 students, and of these, 17 have already been reported qualified in one language, and in the course of two months they may obtain the same distinction in another; so that, leaving out of the question the probability of a few passing in two languages, in October, November and December, it appears reasonable to expect, that before the 1st of January 1831, the unqualified junior members of the civil service may be included in a number somewhat below that of 40; of these again, 16 at least are so well disposed and desirous of being able to discharge their public duties in a proper manner, that their emancipation from the College may be reasonably looked for before the expiration of six months; and thus before the 1st of May 1831, the registers of the establishment may be fairly expected to exhibit, by their reduced numbers, a most convincing proof of improved application to study.

7. A few of the remaining 24 individuals have been permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health. Some, as alluded to in a former paragraph of this report, are slow and uncertain in learning the oriental idioms, and their case may therefore be reckoned beyond the bounds of regulations and calculations, as to the term of qualification for the performance of their official duties.

8. Without, however, calculating on the casualties of futurity, it appears that sufficient has been actually performed to justify very favourable conclusions, since the preceding particulars prove that about 100 writers have been declared qualified for the public service since the 4th July 1828; and by a list annexed to a report submitted to the College Council, in that month and year, specifying the writers annually attached to the College from the time of its being founded till the date of the writing, and the portion of them who had passed the requisite examinations, it was shown that at no former period had there been more than 26 students given to the public service in the course of one year, at the commencement of which (1803) there were 120 individuals attached to the institution.

9. There are 24 students in Calcutta at present, and of these, four only are of more than a year's standing on the College register: one having been admitted in February 1828, was shortly afterwards permitted to study at Dacca, whence, on a medical certificate, he was lately allowed to return to the Presidency; and three in September 1829. Two of these had not been at Haileybury; and the third, who enjoyed that advantage, will, I expect, pass his final examination in the course of a few days; of the remainder, five arrived in November and December 1829, and all the others are of 1830.

10. The lists of writers permitted to study the languages, with the assistance of their friends in the country, and of those who had been rusticated for neglect of duty, show much older dates than those above mentioned; and indeed the whole records of the College can furnish very few instances of individuals, under such circumstances, being reported qualified for the service after the expiration of a short period from the date of their arrival in Bengal. The gentlemen referred to in the next list, from 1 to 20, inclusive, do not appear to have passed any examination, but after having remained several years in the provinces, and obtained favourable reports from the civil officers under whose authority they had been placed, they were, by orders of Government, dated in 1811, disengaged from that obligation, and confirmed in public situations. The remaining 22 persons numbered in the list, are the only individuals who have succeeded at mofussil examinations, from the year 1816 to the present time; and the document shows the date of their arrivals in the country, and the period they required to complete their studies.

LIST of STUDENTS at present attached to the College of *Fort William*, 7 October 1830.

No.	Admission into the College.	Date of Passing in.	No.	Admission into the College.	Date of Passing in.
1.	7 Sept. - 1829		17.	24 Nov. - 1829 Re-admitted 15 July - 1830	
2.	23 Sept. - —	Hindee, 16 Mar. 1830.	18.	15 January 1830 Re-admitted 5 August 1830	
3.	24 Sept. - —		19.	9 August 1829	
4.	25 Nov. - —	Hindee, 15 May 1830.	20.	27 August 1829 Re-admitted 22 August 1830	
5.	11 Dec. - —	Persian, 17 June 1830.	21.	4 Feb. - 1828 Re-admitted 16 Sept. - 1830	
6.	12 Dec. - —		22.	12 Dec. - 1829 Re-admitted 2 Sept. - 1830	
7.	21 Dec. - —		23.	16 Sept. - 1830	
8.	10 Feb. - 1830		24.	25 Sept. - 1829 Re-admitted 29 Sept. 1830	
9.	- - — - -	Bengalee, 18 Aug. 1830.			
10.	14 May - —				
11.	- - —				
12.	31 May - —				
13.	- - —				
14.	1 June - —				
15.	3 June - —				
16.	7 Nov. - 1829 Re-admitted 22 June - 1830	Persian, 26 April 1830.			

LIST of STUDENTS who have passed the requisite Examination in the Provinces since 1801.

No.	Date of Arrival in Calcutta.	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Hindoostanee.	Passed in Bengalee.
1.	21 October - 1799			
2.	16 March - 1800			
3.	1 September —			
4.	4 January - 1801			
5.	5 February 1802			
6.	9 December 1800			
7.	30 July - - 1802			
8.	- - —			
9.	4 July - - —			
10.	6 July - - —	- - - -	- - - -	
11.	21 August - 1801			
12.	24 July - - 1802			
13.	4 September 1803			
14.	11 August - 1804			
15.	- - —			
16.	- - —			
17.	- - —			
18.	25 November 1804			
19.	5 April - - —			
20.	13 September 1805			

* Examination excused by Government orders, dated 18 January 1811.

No.	Date of Arrival in Calcutta	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Hindoostanee.	Passed in Hindee.	Passed in Bengalee.
21.	24 Oct. 1816	21 June 1819	- - -	- - -	27 Nov. 1822
22.	30 Aug. 1817	1 Feb. 1820	1 Feb. 1820		
23.	14 Jan. 1818	13 June —	13 June —		
24.	16 Oct. —	5 Dec. 1823	5 Dec. 1823		
25.	16 Dec. 1822	5 April 1824	5 April 1824		
26.	5 Jan. 1827	13 April 1829	- - -	14 Nov. 1828	
27.	10 Jan. 1828	27 June 1830	- - -	- - -	21 April 1829
28.	30 July —	23 April 1829	- - -	24 April 1829	
29.	8 July 1827	25 April —	- - -	7 Nov. —	
30.	19 May —	5 May 1829	- - -	- - -	20 June 1828
31.	27 Sept. 1828	15 Aug. —	- - -	9 May 1829	
32.	31 May 1828	20 May —	- - -	- - -	24 July 1829
33.	29 Jan. —	25 May —	- - -	- - -	18 Oct. 1828
34.	- - — - -	18 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	18 June 1829
35.	3 Jan. 1827	21 July —	- - -	18 June 1828	
36.	30 Oct. —	31 July —	- - -	- - -	6 Dec. —
37.	29 Jan. 1828	5 Aug. —	- - -	15 April 1830	
38.	- - — - -	12 Oct. —	- - -	- - -	21 Dec. 1828
39.	10 Jan. 1828	14 June 1830	- - -	- - -	29 Oct. 1829
40.	22 Sept. 1827	29 Jan. —	- - -	- - -	15 July 1828
41.	20 Oct. 1828	20 Sept. —	- - -	21 Sept. 1830	
42.	29 Oct. 1823	15 Feb. 1825	15 Feb. 1825		

11. The names of the students at present attached to the College, and of those removed from it for neglect of duty, have been specified in former parts of this report; and at the end of this paragraph will be given a list of those who have proceeded into the provinces on leave of absence, under the care of relations and friends, being placed generally under the superintendence of the district magistrates.

Appendix (L.)

(40.) Report of Secretary of College Council; 7 October 1830.

LIST of STUDENTS at present on Leave in different parts of the Country.

No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Passing in	Date of Leave to quit the College.	At what Station.
1.	28 May - - 1828	Persian, 16 Dec. 1828	26 Feb. 1829	Europe.
2.	24 November 1829	- - - -	8 Dec. —	ditto.
3.	8 September —	- - - -	- - — - -	Bhaugulpore.
4.	11 December —	- - - -	15 Dec. 1829	Sarun.
5.	- - — - -	- - - -	26 Dec. —	Dacca.
6.	8 October - 1829	Hindee, 30 Aug. 1830	2 Jan. 1830	Cuttack.
7.	21 October - —	- - - -	- - — - -	Tipperah.
8.	- - — - -	- - - -	4 Jan. 1830	Gya.
9.	21 December 1829	- - - -	9 Jan. —	Purneah.
10.	27 August - —	Bengalee, 20 Aug. 1830	16 Mar. —	Ballasore.
11.	21 December —	- - - -	13 April —	Tipperah.
12.	30 March - 1830	- - - -	- - — - -	Chittagong.
13.	1 May - - —	- - - -	10 May 1830	Moorshedabad.
14.	4 January - 1827 Re-admitted 17 May - - 1830	- - - -	1 June —	Meerut.
15.	4 May - - 1829	- - - -	9 June —	Kishenaghur.
16.	31 May - - —	- - - -	15 June —	Goruckpore.
17.	8 September —	Persian, 16 April 1830	29 June —	Midnapore.
18.	2 June - - 1830	- - - -	25 Aug. —	Singapore.
19.	12 September —	- - - -	22 Sept. —	Bogra.
20.	16 December 1829	- - - -	19 Oct. 1830	Fureedpore.

12. It might naturally be expected, that young men placed in those advantageous circumstances, in the undisturbed retirement of the country, with few temptations to idleness around them, with friends capable of assisting them in their studies, and with the constant conviction before their eyes that their public duties cannot be performed without a knowledge of the eastern languages, would pass their examinations in them more rapidly than their less fortunately situated contemporaries, in some respects, at the Presidency. This, however, is by no means the case, as a momentary reference to the lists will show the different times commonly required to accomplish the same object under different circumstances. In Calcutta every student knows his progress will appear exactly in the reports on the periodical examinations, which are now commonly held every two months, and even monthly, for those who have a prospect of passing in any language. Proper books, and competent native teachers, are here easily obtained; oriental scholars can at all times be consulted, and emulation, which does something everywhere among young men properly educated, has always had, and still has, its full effect among the students of the College of Fort William. Various other reasons might be adduced to account for the difference in question, but it is not necessary to detail them, inasmuch as they will be obvious to your Lordship.

13. As it has been objected of late, that the examinations have become more difficult than they were formerly, it may be proper to state, for your Lordship's information, a few particulars to show that no alteration has taken place in this respect: the same books, in each language, that were formerly employed, are still in use; the exercises are likewise the same, since for this purpose new papers have not been printed for some years; even when this is done, the examiners select them to correspond as exactly as may be, in point of difficulty, with the old exercises, and before they are sent to the press they are submitted for the perusal and approval of the College Council. In addition to all this, the senior of the officers who conduct these proceedings has been occasionally engaged in the performance of such duties for more than 17 years, and both his colleagues have likewise been similarly employed for a considerable period of time.

14. It would indeed be no easy matter to persuade any person acquainted with the time and pains necessary for the acquiring of foreign tongues, that an examination in two of them, which after a few months study has been successfully passed more than a hundred times, can be a difficult one, and from the above particulars it will appear that no alteration in it can have taken place.

15. It has been asserted likewise that the Hindee language can be of no use to the students of the college, but upon what grounds I cannot possibly imagine. It is the most closely connected with the Sanscrit of all the dialects at present known to have sprung from that origin, and spoken and written at the present day by one of the most numerous nations on the face of the earth. It might be sufficient to merely name the Rajpoots of every part of British India; but the use of it, with some shades of difference, may be extended to all Hindoos out of Bengal and Orissa, who have not lost their own language and adopted that of foreigners. It may here be added, that in 1824, when Hindee was introduced into the College, instead of Hindoostanee, which being chiefly derived from Arabic and Persian, it

was concluded could not be understood by Hindoos, every inquiry respecting the propriety of the change was made by the gentlemen who then superintended the affairs of the institution, and who were themselves distinguished, not only for their knowledge of the native languages, but also by long experience in the transaction of the Honourable Company's public business.

16. The Arabic words that may be introduced into Persian and Hindoostanee are at least as numerous as those of two of any of the ancient languages of Europe, and Sanscrit words are admitted in the same manner into Hindee and Bengalee. These are the six languages which were formerly taught in the College; but of late years Arabic and Sanscrit have been neglected, and the student's labours are now confined to Persian and Hindee, or Persian and Bengalee. In either case he has to peruse three books, and perform two or three such exercises, from English and *vice versâ*, of which that perusal might enable him to give versions, and in such a manner as they might be intelligible to a Mahomedan or Hindoo.

17. To acquire a critical knowledge of the languages of the country, it is indeed necessary to learn something of both Arabic and Sanscrit, and to obtain an extensive and familar acquaintance with them, following the same path, would be attended with the greatest advantage, owing to the extraordinary assistance which the memory would receive from their system of derivation.

18. Referring to the manner in which the two grand sources of Mahomedan and Hindoo vocabularies supply these subordinate streams, and to what has been above stated, it will be obvious to any person acquainted with languages, that the student of the College of Fort William, reported qualified to discharge the duties of an officer in the civil service of Bengal, conducted in Persian and Hindee for instance, has a very limited and elementary kind of acquaintance with those dialects, and that it would be useful or otherwise in proportion to the soundness of the grammatical principles on which it had been obtained; his Persian, in short, might be compared to the Greek of a boy who had read two or three volumes of Herodotus or Xenophon, and his Hindee to that of the Latin of another who had perused a similar quantity of the easiest Roman authors.

19. It has therefore always appeared to me exceedingly desirable that the oriental studies of the Home College should have been confined to the Arabic and Sanscrit languages, the grammars of which might be learned equally well in any country, and the ability to read a common class-book in each would be found of essential benefit to the students of the three presidencies. In most cases the quantity of Persian brought out from Haileybury appears by the initiatory examinations of this College to have been very small, and the time said to have been given to Hindoostanee and Bengalee study completely thrown away.

20. The reductions which have been made in the College of Fort William, within the present year, are very considerable in an economical point of view, but they have not perhaps very materially lessened the efficiency of the institution. The diligent were at all times independent of assistance, and to the idle and inattentive no aid could supply defect of application. Those however who value instruction by lectures, have it now in their power to avail themselves of the learning and abilities of a gentleman distinguished for the highest acquirements in the learned languages of Europe, and at the expiration of no distant period his present progress promises similar attainments in those of Asia. Having evinced such proficiency in Persian and Bengalee, at examinations of the College, as entitled him to diplomas in those tongues, his qualification to give instruction in them is by this circumstance alone sufficiently established; and having, when at leisure from the discharge of his professional duties, diligently perused some of the Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindee and Hindoostanee writings, the Rev. T. Proctor may in a short time be capable of conducting a course of lectures in all those languages, under such advantages as have seldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of any other individual. With your Lordship's permission, he commenced a course of reading not quite two months since, in Persian, Bengalee and Hindee; and the attendance being entirely optional, it will be considered as speaking sufficiently in praise of his method of teaching, when it is known that he has already nearly 20 subscribers to the three classes. The number will soon be increased, and I cannot help considering the establishment of Mr. Proctor's lectures an exceedingly fortunate circumstance for many of the writers of the Bengal presidency.

21. Since the date of your Lordship's arrival in Bengal (including those alluded to in the beginning of the last paragraph), the reductions in the expense of the establishment have been very considerable. The discontinuance of the sum of 4,000 rupees, granted to every writer previous to the month of July 1828, supposing it to have been advanced to the 94 students alluded to in the 6th paragraph, amounts to the sum of 376,000 rupees. The saving by the sale of public furniture, which had been destroyed nearly as fast as it was supplied or repaired, amounted to 4,409 rupees; and the annual saving by the reduction of the professorships, and situations of native teachers and other servants, to 30,220 rupees. These measures have, I think, been generally attended with very favourable effects in the conduct of the students, and have materially assisted in checking idleness and extravagance, and promoting study.

22. I am not aware of any other circumstance relating to the affairs of the College which at present requires to be added to the foregoing particulars, but should anything of the kind hereafter occur I shall not fail to bring it to your Lordship's notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *D. Ruddell*, Secretary College Council.

(41.) Letter from Court of Directors to *Bengal* Government; 29 September 1830.

(41.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal* (Public Department); dated 29th September 1830.

1. WE shall now reply to your letter, dated 23d February 1830.

2. In this letter you bring to our notice certain reductions which you have effected, on the recommendation of the Civil Finance Committee; viz.

BENGAL.	
Saving by discontinuing the offices of professors and pundits in the College of Fort William - - - - - - - - - -	*Rupees.* 46,080
MADRAS.	
Saving by discontinuing the office of assistant secretary to the College	3,600

3. The reduction of rupees 46,080 per annum in the expenses of the College falls short of that which will be the necessary result of our Orders of 20th July 1830. The expenses of the College for 1828-29 were rupees 1,35,460. Its remaining expenses, after the reduction here noticed, would be therefore rupees 89,380. This is far too much for an establishment reduced to a secretary and examiners, supposing any such establishment to be maintained, of which we do not see the necessity. We cannot perceive why the system adopted at Bombay is not equally applicable to your presidency, and to that of Madras.

4. "At Bombay," says the Report of the Civil Finance Committee "there is no college, but the young men receive rupees 30 per mensem for maintaining a moonshee, and are attached soon after their arrival to different collectors in the provinces, as supernumerary assistants, until they are reported ready to pass an examination. They are then examined by a committee, temporarily formed at the Presidency, and if they pass in one language they are promoted to the station of an assistant; but they must pass in two languages before they can become eligible to the station of a second assistant. We have no alteration to suggest in the system thus generally described, as it is stated to be efficient, and is clearly economical.

"Indeed, in proposing to continue establishments for the instruction of the more numerous civil servants of Bengal and Madras, we are free to confess that we are influenced not less by deference for the opinions of others, than by the assured conviction of our minds that such establishments are necessary."

5. In all this there is no reason given for not applying the Bombay system to Bengal and Madras. The greater number of the civil servants at those two presidencies is the only reason implied, but this holds equally on the other side, in presenting a greater number of persons for the formation of temporary committees.

6. The whole of the reductions noticed in these paragraphs have our approbation, so far as they go. The above remarks point to the propriety and practicability of carrying them further.

(42.) Letter from *Bengal* Government to the Court of Directors; 24 May 1831.

(42.)—LETTER from the Vice-president in Council at *Bengal* to the Court of Directors (Public Department), dated 24th May 1831.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE papers* that accompany this address will put your Honourable Court in possession of our proceedings relative to the College of Fort William subsequently to the receipt of your despatch, No. 31, of 1830, dated the 20th July, by which we were directed to abolish that institution, and to provide other means of superintending the junior civil servants, and of preparing them for the public service.

2. The above orders having been forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, his Lordship transmitted to us a Minute, recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that they should not be carried into immediate effect, but that the Government should wait until the Report of the College, forwarded to your Honourable Court with our despatch,

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* (Copies.)

Minute by the Governor-general, dated 4th February, and Letter, with three Lists, from the Secretary to the College Council.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 14th February.

Minute by Mr. Blunt, dated 26th February.

Letter to the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 1st March.

Circular to the Acting Secretary to the College Council, and to the Magistrates and others having charge of Students in the interior.

Draft of Rules proposed by the Vice-president in Council for Junior Civil Servants, after the abolition of the College, transmitted for the consideration of the Governor-general, with a Letter, dated the 8th of March.

Suggestions of Mr. Blunt for regulating the Employment of Junior Civil Servants before and after their attainment of the requisite Qualifications for the Public Service, transmitted for the consideration of the Governor-general, with a Letter, dated the 15th March.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 19th March.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 22d March, and Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the College Council to the President and Members thereof.

Letter to the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 8th April.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 30th April.

Appendix (L.)

Education of Civil Servants.

despatch, No. 24, of 1830, dated the 23d November last, could be replied to. His Lordship left it however to the Vice-president in Council to execute the orders, should there be an unanimity at the Council Board in favour of that procedure, in which case the local Government were requested by his Lordship to make regulations for the future education and control of the junior civil servants. To the Governor-general's Minute were appended a letter from Captain Ruddell, secretary to the College, and three lists, one showing the time taken since 1816, by students residing in the College, to pass their examinations, another the time taken by students removed from the Presidency for idleness or misconduct, and a third the time taken by students permitted at their option to pursue their studies in the interior.

3. His Lordship's Minute was followed by a letter from his secretary, referring to that part of your Honourable Court's instructions which prescribes a limited period for the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the native languages, with the penalty of losing your service if the writer be not found qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time specified, and expressing his Lordship's opinion that this rule ought to be immediately enforced.

4. Sir Charles Metcalfe having on a former occasion recorded his sentiments in favour of the abolition of the College, did not think it necessary to repeat them.

5. Mr. Blunt recorded a Minute, and Sir Charles Metcalfe concurred with him, as to the necessity which is therein argued of obeying your Honourable Court's orders. We accordingly communicated our opinion to the Right Honourable the Governor-general, proposing to abolish the College on the 1st of June as a convenient period for the removal of the students to stations in the interior, and suggesting, with reference to the 15th paragraph of your Honourable Court's despatch, that a further probationary period of six months might be granted to such gentlemen as had exceeded fifteen months' residence in the country, and that to others whose term of residence was less than fifteen months, a period should be given according to the scale noted below *. These rules were promulgated to the students in the College and in the interior, with a suitable warning of the consequence of not being found qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time fixed in the scale.

6. We then proceeded to embody rules for the superintendence of the junior civil servants after the abolition of the College, the draft of which was forwarded for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, followed by a paper of suggestions laid before the Board by Mr. Blunt, for regulating the employment of junior civil servants, before and after their attainment of the requisite qualifications for the public service.

7. To the former, as a scheme of education, with a view to qualify young men for the public service, the Right Honourable the Governor-general intimated decided objections, the grounds of which are described in the letter from his Lordship's secretary, dated the 22d of March, to which, and to our acting secretary's reply, dated the 8th ultimo, and to a subsequent letter from his Lordship's secretary, we take the liberty of referring your Honourable Court.

8. His Lordship has finally determined to defer the abolition of the College until the receipt of further orders from your Honourable Court.

9. We solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the strong opinion entertained by the Right Honourable the Governor-general in favour of restoring the rewards formerly granted for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages.

We have, &c.

Fort William, 24th May 1831.
(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*
W. Blunt.

(43.) Minute of Governor-general; 4 February 1831.

(43.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated the 4th February 1831.

I FEEL extreme regret that the Honourable Court have resolved, without waiting for the issue of the further experiment they had allowed to be made, to abolish the College. The report of the secretary of the College which I lately submitted to Council, with the addition of some remarks of my own, has satisfied me that the present plan has put as effectual a check to idleness and extravagance as can be expected from any system of education, of which India is to be the scene. The new measure now ordered by the Court, has in some degree had a trial, by the actual distribution in the interior of one-half of the whole number of the writers, part being rusticated for dissipation and inattention to their studies, part by their own desire, to be placed with friends and relations. With respect to their progress in acquiring the languages, it will be seen that the Mofussil portion have made no advance

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* Length of Residence	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12	18 ½
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13 ½	17 ½
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10 ½	20 ½	2	14 ½	16 ½
9	11	20	1	15	16
8	11 ½	19 ½			

Appendix (L.)

(43.) Minute of Governor-general; 4 February 1831.

advance equal to those in Calcutta, and for the very obvious reasons that they have not the assistance afforded by the College, nor the same vigilant control and superintendence over their studies and conduct. It will be observed that many of the voluntary Mofussil students have been subsequently re-admitted to the College, but never without the consent of the friends with whom they had been originally placed, nor without sufficient cause shown.

There are now 56 writers who have not passed. It is proposed in the despatch that these young men should be placed with such of our more experienced servants as may seem to you to possess the qualifications best calculated to draw forth whatever may be good, and to check whatever may be evil, in those committed to their charge.

In theory this is an excellent plan, and ought to be easy of execution; but with the information that actual experience with the writers already in the Mofussil, has given me, I am convinced that the measure will altogether fail. In the first place, how few is the number of those experienced servants who are fit, or if fit, would be willing, to undertake this control? The kind of parental care here adverted to is not easy to be obtained in private life; and how much less likely is it to be met with in those whose whole time is engaged in public business, in behalf of strangers, at that time of life the least patient of authority, in whom generally they can have no interest whatever. I beg to refer the Members of Council to the secretary for the generally unsatisfactory answers from magistrates, under whom the young men have been placed, as to their diligence and general conduct. Almost uniformly these reports have been favourable, though positively contradicted by the fact of continued inability to pass an examination. Upon the subject of control, I should say that one of the great drawbacks to the efficiency of the administration is the want of a due subordination between the higher and lower ranks in the civil service. The superiors, in general, exercise a very imperfect control over those under their command, and the assistants, in consequence, do little or nothing, as their inclinations lead them, and seem to conceive that exertion is only called for when they are placed in an independent charge. There can, in my opinion, be no worse symptom of the laxity prevailing upon this important point, than the almost total absence of all complaints, on the part of superiors, of those under them, and the excessive, and I may add the universal, reluctance, even in the worst cases, to impeach neglect and delinquency. For these reasons, therefore, I have not the smallest confidence in the efficacy of the superintendence described in the despatch.

The only part of this plan really possessing a compelling power, and affording any security for success, is the condition, that if the writer is not qualified within a certain period, he will lose his most valuable, appointment. This, no doubt, will operate in England, as well as here; as parents, by previous instruction, will take every precaution to guard against this misfortune. But this guarantee will be good for nothing, unless the required qualifications are subjected to an impartial and rigid trial. I am disposed to place no trust in an examination in the Mofussil, however the committee may be composed, and I consider that there can be no security against great abuse, in this respect, except by the appointment of permanent paid examiners, as at present, of the highest attainments and character.

I suspect that there will be found a strong practical obstacle to the execution of this plan, in the impossibility of finding accommodation for the writers exactly there, where the proper superintendents are to be found. With nearly a similar object of placing the young men, when they had passed College, with those officers who were likely to make them the best men of business, a report, at my suggestion, was called for, of all the buildings at public stations, that might be available for their accommodation: as far as my recollection serves me, the number at any station was very limited. I beg to refer the Members of Council to these returns. Of course this difficulty might be removed by the erection of the required number of bungalows; but this would demand both time and expense; and if made, what certainty would then exist that in these very stations the most eligible officers for the charge in question would always be found.

My opinion upon these orders of the Court is, that the execution of them should be suspended until the report of the proceedings of the College, and of its apparent success during the progress of the further trial which they authorized to be made, is before them. A decision upon this communication may reach us in little more than six months, and any evil from this delay is not to be compared with the baneful effects, of long duration, which would follow, according to my opinion, from the substitution of one plan, of certain failure, for another, which, as far as it has been tried, appears to promise well. The knowledge of the languages of the country is of too great importance to our efficient administration to be trifled with. That this knowledge can be better gained in Calcutta than in the Mofussil, is certain; that it would be obtained at too dear a price, if it involved the students in a load of debt, as in former times, from which it has been found almost impossible to be extricated, may be at once admitted. But that such is the present case I positively deny; and, with the experience I have of both the present and intended system, I think I should deserve all the charge of inconsistency of purpose and vacillation which such changes would be open to, if, before allowing the Honourable Court to judge for themselves of the effect of their own former orders, which of course they did not anticipate, I carried this last order into immediate effect: suspension therefore, for the present, of the Court's instructions is my recommendation.

But should neither of my colleagues concur in this opinion, I then request the Vice-president in Council to carry these orders into effect, and to make such regulations for the future control of the writers in the Mofussil as he may think proper. I confess at once my own inability to suggest any arrangements by which the wishes of the Court can be satisfactorily accomplished.

Camp, Rohilcund, Feb. 4, 1831. (signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (L.)

Education of Civil Servants.

LIST of STUDENTS who have passed their Examinations in the College since 1816, showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and the Average Rate of the Performance.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN				—	
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Months.	Days.
1.	22 Aug. 1811	28 Oct. 1818	27 Oct. 1818	- - -	- - -	86	6
2.	2 Dec. —	10 June 1817	10 June 1817	- - -	- - -	66	8
3.	19 Sep. 1812	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	68	17
4.	17 Feb. 1813	4 June 1816	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	39	19
5.	6 Aug. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	34	4
6.	11 Oct. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	31	25
7.	19 Nov. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	30	17
8.	20 Nov. —	- — -	- - -	8 June 1816	- - -	30	18
9.	2 Dec. —	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	30	6
10.	13 Dec. —	14 June 1816	- - -	- — -	- - -	30	1
11.	6 Aug. 1814	4 June —	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	22	-
12.	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	22	-
13.	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	22	-
14.	18 Oct. 1814	- — -	- - -	8 June 1816	- - -	19	20
15.	19 Oct. —	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	19	19
16.	20 Oct. —	- — -	27 June 1815	- - -	- - -	19	14
17.	31 Oct. —	- — -	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	19	6
18.	- — -	2 June 1817	- - -	4 June 1817	- - -	31	4
19.	7 Nov. 1814	- — -	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	30	28
20.	3 Dec. —	4 June 1816	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	18	3
21.	- — -	- — -	- - -	8 June 1816	- - -	18	5
22.	- — -	- — -	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	18	3
23.	- — -	- — -	- - -	8 June 1815	- - -	18	1
24.	- — -	2 June 1817	- - -	4 June 1817	- - -	30	1
25.	5 Dec. 1814	4 June 1816	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	18	1
26.	7 Dec. —	- — -	- - -	8 June 1816	- - -	18	1
27.	28 Aug. 1815	- — -	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	9	8
28.	- — -	- — -	- - -	8 June 1816	- - -	9	10
29.	8 Sep. 1815	- — -	6 June 1816	- - -	- - -	8	28
30.	4 Oct. —	10 Mar. 1818	10 Mar. 1818	- - -	- - -	29	6
31.	11 Nov. —	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	18	22
32.	27 Dec. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	17	6
33.	20 Jan. 1816	- — -	- - -	4 June 1817	- - -	16	14
34.	19 July —	3 June 1818	- - -	- — -	- - -	22	14
35.	21 Aug. —	- — -	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	21	15
36.	24 Aug. —	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	9	9
37.	30 Aug. —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	33	8
38.	9 Sep. —	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	8	24
39.	- — -	3 June 1819	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	32	26
40.	- — -	- — -	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	32	29
41.	- — -	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	8	24
42.	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	24
43.	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	24
44.	- — -	- — -	4 June 1817	- - -	- - -	8	25
45.	- — -	- — -	3 June —	- - -	- - -	8	24
46.	12 Sep. 1816	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	21
47.	18 Sep. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	15
48.	27 Sep. —	3 June 1819	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	32	6
49.	30 Sep. —	2 June 1817	3 June 1817	- - -	- - -	8	3
50.	22 Jan. 1817	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	4	11
51.	11 Mar. —	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	14	25
52.	14 Mar. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	14	22
53.	9 April —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	25	29
54.	17 May —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	12	21
55.	17 July —	3 June 1818	- - -	9 June 1818	- - -	10	22
56.	6 Aug. —	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	10	3
57.	9 Sep. —	- — -	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	8	27
58.	- — -	3 June 1819	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	20	26
59.	- — -	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	20	26
60.	7 Oct. 1817	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	7	29

Appendix (L.)

(43.) Minute of Governor-general; 4 February 1831.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN					
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Months.	Days.
61.	3 Feb. 1818	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	3	29
62.	14 Feb. —	- — -	- - -	9 June 1818	- - -	3	25
63.	21 Feb. —	3 June 1820	9 June 1820	- - -	- - -	27	18
64.	24 Feb. —	3 June 1818	- - -	9 June 1818	- - -	3	15
65.	25 Feb. —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	15	13
66.	7 Mar. —	- — -	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	14	28
67.	1 Aug. —	3 June 1819	- - -	- — -	- - -	10	5
68.	20 Aug. —	3 June 1820	9 June 1820	- - -	- - -	21	19
69.	22 Aug. —	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	9	16
70.	11 Sep. —	- — -	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	8	24
71.	22 Sep. —	- — -	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	8	16
72.	24 Sep. —	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	14	15
73.	25 Sep. —	3 June —	- - -	8 June 1819	- - -	8	10
74.	26 Sep. —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	26	6
75.	7 Oct. —	3 June —	- - -	19 June 1820	- - -	20	12
76.	21 Jan. 1819	3 Dec. 1819	- - -	6 Dec. 1819	- - -	10	15
77.	22 Jan. —	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	10	14
78.	- — -	3 June 1819	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	4	13
79.	4 June 1819	4 June 1821	7 June 1821	- - -	- - -	24	3
80.	23 June —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	17	9
81.	28 June —	3 June —	9 June —	- - -	6 June 1820	11	11
82.	30 June —	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. 1819	6 Dec. 1819	- - -	5	9
83.	23 July —	4 June 1821	- - -	8 June 1821	- - -	22	15
84.	9 Aug. —	3 June 1820	- - -	6 June 1820	- - -	9	27
85.	23 Aug. —	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	9	13
86.	30 Aug. —	3 June 1820	- - -	- — -	- - -	9	6
87.	6 Sep. —	1 Dec. —	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	14	26
88.	- — -	3 Dec. 1819	9 Dec. 1819	- - -	- - -	3	3
89.	- — -	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	14	26
90.	12 Sep. 1819	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	14	20
91.	14 Sep. —	3 June 1830	9 June 1820	- - -	- - -	8	25
92.	18 Sep. —	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	21
93.	- — -	- — -	- - -	6 June 1820	- - -	8	18
94.	8 Nov. 1819	5 May 1821	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	17	27
95.	8 June 1820	4 June —	7 June 1821	- - -	- - -	11	29
96.	10 June —	- — -	- - -	8 June 1821	- - -	11	28
97.	12 June —	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	5	20
98.	- — -	21 Sep. 1821	- - -	8 June 1821	- - -	15	9
99.	- — -	26 Mar. 1823	12 Sep. 1822	- - -	- - -	33	14
100.	22 June 1820	1 Dec. 1820	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	5	10
101.	17 July —	31 Mar. 1822	- - -	6 June 1822	- - -	22	19
102.	26 July —	21 Sep. 1821	7 June 1821	- - -	- - -	11	25
103.	27 July —	4 June —	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	10
104.	- — -	- — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	8	10
105.	28 July 1820	11 Jan. 1823	3 Feb. 1823	- - -	- - -	28	5
106.	6 Nov. —	11 Apr. 1821	2 Dec. 1820	- - -	- - -	5	5
107.	11 Jan. 1821	4 June —	7 June 1821	- - -	- - -	4	26
108.	19 Feb. —	- — -	27 June —	- - -	- - -	4	8
109.	21 Feb. —	- — -	18 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	6	7
110.	2 Mar. —	3 June 1822	3 May 1823	- - -	- - -	26	1
111.	29 May —	4 Dec. 1821	- - -	8 Dec. 1821	- - -	6	9
112.	- — -	12 Apr. 1822	3 Feb. 1823	- - -	- - -	20	4
113.	4 July 1821	1 Oct. —	13 July 1822	- - -	- - -	12	27
114.	- — -	1 Nov. —	5 June —	- - -	- - -	15	27
115.	9 July 1821	3 Dec. —	5 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	16	26
116.	2 Oct. —	3 June —	5 June —	- - -	- - -	8	3
117.	- — -	4 Dec. 1821	7 Dec. 1821	- - -	- - -	2	5
118.	5 Oct. 1821	3 June 1822	5 June 1822	- - -	- - -	8	-
119.	9 Oct. —	4 Dec. 1821	22 Jan. —	- - -	- - -	3	13
120.	16 Oct. —	2 Dec. 1824	12 Mar. 1825	- - -	- - -	40	26
121.	10 Nov. —	3 June 1822	5 June 1822	- - -	- - -	6	22
122.	12 Nov. —	23 July —	12 Sep. —	- - -	- - -	10	4
123.	13 Nov. —	27 July —	6 Sep. —	- - -	- - -	9	23
124.	14 Nov. —	10 May —	8 May —	- - -	- - -	5	26
125.	19 Nov. —	3 June 1823	22 Sep. 1823	- - -	- - -	22	3
126.	21 Jan. 1822	20 Apr. 1822	1 Oct. 1822	- - -	- - -	8	10
127.	5 June —	3 Dec. —	5 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	6	-

(*continued*).

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN.					
		Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Months.	Days.
128.	27 June 1822	2 Dec. 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	17	5
129.	1 July —	25 Apr. —	-	-	-	11	5
130.	2 July —	3 Dec. 1822	5 Dec. 1822	-	-	5	3
131.	31 July —	-	-	-	-	4	5
132.	23 Aug. —	25 Apr. 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	9	12
133.	26 Aug. —	2 June 1824	-	5 Dec. 1823	-	21	6
134.	-	3 Dec. 1822	5 Dec. 1822	-	-	3	9
135.	11 Oct. 1822	18 Feb. 1824	4 June 1824	-	-	19	23
136.	30 Dec. —	3 June 1823	5 June 1823	-	-	5	5
137.	2 Jan. 1823	2 Dec. —	4 Dec. —	-	-	11	2
138.	6 Jan. —	-	-	-	-	10	28
139.	17 May —	2 June 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	18	17
140.	1 Oct. —	18 Feb. —	4 Dec. 1823	-	-	4	18
141.	-	2 June —	3 Mar. 1824	-	-	8	2
142.	13 Oct. 1823	3 Sep. —	4 June —	-	-	10	20
143.	-	2 Dec. 1823	4 Dec. 1823	-	-	1	21
144.	27 Oct. 1823	17 Sep. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	13	6
145.	17 May 1824	2 June 1825	4 June 1825	-	-	12	17
146.	26 May —	2 June 1824	1 July 1824	-	-	1	5
147.	-	2 Dec. —	12 Mar. 1825	-	-	9	16
148.	-	11 Feb. 1825	-	6 Dec. 1824	-	8	15
149.	-	2 Dec. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	6	8
150.	9 June 1824	12 Apr. 1825	11 Feb. 1825	-	-	10	3
151.	19 June —	2 Dec. 1824	4 Dec. 1824	-	-	5	15
152.	22 June —	-	12 Mar. 1825	-	-	8	20
153.	2 Aug. —	5 Apr. 1825	9 May —	-	-	9	7
154.	11 Oct. —	2 June —	12 Apr. —	-	-	7	21
155.	-	11 Oct. —	11 Feb. —	-	-	12	[illegible]
156.	-	12 Oct. —	20 Dec. —	-	-	14	9
157.	14 Oct. 1824	11 Oct. —	4 June 1825	-	-	11	27
158.	15 Oct. —	-	-	-	-	11	26
159.	28 Oct. —	-	27 Oct. —	-	-	11	29
160.	2 Nov. —	17 Feb. 1826	-	16 Aug. 1825	-	15	15
161.	13 Nov. —	2 June 1825	-	22 Mar. —	-	6	19
162.	16 Nov. —	-	-	-	-	6	16
163.	17 Nov. —	11 Oct. 1825	-	22 Dec. 1825	-	13	5
164.	18 Nov. —	2 June —	-	1 Mar. —	-	6	14
165.	2 Apr. 1825	-	-	16 Aug. —	-	4	14
166.	17 May —	19 Sep. 1826	-	22 June 1826	-	16	2
167.	21 May —	17 Apr. —	-	22 Dec. 1825	-	10	26
168.	11 June —	17 Dec. 1825	-	18 Feb. 1826	-	8	7
169.	13 June —	17 Feb. 1826	-	22 June —	-	12	3
170.	12 Aug. —	19 Dec. —	-	-	-	16	7
171.	15 Sep. —	17 June —	-	20 Feb. 1826	-	9	2
172.	20 Sep. —	19 Sep. —	-	-	1 Aug. 1826	11	29
173.	6 Oct. —	17 Feb. —	-	18 Feb. 1826	-	4	12
174.	7 Oct. —	17 June —	-	-	18 Apr. 1826	8	10
175.	-	17 Dec. 1825	-	-	20 Feb. —	4	13
176.	22 Oct. 1825	2 Feb. 1827	-	-	18 Aug. —	15	10
177.	1 Dec. —	16 Oct. 1826	-	-	-	10	16
178.	27 Feb. 1826	17 June —	-	-	-	5	21
179.	13 Mar. —	-	-	22 June 1826	20 June 1826	3	9
180.	16 May —	19 Dec. 1826	-	8 Sep. —	-	7	3
181.	21 May —	16 Aug. —	-	3 Nov. —	-	5	12
182.	31 May —	19 Dec. —	-	18 Apr. 1827	-	10	18
183.	26 June —	2 Feb. 1827	-	-	17 Oct. 1826	7	6
184.	-	20 Mar. 1829	-	9 Jan. 1826	-	32	24
185.	-	16 Aug. 1827	-	3 Nov. —	-	13	20
186.	-	24 July —	-	-	-	12	28
187.	6 Sep. 1826	-	-	19 Jan. 1827	-	10	18
188.	22 Sep. —	7 Oct. 1826	-	-	21 Dec. 1826	2	29
189.	21 Oct. —	19 Dec. —	-	-	21 Nov. —	1	28
190.	23 Oct. —	-	-	2 Feb. 1827	-	3	9
191.	5 Dec. —	17 June 1828	-	-	7 Mar. 1828	18	12
192.	8 Dec. —	16 Aug. 1827	-	-	16 Feb. 1827	8	8
193.	5 Jan. 1827	29 Jan. 1828	-	23 June 1827	-	12	24
194.	-	5 Jan. —	-	-	16 July 1827	12	—
195.	23 Jan. 1827	28 Sep. 1827	-	-	28 June —	8	5

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	— Months.	Days.
196.	3 Feb. 1827	16 Oct. 1827	- - -	11 May 1827	- - -	8	13
197.	21 May —	- — -	- - -	3 Aug. —	- - -	4	25
198.	- - — -	18 Jan. 1828	- - -	18 Aug. —	- - -	7	27
199.	25 May 1827	7 Mar. —	- - -	- - -	18 Oct. 1827	9	12
200.	- - — -	15 July —	- - -	- - -	2 Nov. —	13	20
201.	4 June 1827	16 Sep. —	- - -	22 Dec. 1827	- - -	15	12
202.	- - — -	17 June —	- - -	17 Oct. —	- - -	12	13
203.	9 June 1827	18 Jan. —	- - -	18 Aug. —	- - -	7	9
204.	11 June —	- — -	- - -	- — -	- - -	7	7
205.	- - — -	25 Mar. 1828	- - -	- - -	18 Oct. 1827	9	14
206.	12 June 1827	18 Jan. —	- - -	- - -	- — -	7	6
207.	16 June —	17 June —	- - -	16 Feb. 1828	- - -	12	1
208.	- - — -	- — -	- - -	16 Nov. 1827	- - -	12	1
209.	9 July 1827	16 Aug. 1827	- - -	17 Oct. —	18 Oct. 1827	3	9
210.	25 Sep. —	16 Sep. 1828	- - -	- - -	7 Mar. 1828	11	21
211.	29 Oct. —	15 Feb. —	- - -	- - -	17 Apr. —	5	18
212.	- - — -	17 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	17 Feb. 1829	15	18
213.	10 Dec. 1827	17 Dec. 1829	- - -	17 Aug. 1829	- - -	12	7
214.	11 Dec. —	5 Oct. —	- - -	16 Jan. —	- - -	21	24
215.	24 Dec. —	9 Jan. —	- - -	20 June 1828	- - -	12	15
216.	26 Dec. —	29 Jan. 1828	- - -	- - -	18 Feb. 1828	1	22
217.	4 Feb. 1828	5 Oct. 1829	- - -	16 Mar. 1829	- - -	20	1
218.	30 Apr. —	17 June 1828	- - -	5 Aug. 1828	- - -	3	5
219.	26 May —	16 Feb. 1829	- - -	18 Aug. —	- - -	8	20
220.	11 June —	16 Aug. 1828	- - -	20 June —	- - -	2	5
221.	- - — -	17 Dec. —	- - -	16 Sep. —	- - -	6	6
222.	- - — -	16 June 1829	- - -	- - -	17 Feb. 1829	12	5
223.	12 June 1828	17 Dec. 1828	- - -	22 Dec. 1828	- - -	6	10
224.	- - — -	15 July —	- - -	- - -	20 Oct. 1828	4	8
225.	18 June 1828	16 Oct. 1829	- - -	17 Oct. 1829	- - -	15	29
226.	11 July —	9 July —	- - -	- - -	21 Apr. 1829	11	28
227.	31 July —	14 Nov. 1828	- - -	- - -	9 Jan. —	5	9
228.	- - — -	13 May 1829	- - -	18 Oct. 1828	- - -	9	13
229.	1 Aug. 1828	- — -	- - -	- - -	19 Dec. 1828	9	13
230.	- - — -	16 June 1829	- - -	14 Nov. 1828	- - -	10	16
231.	27 Sep. 1828	9 Jan. —	- - -	- - -	19 Dec. 1828	3	12
232.	13 Oct. —	15 July —	- - -	- - -	18 Feb. 1830	16	5
233.	20 Oct. —	16 Oct. —	- - -	18 Feb. 1829	- - -	11	26
234.	- - — -	20 Mar. —	- - -	9 Jan. —	- - -	5	—
235.	21 Oct. 1828	15 July —	- - -	- — -	- - -	8	24
236.	- - — -	- — -	- - -	- - -	21 Apr. 1829	8	24
237.	23 Oct. 1828	16 June 1829	- - -	22 Dec. 1828	- - -	7	23
238.	8 Nov. —	15 Aug. —	- - -	17 Feb. 1830	- - -	15	9
239.	9 Nov. —	13 May —	- - -	- - -	17 Feb. 1829	6	4
240.	10 Nov. —	4 Sep. —	- - -	20 Apr. 1829	- - -	9	24
241.	13 Nov. —	16 Feb. —	- - -	- - -	20 Mar. 1829	4	7
242.	14 Nov. —	17 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	18 Aug. —	13	3
243.	22 Nov. —	15 July —	- - -	- - -	21 Apr. —	7	23
244.	11 Dec. —	13 May —	- - -	18 Feb. 1829	- - -	5	2
245.	4 Feb. 1829	16 June —	- - -	- - -	21 Apr. 1829	4	12
246.	5 Feb. —	17 Dec. —	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	- - -	10	12
247.	23 Mar. —	- — -	- - -	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	8	24
248.	10 Apr. —	16 Feb. 1830	- - -	16 Nov. 1829	- - -	10	6
249.	4 May —	16 June —	- - -	- - -	16 Nov. 1829	13	12
250.	- - — -	13 May 1829	- - -	- - -	15 July —	2	11
251.	5 May 1829	5 Oct. —	- - -	- - -	17 Aug. —	5	—
252.	- - — -	16 Nov. —	- - -	17 Aug. 1829	- - -	6	11
253.	- - — -	16 Mar. 1830	- - -	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	10	11
254.	- - — -	15 Sep. —	- - -	22 Dec. 1829	- - -	16	10
255.	7 May 1829	16 June 1829	- - -	4 Sep. —	- - -	3	27
256.	8 May —	17 June 1830	- - -	18 Aug. 1830	- - -	15	10
257.	22 May —	5 Oct. 1829	- - -	- - -	4 Sept. 1829	4	13
258.	- - — -	15 Aug. —	- - -	18 June 1829	- - -	2	23
259.	- - — -	15 July —	- - -	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	4	13
260.	23 May 1829	16 June —	- - -	5 Oct. 1829	- - -	4	12
261.	- - — -	15 Sep. 1830	- - -	17 Oct. —	- - -	15	22
262.	25 May 1829	16 Nov. 1829	- - -	18 June —	- - -	5	21
263.	7 Sep. —	15 Sep. 1830	- - -	- - -	16 Mar. 1830	12	8

(continued)

I.
PUBLIC.
Appendix (L.)
Education of Civil Servants.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	PASSED IN Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Months.	Days.
264.	23 Sep. 1829	16 Nov. 1830	- - -	- - -	16 Mar. 1830	13	23
265.	21 Oct. —	17 June —	- - -	- - -	18 Feb. —	7	26
266.	10 Nov. —	16 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	15 May —	9	6
267.	25 Nov. —	16 Dec. —	- - -	- - -	- — -	12	21
268.	11 Dec. —	17 June —	- - -	- - -	16 Nov. 1830	11	5
269.	- — -	16 Feb. —	- - -	- - -	16 Mar. —	3	5
270.	10 Feb. 1830	15 Jan. 1831	- - -	18 Aug. 1830	- - -	11	5
					270)	3,513	1
					Yrs.	1. 1,	0.

The time taken by the whole of the above-mentioned students to pass their examinations amounts to 3,513 months, which, divided by 270, the number of students, gives an average for each of one year and one month.

(signed) *D. Ruddell,*
Secretary College Council.

LIST of Forty-six Rusticated STUDENTS who have passed the requisite Examinations in the Oriental Languages, since 1816; showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and also the Average Rate of the Performance.

No	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Rustication.	PASSED IN Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Mos.	Days.
1.	12 Dec. 1814	5 Mar. 1816	28 July 1820	28 July 1820	- - -	- - -	67	16
2.	13 Sept. 1813	1 July —	2 June 1817	- - -	4 July 1817	- - -	44	19
3.	25 Oct. —	30 Nov. —	13 Oct. 1820	11 Dec. 1819	- - -	- - -	83	18
4.	22 Oct. 1811	9 Jan. 1818	3 June 1818	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	79	14
5.	20 Sept. 1817	29 May —	31 Jan. 1820	31 Jan. 1820	- - -	- - -	28	10
6.	28 Mar. 1818	29 Jan. 1819	15 Aug. —	- - -	30 June 1820	- - -	28	17
7.	9 Sept. 1816	17 Sept. —	29 July —	- - -	5 June 1819	- - -	46	20
8.	31 Dec. 1818	5 Nov. —	5 Dec. 1823	5 Dec. 1823	- - -	- - -	59	5
9.	9 June 1820	30 Mar. 1822	11 Jan. —	3 Feb. —	- - -	- - -	31	24
10.	23 May 1822	10 July 1823	11 June 1824	3 Dec. 1824	- - -	- - -	30	10
11.	26 Aug. —	- — -	10 Apr. —	4 June —	- - -	- - -	21	8
12.	- — -	- — -	28 June —	28 June —	- - -	- - -	22	2
13.	6 Jan. 1823	7 Aug. 1823	17 Apr. —	17 Apr. —	- - -	- - -	15	11
14.	11 Oct. 1824	16 June 1825	17 June 1826	20 Dec. 1825	- - -	- - -	20	6
15.	15 Oct. —	3 Feb. —	7 Oct. —	17 Oct. 1826	- - -	- - -	24	2
16.	18 Nov. 1825	4 May 1826	28 Sept. 1827	- - -	21 Dec. 1830	- - -	61	3
17.	22 Oct. —	6 July —	18 Jan. 1828	- - -	- - -	16 Feb. 1827	26	26
18.	10 Jan. 1826	13 Dec. —	11 May 1827	- - -	8 Sept. 1826	- - -	16	1
19.	10 July —	17 May 1827	7 Mar. 1828	- - -	15 July 1828	- - -	24	5
20.	20 Sept. —	2 Aug. —	15 Feb. —	- - -	- - -	18 June 1828	20	28
21.	6 Dec. —	- — -	26 Oct. 1827	- - -	22 Dec. 1827	- - -	12	16
22.	- — -	- — -	2 Jan. 1828	- - -	16 Apr. 1828	- - -	16	10
23.	15 Dec. 1826	- — -	17 Mar. —	- - -	18 Oct. —	- - -	22	3
24.	4 Jan. 1827	1 Nov. 1827	21 July 1829	- - -	- - -	18 June 1828	30	17
25.	6 Jan. —	2 Aug. —	17 June 1828	- - -	18 Oct. 1828	- - -	21	12
26.	12 June —	1 Nov. —	14 Nov. —	- - -	- - -	18 June 1828	17	2
27.	22 Jan. —	2 Jan. 1828	16 Aug. —	- - -	18 Aug. 1827	- - -	18	24
28.	14 Aug. —	13 Mar. —	16 Mar. 1830	- - -	20 Mar. 1829	- - -	31	2
29.	31 Oct. —	- — -	31 July 1829	- - -	6 Dec. —	- - -	25	6
30.	10 Jan. 1828	27 Mar. 1828	27 June 1830	- - -	21 Apr. —	- - -	29	17
31.	29 Jan. —	26 June —	5 Aug. 1829	- - -	- - -	15 Apr. 1830	26	16
32.	15 May 1827	30 Oct. —	14 Dec. 1830	- - -	20 June 1828	- - -	42	29
33.	21 May —	- — -	5 May 1829	- - -	- — -	- - -	23	14
34.	6 June —	13 Nov. 1828	13 Apr. —	- - -	- - -	14 Nov. 1828	22	17
35.	14 Aug. —	12 Sept. —	20 Mar. —	- - -	20 June 1828	- - -	19	6
36.	22 Sept. —	13 Nov. —	28 Jan. 1830	- - -	15 July —	- - -	28	7
37.	29 Oct. —	30 Dec. —	16 Oct. 1829	- - -	- - -	20 Oct. 1828	23	17

Appendix (L.)

(43.) Minute of Governor-general; 4 February 1831.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Rustication.	PASSED IN Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Mos.	Days.
38.	29 Oct. 1827	30 Dec. 1828	5 Jan. 1830	- - -	- - -	16 Sept. 1828	26	6
39.	10 Jan. 1828	12 Sept. —	14 June —	- - -	29 Oct. 1829	- - -	29	4
40.	29 Jan. —	30 Dec. —	25 May 1829	- - -	18 Oct. 1828	- - -	15	26
41.	- — -	12 Sept. —	18 Aug. —	- - -	18 June 1829	- - -	18	19
42.	- — -	30 Dec. —	16 Oct. —	- - -	18 Aug. 1828	- - -	20	17
43.	30 Jan. 1828	- — -	12 Oct. —	- - -	21 Dec. —	- - -	20	12
44.	1 Aug. —	20 Oct. 1828	23 Apr. —	- - -	- - -	24 Apr. 1829	8	24
45.	21 Oct. —	5 May 1829	20 Sept. 1830	- - -	- - -	21 Sept. 1830	23	-
46.	31 Oct. 1827	15 May 1828	13 July 1829	- - -	16 Mar. 1830	- - -	28	16
						46)	1,354	14
						Yrs.	2. 5.	13.

The time taken by 46 Rusticated Students to pass the requisite Examinations, amounts to 1,354 months 14 days, and which, being divided by 46, gives a product of 2 years 5 months and 13 days as the average for each Student.

(signed) *D. Ruddell,*
Secretary College Council.

LIST of Fourteen STUDENTS who passed their Examinations on Leave since 1816; showing the Time required by each to accomplish that object, and also the Average Rate of the Performance.

No.	Date of Admission into College.	Date of Leave to Quit the College.	PASSED IN Persian.	Hindoostanee.	Bengalee.	Hindee.	Mos.	Days.
1.	28 Aug. 1815	7 July 1817	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	45	10
2.	30 Sept. 1816	7 Dec. 1816	3 June 1828	6 June 1818	- - -	- - -	20	6
~~3.~~	~~9 Sept. 1817~~	27 Nov. 1818	3 June 1819	8 June 1819	- - -	- - -	20	29
4.	26 Jan. 1818	29 Jan. 1819	11 Apr. 1821	30 June 1820	- - -	- - -	38	15
5.	6 Nov. 1816	17 Sept. —	3 June 1819	- - -	27 Nov. 1822	- - -	72	21
6.	27 Nov. 1821	1 July 1822	3 June 1823	22 Sept. 1823	- - -	- - -	21	25
7.	20 Nov. 1823	19 Aug. 1824	15 Sept 1825	15 Feb. 1825	- - -	- - -	15	5
8.	4 Dec. 1824	11 Aug. 1825	15 Feb. 1827	- - -	22 June 1826	- - -	26	11
9.	15 Dec. 1826	11 Jan. 1827	15 Feb. 1828	- - -	6 May 1828	- - -	16	21
10.	10 July 1827	15 May 1828	25 Apr. 1829	- - -	- - -	7 Nov. 1829	27	27
11.	18 June 1828	6 Feb. 1829	20 May —	- - -	2 July 1829	- - -	13	6
12.	27 Sept. —	- — -	15 Aug. —	- - -	- - -	9 May 1829	10	18
13.	4 May 1829	9 June 1830	1 Nov. 1830	- - -	20 Nov. 1830	- - -	18	16
14.	21 Oct. —	9 Apr. —	17 June —	- - -	- - -	18 Feb. 1830	7	26
						14)	355	26
						Yrs.	2, 1.	12.

The time taken by 14 Students, on leave, to pass the requisite Examinations, amounts to 355 months 26 days, which being divided by 14, gives 2 years 1 month 12 days, as the time which each Student required for that purpose.

(signed) *D. Ruddell,*
Secretary College Council.

(44.)—LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep,* Esq. Secretary to the Governor-general, to *G. A. Bushby,* Esq. Officiating Secretary to the *Bengal* Government, (General Department), dated 14th February 1831.

(44.) Letter from Secretary to Governor-general; 14 February 1831.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Minute of the Governor-general communicated in my letter, dated 5th instant, on the subject of the orders recently received from the Honourable Court of Directors in regard to the College of Fort William, I am directed to request you will submit to the Honourable the Vice-president in Council the following further point, arising out of the instructions referred to.

2. It would appear from paragraph 15 of the Honourable Court's letter, that they contemplate the Government's immediately enforcing the rule, that if the proficiency of any student examined cannot be certified at the end of 12 months, he is to be informed that three months more will be allowed him to complete his qualifications, and if, at the end of that period, he is still incompetent, he shall then be sent to England as unfit for the service.

3. The Governor-general, looking upon this rule as the result of a reference and special recommendation submitted by the Government, feels himself himself compelled to suggest that it be acted upon forthwith. I am accordingly directed to request that you will submit to the Vice-president in Council, that it be notified hereafter to all students entering the College, that they will be required to complete their studies within the time prescribed, or be liable to the penalty indicated; and with respect to those students whose time may have expired, or be near expiring, whether prosecuting their studies at Calcutta or in the interior, his Lordship is of opinion that a period of further probation should be allowed, the duration of which he requests the Vice-president in Council will determine.

4. With respect to the students now studying in the interior, the Governor-general is further disposed to give them the advantage of all the facilities afforded by the College in Calcutta, for the prosecution of their studies in this period. He recommends, therefore, that they shall be allowed to return to Calcutta, and that in their case the period shall date from their arrival.

5. The Governor-general requests that in the event of the Vice-president in Council concurring in the views above explained, a rule to the effect may be prepared, and the requisite orders issued for carrying the Court's orders on this subject into effect, in the manner suggested, without delay.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad. (signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

(45.) Minute of *W. Blunt*, Esq.; 26 February 1831.

(45.)—MINUTE of *W. Blunt*, Esq., dated the 26th February 1831.

I have perused with great attention the Minutes recorded by the Governor-general, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and by Mr. Bayley; also the despatches from the Honourable Court of Directors, under dates the 19th of December 1827 and 20th of July last, on the subject of the abolition of the College of Fort William.

2. The expediency of that measure having undergone the fullest consideration and discussion, and the Honourable Court, after mature deliberation on all that has been urged in favour or against the maintenance of that institution, having resolved upon its abolition, it seems quite unnecessary at this time to offer any opinion as to the benefits or disadvantages of that establishment.

3. The only point for present consideration is, whether the orders of the Court for the abolition of the College shall be immediately carried into effect, or whether that measure shall be suspended till the receipt of the further orders of the Honourable Court, that may be expected in reference to the Minute of the Governor-general, dated the 10th of November, and the report of the Secretary to the College Council, dated the 7th of October last, which were forwarded with a despatch dated the 23d of November.

4. The Governor-general being strongly impressed with a conviction of the benefits to be derived from the continuance of the College, especially under the improved system of management and control that has been introduced, is of opinion that its abolition should for the present be suspended until the report of the proceedings of the College, and of its apparent success during the progress of the further trial, which the Court authorized to be made, shall have been before them; a decision upon which communication, the Governor-general observes, may be expected in little more than six months.

5. The review of the proceedings of the College during the years 1828 and 1829 and to October 1830, furnished to the Governor-general, in his Lordship's capacity of Visitor, by the Secretary to the College Council, and to which the Minute of the Governor-general dated the 10th of November last has reference, affords just grounds to believe that the measures adopted for the improved management of that institution have been attended with considerable success; and the statements which accompanied that report, or which have since been supplied, afford satisfactory evidence of an increased degree of application on the part of the students, and leave no room for doubt that a knowledge of the native languages, sufficient to qualify a writer to enter upon the public service, is usually acquired in a much less period of time in the College than in the interior of the country.

6. But the resolution of the Honourable Court to abolish that institution does not appear to have been influenced by any considerations having reference to the progress of the students, or other circumstances noticed in the secretary's report. That resolution is expressly founded on the evils which the Court consider to be inseparable from a residence of the junior civil servants in Calcutta during their attendance at College; evils arising entirely from the temptations to extravagance and dissipation to which they are considered by the Court to be there exposed, and to which the Court are of opinion that no effectual remedy can be applied by any improved system of management or vigilance of control.

7. The Honourable Court have moreover intimated their intention of adopting measures to ensure the better qualification of the junior civil servants, by declaring the attainment of certain qualifications an indispensable condition of appointment to office in the civil branch of their service.

8. The orders communicated to this Government in the Court's despatch of the 19th of December 1828, left the measure of the abolition of the College to the discretion of the Government, but those now received are peremptory, and appear to admit of no alternative.

9. Still from reluctance to precipitate a measure of such importance, and in deference to the opinion of the Governor-general, I should concur in his Lordship's present recommendation

(45.) Minute of *W. Blunt*, Esq.; 26 February 1831.

dation, if I could persuade myself that any improvement in the discipline and management of the College, which may be apparent from the papers forwarded, would induce the Court to revoke their order; or to authorize a further trial of the institution.

10. But from the tenor of both despatches from the Court considering those orders to be conclusive, and the measure of the abolition of the College to be no longer dependent on the success or failure of any improved plan of superintendence, however able or judicious, I am of opinion that the longer continuance of the College will only entail an unnecessary expense, which, in the present state of the Company's finances, it is desirable to avoid.

11. Adverting to the concluding paragraph of the Governor-general's Minute of the 4th instant, should the Vice-president be of opinion that it is not expedient to suspend the execution of the orders of the Court, I am of opinion that the plan suggested by Sir Charles Metcalfe in his Minute, dated the 28th of December 1828, is generally well calculated for the accomplishment of the objects in view; and I shall be happy to afford any assistance in my power in giving effect to the wishes of the Governor-general communicated in that paragraph of his Lordship's Minute.

(signed) *W. Blunt.*

(46.) Letter from Officiating Secretary to Bengal Government; 1 March 1831.

(46.)—LETTER from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government (General Department), to *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 1st March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-president in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 5th and 14th ultimo, and of the Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor-general which accompanied the former, on the subject of the orders lately received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to abolish the College of Fort William.

2. Mr. Blunt having recorded his opinion for carrying the orders in question into effect, I am directed to transmit a copy of his Minute, for the perusal of the Governor-general, and to state, for his Lordship's information, that the Vice-president concurring in opinion with Mr. Blunt, as to the necessity of obeying the orders of the Court, it is proposed, according to the instructions contained in the concluding part of his Lordship's Minute, dated the 4th ultimo, to abolish the College on the 1st of June next, as being a period more convenient for the removal of the students to stations in the interior, than any time of the intermediate hot season. Rules for the future control and examination of the junior civil servants, previously to their nomination to offices, will be prepared as soon as possible, and submitted for his Lordship's approval.

3. Adverting to the directions contained in the 15th paragraph of the Honourable Court's despatch, for sending home those students who fail to attain the necessary qualifications for the public service, within the period hereafter to be allowed for that purpose, and to his Lordship's instructions on that subject, I am desired to mention that the Vice-president in Council is of opinion, that a further probationary period of six months may be granted to such gentlemen as have exceeded 15 months residence in the country, and he proposes accordingly to warn them of the consequence that awaits them, if they are not qualified for public employment by the expiry of that time; and in regard to others whose term of residence is at present less than 15 months, it is proposed to fix a period, according to the scale noted below*, reckoning from the date of arrival in the country, in which they are to qualify themselves or incur the penalty ordered by the Honourable Court.

4. I am further directed to observe, with reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, that as, under the proposed arrangements, the College is not to be continued after the 1st of June next, the Vice-president in Council is of opinion, and submits for the consideration and decision of the Governor-general, that there would be no advantage in permitting the students now in the interior to return to Calcutta, and that they might preferably undergo an examination at the stations where they reside, before a committee of public functionaries, either according to the forms used at present in the College, or if the student should prefer it, more generally, with a view to ascertain his qualifications for public employment. I have, &c.,

Fort William. (signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

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* Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12½	18½
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13½	17½
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10½	20½	2	14½	16½
9	11	20	1	15	16
8	11½	19½			

(47.) Letter from Officiating Secretary, to College Council; 1 March 1831.

(47.)—LETTER from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government, (General Department), to Lieutenant *Todd*, Acting Secretary to the College Council, dated 1st March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-president in Council, to desire that it may be notified to the students of the College of Fort William, that orders have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, limiting the period to be allowed for acquiring the necessary knowledge of the native languages to 12 months; and that the Honourable Court have commanded, if the proficiency of any student examined cannot be certified at the end of that time, three months more shall be granted to complete his qualifications; and if at the end of that period he is still incompetent, he shall be sent to England as unfit for the service.

2. Although the Government will be compelled to act upon the above rule in regard to all students arriving in the country after the present date, it is considered proper to allow a further probation to those who are now resident, whose time may have expired or be near expiring, whether prosecuting their studies at Calcutta or in the interior; and the Vice-president in Council has accordingly been pleased to determine the period according to the scale noted below * in which they are to qualify themselves, or will incur the penalty ordered by the Honourable Court.

3. The foregoing Resolution is to be immediately promulgated to the students of the College, in order that they may be warned of the consequence that awaits those who shall not be found to be qualified for public employment by the expiration of the time fixed in the scale.

I am, &c.,

Fort William. (signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

The same to the magistrate or other officer having charge of students resident in the interior.

(48.) Rules for Junior Civil Servants after the Abolition of the College of *Fort William.*

(48.)—DRAFT OF RULES for Junior Civil Servants after the Abolition of the College of *Fort William.*

GENTLEMEN appointed to the civil service of Bengal as soon after their arrival in Calcutta as may be proper with reference to the season of the year, shall be sent to stations in the provinces.

They shall there be placed under the control of civil functionaries.

They shall not be appointed to any office until they become qualified to enter on its duties.

Until declared qualified, they shall be examined, and the state of their proficiency be reported, every two months, by the civil functionaries of their respective stations.

During the period of probation they may have such employment given to them by the functionaries under whose control they may be placed, as may aid in qualifying them for the public service, subject to such restrictions as may be hereafter directed in regard to the nature and mode of employment.

The examinations to which they shall be subjected, shall be conducted with a view to ascertain their qualification for public service, by a competent knowledge of the written and colloquial languages chiefly used in public business in the provinces in which they are to be stationed. A knowledge of the grammar of those languages will be requisite, beyond which a facility of conversing with the natives of the country, and of reading, comprehending, and translating business papers, will be considered the proper test.

Every student is expected to become qualified for the public service within 12 months; and those who may not be qualified at the expiration of 15 months will be removed from the service, according to the orders of the Court of Directors.

After qualification, each civil servant will be appointed permanently to an office, in or beyond the provinces.

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* Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.	Length of Residence.	Time to be Allowed.	TOTAL.
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
Above 15	6	various.	Above 7	12	19
14	7	21	6	12½	18½
13	8	21	5	13	18
12	9	21	4	13½	17½
11	10	21	3	14	17
10	10½	20½	2	14½	16½
9	11	20	1	15	16
8	11½	19½			

Appendix (L.)

(48.) Rules for Junior Civil Servants.

No one shall be appointed to an office in Calcutta, until after three years service away from the Presidency.

The salary of a civil servant during the period of probation shall be 300 rupees per mensem; after qualification he shall receive the salary of the office to which he may be appointed, subject to the general rules of the service on that point.

Notwithstanding appointment to office in consequence of reported qualification, every civil servant holding the rank of a writer shall be liable to removal from office, if he be at any time ascertained to be disqualified, by a want of competent knowledge of the requisite native languages. It shall be the duty of his official superior to report such disqualification to the Governor-general in Council, who will direct such further examination and report as he may judge proper; and on proof of disqualification, such person shall be reduced to the situation and subsistence allowance of a servant out of employ, until he can recover the requisite qualifications.

The students at present attached to the College of Fort William, who may not be declared qualified for the public service before the abolition of that institution, shall be subject to these rules, with the exception of that which relates to the period of removal from the service, on which point they will come under the separate order already issued; and of that regarding examination, with respect to which they shall have the option of being examined in the manner latterly customary in the College.

With regard to students who may arrive from England after the abolition of the College, the only admissible exemption from any part of these rules will be in the cases of those who may have a father or other very near male relative, residing in Calcutta, who will undertake to promote his acquirement of the necessary qualifications. In such cases the students may pass the time of probation with their relatives in Calcutta, subject to removal at the pleasure of the Government; but when qualified and appointed to office, they must, like all others, proceed into the provinces.

Any student on his arrival from England may claim an examination, and, if found qualified, will be appointed immediately to an office in the provinces.

Students arriving from England at a season when it may be deemed unadvisable to order their instant removal to the provinces, shall be placed under the control of civil functionaries at the Presidency, on the same footing as if stationed in the provinces, until the season of removal.

Cases of certified inability from sickness will be taken into consideration, in extension of the prescribed period of probation.

The time occupied in travelling by dawk to stations in the provinces, will be allowed in addition to the prescribed period. Any other mode of travelling by land or by water may be made conducive to study, and need not obstruct it. The time therefore thus occupied will not necessarily be allowed, and will only be taken into consideration, according to circumstances, in cases which may appear to merit that indulgence.

SUGGESTIONS for regulating the Employment of JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS, before and after they have attained the requisite qualifications for the Public Service; dated 10th March 1831.

JUNIOR civil servants sent into the provinces, to qualify themselves for the public service, shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, or other officer under whose immediate superintendence they may be placed.

They shall be employed in such manner, subject to the rules and restrictions following, as their superior officer may judge best calculated to qualify them for public business, and to promote the early attainment of the requisite knowledge of the native languages; provided that they shall not be employed in any duties, or entrusted with any powers, in the exercise of which any injury to individuals may be occasioned by their inexperience.

Until an assistant shall be declared on examination duly qualified for the public service, he may be employed in the manner following:—

In perusing the official correspondence of the office or offices to which he may be attached; and preparing and keeping complete an index to such correspondence, for record in such offices:

In signing processes of the criminal courts or of the collector's office, or other documents requiring official authentication:

In translating petitions on which English reports may be required by the Commissioners of Revenue, or by the Sudder Revenue Board:

In attending the cutcherry of the magistrate for two or three hours twice or thrice a week, in order to acquire a knowledge of the nature and forms of the business of those courts, preparatory to their public employment:

They shall not be liable to any employment that can impede the attainment of the requisite qualifications for the public service, respecting which they have to undergo examination.

After an assistant shall have passed his examination, and been declared qualified for the public service, he may be employed in the following duties:—

In the trial of petty thefts or misdemeanors referred to him by the magistrate, or cases within the provisions of Regulation XIV. 1816, for the management of the public gaols; provided always, that the rule prescribed by section 21, Regulation XI. 1807, be observed, namely, that the order of reference direct whether the assistant is to submit his proceedings for the decision of the magistrate, or is to pass a decision on the case referred to him;

subject however in all cases to the review of the magistrate, if he shall see cause for it; and the infliction of corporal punishment shall in all cases be suspended until the sentence of the assistant shall have been confirmed by the magistrate:

In taking depositions of witnesses in cases depending before the magistrate:

In local investigations under the provisions of Regulation XI. 1824:

In like investigations into any case of violent affray, of gang robbery attended with circumstances of aggravation, or of murder, in the local investigation of which the magistrate may be of opinion that the deputation of the assistant will lead to the full ascertainment of the facts, or the discovery and apprehension of the offenders.

In superintending the measurement of lands, the adjustment of disputed boundaries, or the prescribed local investigations preparatory to a settlement of the land revenue:

In performing any revenue duties that may be assigned to assistants under clauses 2d and 3d, Regulation IV. 1821.

In taking depositions of witnesses in investigations under Regulations XI. 1819, on claims to hold lands exempt from public revenue; also in all summary suits which the collectors are empowered to determine:

In investigating cases of unlicensed manufacture or vend of spirits.

After an assistant shall have been vested with special powers under clause 3, section 2, Regulation III. 1826, he may be vested with the temporary charge of one or more police thannahs, in which, from the prevalence of crimes or other circumstances, the presence of an European functionary may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Circuit; but in all cases, the powers to be exercised by an assistant shall be restricted to those vested in him by the above Regulation. The deputation of an assistant to take temporary charge of a police thannah or thannahs, shall be reported by the Commissioner of Circuit, for the information and approval of the Governor-general in Council.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government (General Department), dated 19 March 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, with copy of a Minute recorded by Mr. Blunt, on the subject of the abolition of the College of Fort William, in conformity with the recent orders of the Honourable Court of Directors to that effect; and in reply to state, that the opinion of the Governor-general having been already declared in the Minute forwarded for record in my letter dated the 5th ultimo, it is not his Lordship's wish that any further reference should be made to him, but on the contrary he requests that the Vice-President in Council will proceed to carry into execution the scheme he may determine to establish in supersession of the institution to be abolished on the 1st June next, and to pass the rules stated to be under preparation, without waiting for any specific communication of his Lordship's sentiments on the subject of them.

In like manner, the arrangement proposed in respect to the period to be allowed to students now in the College or interior, prosecuting their studies, before enforcing the rule prescribed by the Court of Directors, may be carried into effect under the authority of the Vice-President in Council, to whom his Lordship is desirous of leaving the further settlement of all the questions having reference to the College, and to the examination of the students under the new rules to be established.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Camp, Keree, 19th March 1831.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government (General Department), dated 22 March 1831.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated 19th instant, I am directed by the Governor-general to state that the rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing the proper instruction of junior civil servants after the abolition of the College shall take effect, have just been received and laid before his Lordship.

2. Although it was his Lordship's wish and intention to leave to the Vice-President in Council the entire regulation of the matter, nevertheless having received and considered the draft of rules, it is impossible for him to avoid remarking that the plan of requiring the civil functionaries to examine the juniors as to their acquaintance with business papers and the colloquial languages of the country, seems to leave everything so much to the discretion of the local officers, who are of various dispositions and qualifications, that Government can have no assurance from their report that any uniform degree of acquaintance with the necessary languages has been acquired.

3. The further provision that assistants shall be liable to be thrown out of employ, upon being reported afterwards by other functionaries of the same class not qualified, seems to his Lordship to impose so invidious a duty that the rule would be quite inoperative as a check on the previous report.

4. The Governor-general has been particularly led to make these remarks from having been recently given to understand that even with the checks and securities under which examinations

(48.) Rules for Junior Civil Servants.

examinations are at present conducted, there has been ground to suspect in some instances that undue facilities have been allowed by the local officers, and the orders of Government wholly disregarded.

5. The occasions alluded to will be found explained in the enclosed copy of a letter from the secretary to the College, addressed to the College Council, copy of which has been laid before his Lordship; and with reference to the circumstances mentioned therein, I am directed particularly to inquire what was the result of the second examination to which these gentlemen have been subjected.

6. On the whole, therefore, it seems to his Lordship that a Board of Examination, or some special officer at the Presidency, will be indispensable for the preparation of the papers by which qualification is to be tested; otherwise the condition of examination in the languages will become either a merely nominal probation, or one of so unequal application as to be worse than useless. If the rule for returning unqualified servants to Europe is to be of any effect, it will at least be necessary to secure that the examinations shall always be fair and equal, and the scheme prescribed by the Vice-President in Council seems to his Lordship to be entirely defective in these two essentials.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *H. T. Prinsep,*
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Camp, Saharunpore, 22d March 1831.

LETTER from Captain *D. Ruddell*, the Secretary to the College Council, to *H. Shakespear*, Esq. the President, and to the Members of the College Council, dated 31st January 1831.

Gentlemen,

IN submitting the accompanying report of the College examiners on the Persian exercises lately performed, or rather said to have been performed, by Mr. ———, in the district of Tipperah, I deem it my duty to solicit the attention of the College Council to the state of the mofussil examinations generally, and especially to the manner in which they appear to be conducted in the districts of Nuddeah and Tipperah. In these districts, or while the exercises are in their way from and return to the College, by what means or contrivance effected I cannot pretend to say, but that abuses have in some way or other crept in, respecting the translations of them, I am perfectly convinced.

I lately submitted for the consideration of the Honourable the Visitor of the College, that the Persian exercises returned from Kishenagurh as having been performed by Mr. ——— at that station, could not by any possibility have been translated by him; and I have now the same unpleasant duty to discharge with regard to the examination at Comillah of Mr. ———, whose second and third papers in particular, or the Persian versions of the two English exercises, bear on the face of them the most convincing proofs that they are the work of one whose acquirements in that language are of a very different nature from those of that gentleman, or indeed of almost any other student of this institution.

It is not necessary for me to request the attention of the College Council to the consequences of an evil of the description alluded to, or the effects, if allowed to continue, it must soon have on the studies of the young men at the Presidency, who are diligently and honourably endeavouring to qualify themselves for the discharge of their public duties; neither would it become me to suggest the means of remedying it.

When it was first determined that examinations should be held in the mofussil, and the exercises there performed should be returned for the reports of the College examiners, I conclude, from the nature of the superintending officers' certificates, that the orders of Government required those officers to state that the candidate for examination had been called before them; that the seal of the examination papers had then and there only been broken; that the exercises had there been performed, in their presence, without aid of any other kind than what the memory and ability of the candidate could supply; that the original papers and the translations of them had been sealed in the same place in which they had been performed, and by the dawk of that same day returned to Calcutta. It was likewise, I believe, intended that the examination papers should not be opened, unless the gentlemen to whom they might be directed were present at the station where the examination was to be held, and capable of conducting the duty in person. At present this seems to be commonly neglected, and the duty entrusted to assistants of the shortest standing in the service.

If the orders of Government on the subject require such particulars in the certificates of the superintending officers as are above adverted to, it will appear by a reference to those inscribed on Mr. ———'s examination papers that they are in several respects defective; but in whatever way the case may be viewed, as the translations in question could not have been produced *bonâ fide* by Mr. ———, I respectfully submit my opinion that serious public evils would arise by allowing the examination to stand good; that it ought therefore to be declared irregular, null and void; and that no examination should for the future be allowed in the districts of Nuddeah and Tipperah until it could be satisfactorily cleared up by what means and in what manner the intentions of Government, on the subject under consideration, had been frustrated.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *D. Ruddell,*
Secretary College Council.

College of Fort William, 31st January 1831.

Appendix (L.)

Education of Civil Servants.

LETTER from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government (General Department), to *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-general, dated 8th April 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d March, regarding the rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing the qualification of junior civil servants for the public service, after the abolition of the College.

2. The Vice-President in Council observes that the contents of your letter place him in a situation of embarrassment as to his future proceedings on this subject; the issuing of the rules proposed not being authorized, and no others having been substituted.

3. The Right honourable the Governor-general does not express approbation of any part of those rules, but pronounces them to be entirely defective in two essentials; is moreover of opinion that the rule recommended as a check to secure qualification would be quite inoperative, and condemns the scheme of examination proposed as worse than useless.

4. It appears to the Vice-President in Council that it cannot be expedient that rules should be issued under his authority, which are disapproved in so unqualified a manner by the Right honourable the Governor-general: at the same time the Vice-President in Council is unable to devise any in his opinion better suited to the object in view. He will therefore await his Lordship's further instructions, and will of course be prepared to issue, under his Lordship's orders, any rules that his Lordship may be pleased to dictate for the same purpose. The order for the abolition of the College on the 1st of June was issued on the 29th ultimo: it is therefore desirable that the rules to be promulgated should be framed before that period.

5. It has from the first been a subject of regret to the Vice-President in Council that he has had to carry into effect so important a measure as the abolition of the College without the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor-general, and he cannot anticipate any success from the establishment of rules so strongly discountenanced by his Lordship.

6. The Vice-President in Council thinks it proper to state that the rules proposed were partly founded on the conviction which he entertains, that both the examinations and the studies practised at the College have throughout been peculiarly ill adapted to ascertain, or produce, the requisite qualifications for the civil service, and that no persons can be so competent to pass sentence on the qualifications of candidates for the civil service as those who have had experience of its duties. He is further of opinion, that if the same method of study and examination be maintained, many persons, under the recent orders of the Court of Directors as to time, will be unnecessarily expelled from the civil service, who would otherwise be well qualified and efficient public servants.

7. Mr. Blunt however desires to remark, that the review of the proceedings of the College during the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, referred to in his Minute dated the 26th of February last, exhibited results which in his opinion (as expressed in that Minute) justified a conclusion favourable to the institution, in facilitating the attainment of a competent knowledge of the native languages; and the Vice-President does not question the power of the institution to facilitate the acquirement of what it taught, but objects to the course of study pursued as badly calculated to qualify the students for employment in the civil service; in which opinion Mr. Blunt concurs.

8. I am desired to add that the examinations alluded to in the 5th paragraph of your letter have not yet taken place, and that the result, when they are effected, shall be reported for his Lordship's information and orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,

Fort William, 8th April 1831.

Officiating Secretary to the Government.

LETTER from *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General, to *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, dated 30th April 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, on the subject of the rules proposed to be issued to provide for the instruction of junior civil servants, when the contemplated abolition of the College shall take effect.

In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor-general has again carefully considered the subject, and is compelled to declare that he is still of the same opinion as to the insufficiency of the scheme proposed, under which the junior servants would at once be placed in the interior under officers seldom personally interested in the advancement of their studies, and would be required to obtain only so much knowledge of the languages used as might suffice for the conduct of business; the security for the attainment of this being the report of the public officer, certifying ability to read and understand a petition or common paper.

The Governor-general does not look upon the degree of knowledge of the languages of the country, assumed by such a test, to be sufficient; for it would not include acquaintance with the language of correspondence, nor anything beyond the common corrupt language of the cutcherry: at the same time the examinations would, as was before observed, be extremely

(48.) Rules for Junior Civil Servants.

extremely unequal, unless the selection of the papers were the act of an examining Board, or of some single officer or officers selected specifically for the purpose.

Believing it to be the duty of Government to provide a higher degree of instruction than is above described, and to secure it by more equal and efficient examinations, his Lordship feels entirely the difficulty of the position in which both himself and the Government at the Presidency are placed. Orders have been issued for the abolition of the College, to take effect on the 1st June, when some other system of instruction and examination will require to be substituted; but the rules his Lordship would be inclined to propose would go far to maintain the same system of examination, if not of instruction; consequently would render it necessary to keep up most of the present officers.

Under these circumstances, and with reference to the difference of opinion that prevails, it appears to the Governor-general that the best plan that can at present be adopted will be to defer the abolition of the existing collegiate institution until a further reference can be made to the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject.

In the meantime, concurring with the Vice-President in Council in the opinion that the degree of attainment in two languages now required by the examiners of the College may be unnecessarily high as an absolute test of competence, his Lordship, although unwilling to give up as a test the ability to read and understand the classical works of the languages, conceives that the examiners may fitly be instructed to be satisfied with somewhat less than is at present exacted. His Lordship understands it to be the avowed practice of the examiners to make selections, as tests of proficiency, from works which the student could never, in all probability, have had an opportunity of perusing. He has been informed too that the exercises have been generally taken from historical works written in a peculiar idiom, abounding with phrases not usually met with in ordinary classical works, and full of proper names of places and persons, which are calculated to confuse the student during the process of examination. With reference to the comparatively short period now allowed for the task of qualification, his Lordship is disposed to think that it would be fair to prescribe that the exercises to be taken as tests of qualification for the public service, should be invariably selected from some one or more of the standard classical works (such as the Anwari Soheily or the Goolistan) which are ordinarily taught at the College. The performance of such tasks would be a sufficient indication of diligent and successful study, and the knowledge so evinced would serve as a solid groundwork for all practical purposes.

Constituted as this service is, it cannot be expected, his Lordship observes, that the majority of its members should be profoundly erudite in oriental literature; but where the desire of displaying superior attainments may exist, he is decidedly of opinion that it should be warmly and liberally encouraged. To say nothing of the national credit which eminent learning brings to the State, it would appear to the Governor-general to be almost indispensable, if we would continue to the natives of this country the benefit of their own laws, that there should be in the service some persons qualified by their attainments to consult the oriental languages in which those laws are written. In the absence of such qualifications, the salutary measures devised by Regulation XI. of 1826, for ascertaining the fitness of candidates for the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officer, must certainly be abandoned.

Viewing the subject in this light, his Lordship cannot but deeply regret the want of adequate encouragement for the study of the higher branches of oriental learning; and should the Honourable the Vice-President in Council concur generally as to the expediency of the measure, his Lordship would suggest that an earnest representation be made to the authorities at home, supported by such arguments as will readily occur to his Honour in Council, soliciting their sanction to a restoration of the rewards formerly held out for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages.

I am directed to take this opportunity to notice the rules for the employment of junior servants, forwarded in your letter dated the 15th ultimo. The Governor-general has nothing particular to observe on the subject of these rules.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Simla, 30th April 1831.

Appendix (I.)

(49.) Expenses of the College at *Calcutta.*

(49.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Expense attending the Establishment called the COLLEGE of CALCUTTA, from its Institution in 1800 to the latest period the same can be made up; distinguishing each Year, also the Number of Individuals who have received Instruction there in each Year.

	Expense attending the Establishment of the College.	Number of Students.
	£.	
1801-2 - - - -	52,411	57
1802-3 - - - -	51,540	40
1803-4 - - - -	53,197	44
1804-5 - - - -	36,665	67
1805-6 - - - -	29,797	41
1806-7 - - - -	18,884	38
1807-8 - - - -	18,635	36
1808-9 - - - -	18,456	38
1809-10 - - -	18,105	44
1810-11 - - -	20,738	45
1811-12 - - -	20,861	32
1812-13 - - -	20,172	41
1813-14 - - -	23,707	46
1814-15 - - -	23,674	49
1815-16 - - -	21,378	37
1816-17 - - -	17,204	32
1817-18 - - -	15,682	34
1818-19 - - -	15,752	29
1819-20 - - -	14,368	19
1820-21 - - -	14,489	18
1821-22 - - -	14,314	17
1822-23 - - -	15,953	16
1823-24 - - -	13,247	9
1824-25 - - -	13,240	16
1825-26 - - -	16,215	16
1826-27 - - -	14,731	23
1827-28 - - -	15,694	38
1828-29 - - -	15,895	53
1829-30 - - -	14,598	49

East India House, 1832. (Errors excepted.)

College at Madras.

(50.) Letter from *Madras*; 15 March 1811.

(50.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Fort St. George,* dated 15th March 1811.

Para. 173. WE are happy in having it in our power to assure your Honourable Court that the attention paid by your civil servants to the study of the native languages has not, during the last year, been in any degree relaxed; and that, within an equal period of time, there never before appeared so many successful candidates for the donation with which your Honourable Court has authorized us to reward those who have acquired a knowledge of any of the languages sufficient to qualify them for conducting public business.

(51.) Letter from *Madras*; 10 January 1812. Cons. 6 Sept.

(51.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from *Fort St. George,* dated 10th January 1812.

Para. 75. AT our consultation of the 6th of September last, there was laid before us the report of the Committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the native languages, from which it appeared that the Committee had duly appreciated the important object of their appointment, and had taken great pains to become qualified to form an accurate judgment of the merits of the different gentlemen who were examined, and we anticipated much benefit from the satisfactory manner in which the examination had been conducted. Not only must the minds of those gentlemen have been forcibly impressed with a sense of the public interests, and their own honour and advantage, being concerned in the successful prosecution of the studies in which they were engaged, but the Government was accurately informed of the result of their studies, and was thus enabled to employ and to reward them according to the qualification which they had displayed.

(51.) Letter from *Madras*; 10 January 1812.

76. We had also the satisfaction to observe that the report, generally speaking, was of a favourable nature; that there were two instances of uncommon proficiency in Telooggoo and Tamil, the study of which is at once much more difficult and much more important than that of any other of the native languages; and that even those gentlemen who in some degree had incurred the censure of the Committee, appeared nevertheless to have made some progress in their studies since the period of the last examination.

79. With the view of doing justice to those who were entitled to praise, and of exciting a general spirit of emulation, an extract of the report of the Committee, containing a summary view of the judgment they had formed on the merits of the different gentlemen examined, was published in the Government Gazette, and the Committee was directed to communicate to those gentlemen respectively the sentiments concerning them which we had recorded.

Cons. 6 Sept.

81. The assistants under judges and collectors, who had been summoned to the Presidency for the purpose of being examined in the native languages, were ordered to return without delay to their respective stations; and we took occasion to state that though, on public as well as private grounds, it might perhaps be objectionable to summon to every periodical examination the junior civil servants at subordinate stations who might not have previously been found possessed of a competent knowledge of some one of the native languages, yet they should at all times be liable to be so summoned; and as the examinations would take place periodically in the months of January and July, it would only be necessary for gentlemen desirous of being examined to visit the Presidency at one of those periods, and gentlemen systematically neglecting to submit their knowledge to the test of examination would of course be considered to be themselves sensible of its imperfection. In pursuance of this arrangement, we shall, as a general rule, consider it desirable not to permit any junior civil servant at a subordinate station, who has not acquired a competent knowledge of some one of the native languages, to visit the Presidency except during the months of January and July.

Cons. 10 Dec.

82. After the detailed manner in which the report of the Committee had been considered, it seemed superfluous to record our general approbation of their proceedings, but we intimated our desire to receive the observations on the means of facilitating the study of the native languages, which they had expressed their intention of preparing, and which were afterwards submitted in their report dated the 20th of October. The Committee have there taken a very full and able view of the whole subject, showing clearly that the languages of which it is most important for the civil servants of this establishment to possess a knowledge, are not those to which their studies have been chiefly directed, and that in the study of all the languages, but particularly of those which are most useful, the students have been left to contend with unnecessary difficulties; and also suggesting the means which appear to be practicable for remedying the evils they have described.

83. The native dialects of the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George are Tamil, Telooggoo, Canadi and Malayalim; Hindoostanee is the language of the camp, and (as the Committee have expressed it) a *lingua Franca* in these parts of India; and Persian, in as far as the body of the people are concerned, is entirely a foreign tongue, used only in the courts of Mussulman princes, and in the administration of Mussulman law: yet the study of Persian and of Hindoostanee has of late been prosecuted almost to the utter exclusion of the native dialects. It appears that the established reward of 1,000 pagodas had, up to the period at which the Committee wrote, been granted in 22 instances, of which, previously to the 26th of September 1809, eight were for Tamil, three for Telooggoo, and one for Canadi; but that, subsequently to that date, five successful examinations had taken place in Persian, five in Hindoostanee, and none in Tamil, Telooggoo, or any native dialect of the Peninsula.

84. Both the preference given to the study of Persian and Hindoostanee, and the increased number of successful examinations, are ascribed by the Committee in some measure to the many excellent elementary books in these languages which have been published within the last few years; but principally to the institution of the College at Hertford, where the study of these languages is so successfully pursued that two gentlemen have been enabled to qualify themselves for the established reward within the short periods of eight and nine months after their arrival in India.

85. While your Honourable Court will derive satisfaction from this fresh testimony to the good effects of the College at Hertford, it will be admitted that, in as far as respects the Madras service, its efficiency is in a certain degree misapplied, and that it would be an object of great importance if the same elementary instruction which has proved so effectual in Persian and Hindoostanee, could be extended at that institution to the languages with which it is most essential for the civil servants of this establishment to be acquainted. It is in no respect desirable that the study of Persian and Hindoostanee should be discouraged or neglected; a knowledge of these languages on some occasions is indispensable, and must always be attended with advantage; but adverting to the facilities which are now found in studying them, as well as to their inferior importance as qualifications for a Madras civil servant, it does appear to be necessary that a preference for the study of the native dialects should, by all practicable means, be inculcated at Hertford College. It is understood that, by the rules of that seminary, the study of Persian and Hindoostanee is rendered indispensable, while the study of other languages is to a certain extent left at the option of the gentlemen attending the College. We take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of your Honourable Court whether the *option* might not, in the case of gentlemen intended for this establishment, be with advantage transferred to the two languages which they are

PUBLIC.

Appendix (I.)

Education of Civil Servants.

now *required* to study, and whether they might not be *required*, instead of being only *allowed*, to study the Sanscrit language, until teachers of the Tamil and Teloggoo, to which the study of the Sanscrit might at present serve in some measure as an introduction, could be procured from India. Regarding the practicability of procuring such teachers from among either the natives or the missionaries, we have not deemed it proper to inquire until we should be honoured with a communication of the sentiments of your Honourable Court on the subject, but we have no reason to doubt that, with suitable encouragement, they might be procured.

86. In soliciting the communication of your sentiments, we feel it to be our duty (and it is a duty of the most gratifying nature) to recommend to your particular attention the report which the Committee have framed with so intimate a knowledge of the subject, and to represent the obligations which we conceive them to have laid upon all who are interested in the prosperity of this Government or the happiness of its subjects.

87. With the view of establishing the same preference for the study of the most useful languages, which from a deep sense of its importance we have presumed to press with so much earnestness upon the notice of your Honourable Court, we determined, agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee, that, subject to the following exception, no gentleman should in future receive the established reward of 1,000 pagodas for proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, unless he had previously passed a successful examination in one of the native dialects. The hardship which would attend an *ex post facto* rule of this nature having been properly pointed out by the Committee, we resolved, as the most just and unexceptionable mode of obviating such a hardship, that the rule should not operate to the disadvantage of any gentleman who had arrived in India before the year 1811, and might pass examination in Persian or Hindoostanee during the year 1812.

88. The other defects in the present system of studying the native languages, which the Committee brought to our notice, are, 1st, the want of elementary books in the native dialects; 2d, the want of competent teachers in all the languages; 3d, the want of a constant superintendence over the studies of the junior civil servants; and 4th, the want on their part of an undivided application to the study of the languages.

89. We perused with a lively interest, and with an entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Committee, the concluding part of their report, in which they discussed the means by which the whole of these defects might be remedied; and from the adoption of the measures they have recommended, we anticipate advantages similar to those which have resulted from the establishment of the College of Fort William, at an expense so trifling (when compared with the importance of the object in view) as to render the proposed arrangements in every respect salutary and unexceptionable. These arrangements consist in entrusting the studies of the junior civil servants to a Board of Superintendence, who are to publish the requisite elementary works in the different languages stated by the Committee to be in existence, though not in general use; to select and to train native teachers competent to the office of instruction; and to exercise a control over the conduct as well as the studies of the gentlemen placed under their superintendence. We are not yet enabled to state with accuracy the expense which will be incurred in effecting these arrangements; but in addition to that which has hitherto been incurred for a similar purpose, it certainly will not exceed 300 or 400 pagodas per mensem.

90. For the purpose of carrying into effect our instructions founded on the report of the Committee, we thought fit to select Mr. Ellis, Mr. Greenway, Mr. F. Gahagan, the Rev. J. Monsley, Mr. Oliver, our Persian translator, and Mr. Babington, our Tamil translator.

91. As the prosperity of the Government and the happiness of the people are inseparably connected with the duties of the civil service, and as those duties cannot be satisfactorily discharged without a knowledge of the language and manners of the natives of the country, we felt no hesitation in concurring in the opinion of the Committee that the acquirement of that knowledge is the object to which the undivided attention of the junior civil servants ought at first to be directed; and under this impression, we intimated our intention that in future they should, on their arrival from England, be placed exclusively under the control of the new Committee, and that such gentlemen as had arrived from England during the year 1811 should be relieved from attendance at any public office, and desired to devote their time to the studies which might be prescribed to them, as soon as the Committee should report themselves ready to carry the orders they received into execution. With respect to these gentlemen, and to all who might afterwards arrive from England, the rule is considered to admit of no exception; and as it may probably be applied with advantage to several of the junior civil servants who arrived at an earlier period, we directed the Committee to submit a list of such of them as might not seem entitled, by their proficiency in any of the languages, to be exempted from its operation. We shall determine how far it may be expedient to place them also under the control of the Committee; and those who may not be exclusively attached to the institution will continue, as hitherto, subject to be periodically examined.

92. Connected with the general subject of the proposed institution, there was one point on which we deemed it necessary that our sentiments should at that early period be particularly and unequivocally expressed. The allowances of the junior civil servants of this establishment have always been fixed on a scale calculated to provide only for the unavoidable wants incident to their rank in life, and insufficient even for that purpose unless husbanded with rigid economy. This practice, limiting considerably the public expenditure, is perhaps recommended, to a certain extent, on more enlarged and more unquestionable principles of wisdom, as it tends to affect the minds of those on whom it operates; and since in truth the arbitrary wants of life are restricted only by the habits which establish them, a higher scale of allowances than has hitherto been granted to the junior civil servants, by encouraging habits of

Appendix (L.)

(51.) Letter from *Madras*; 10 January 1812.

of greater expense, might not have the certain effect of placing them in easier pecuniary circumstances. We considered it besides to be objectionable to burden the public with any increase of expense which could be avoided, unless the object of it should have obtained the previous sanction of your Honourable Court.

93. There was one mode of increasing the allowances of the junior civil servants which we conceived might have a beneficial effect in exciting their application to the study of the native languages, and with that view we stated our intention that those gentlemen whom the Committee might recommend for promotion to the first class of the institution should receive an allowance of 75 pagodas per month. That increase of expense will probably be covered to the public by the abolition of the fixed examinerships in the different offices, which would interfere with the arrangements about to be adopted, and will accordingly be discontinued as they fall vacant.

94. It is our duty in this place to state that the want of your previous sanction was the consideration by which we were chiefly influenced in resolving against a general increase of the allowances of the junior civil servants; for our conviction is that their allowances are at present fixed on so low a scale as to render it extremely difficult for them to avoid incurring debt, and that (without losing sight of the well-grounded objections against adding to the public expenditure, or encouraging habits of extravagance amongst young men naturally susceptible of such habits) it is very desirable, as a matter of public expediency, that their allowances should be moderately increased. This conviction, though not recently formed, is much strengthened by the recent arrangements for promoting the study of the native languages. The study of these languages cannot be effectually promoted nor generally enforced by means of any public institution except at the Presidency, where even the necessaries of life are much enhanced in price, and other expenses, to which young men are not exposed at subordinate stations, are considered to be unavoidable. We can with truth assure your Honourable Court that we would recommend no addition to the public expenditure which a regard for the public interest did not in our minds appear to demand, and that in the amount of the addition which we now propose we are influenced solely by that consideration. If the allowances of writers, on their arrival in India, were fixed at 75 pagodas per month, to be increased to 100 on their distinguishing themselves in the study of the native languages, we are of opinion that we should be justified in marking with severe displeasure every case in which any gentleman's expenses should be found to have exceeded his income; but if your Honourable Court should disapprove of this recommendation, we must confess that it seems to us that your younger servants at the Presidency will not without great difficulty be able to avoid incurring debt, and that it would be a harsh measure to punish them for a misfortune which it may have lain out of their power to prevent.

95. Although we did not choose, without the previous sanction of your Honourable Court, to increase generally the allowances of the junior civil servants, yet we deemed it to be of the first importance to their own welfare, and to the security of the public interests, that they should by all means within the reach of Government be discouraged and prevented from involving themselves in pecuniary embarrassment, and from thus sacrificing their comfort and independence to a servile compliance with the manners of others, or to a disreputable gratification of their own particular vanity. The sentiments of your Honourable Court on this point are strongly marked in your orders regarding the College of Fort William, which had recently been published by the Supreme Government; and we desired that the Committee would give their mature deliberation to the most effectual means of counteracting the pernicious tendency to incur debt, and of treating with wholesome severity every instance in which the rules established for that purpose might be disregarded. Young men, we observed, who are candidates for public employment, should be made to learn that the lavish use of the property of others is not more distinct from generosity, whose name it sometimes assumes, than its consequences are destructive of that unfettered state of mind which for every office of public trust should be considered as constituting an essential qualification.

96. The rules for the institution, which the Committee have been desired to prepare, will embrace every point connected with it, and will be framed in conformity to the sentiments and resolutions communicated for their guidance. They will prescribe the relative duties of those by whom the institution is superintended, of those for whose instruction it is established, and of the native teachers attached to it. They will point out the nature and degree of the authority placed in the hands of the Committee, the mode in which their superintendence is to be exercised, and the periods at which public examinations are to be held and the results of them reported to Government. They will lay down the course of conduct and the course of study which the students are to follow, the manner in which they will be ranked and promoted in the institution, and the nature of the acquirements which will be considered as entitling them to enter on the duties of the public service. They will explain the trials which the native teachers are to undergo before they be admitted into the institution, and the requisites of character and qualification which it will at all times be indispensable for them to possess. These rules will be framed after the Committee have acquired experience regarding the rules which will be necessary, and will be framed in conformity to the experience which they may acquire. They will accordingly be adopted to the actual exigencies of the institution, and, in as far as is practicable, will include every circumstance for which it may be necessary to provide.

97. In the mean time the Committee have been directed to adopt temporary arrangements enabling them to enter upon the immediate execution of their duties, and for that purpose to submit for sanction an establishment of such native teachers as it may at present be prac-

ticable to procure, specifying the salaries which they may consider it proper for them to receive.

98. Their next duty will be to collect the elementary works pointed out by the former Committee. If they should require the aid of any public officers in obtaining different copies of those works for the purpose of being collated, or in effecting any other object of their appointment, they have been informed that the necessary instructions will be issued on their representing the circumstance to Government. When they have procured the works, the printing of them will be authorized in such manner as they may consider most advisable. As it is of consequence that elementary books should be free from typographical errors, we have constituted it the special duty of the translators of Government to correct the press.

100. In conclusion, we stated that we could entertain no anxiety with regard to the ample qualification of the members of the Committee for the duties which we had deemed it proper to impose upon them, and no doubt that, impressed with an adequate sense of its importance, they would zealously and cheerfully devote their best services to a cause in which the interests of the Government, the reputation of its servants, and the happiness of its subjects, are all so intimately concerned.

101. As the Committee will require the assistance of a secretary, we appointed Mr. A. D. Campbell to that situation, the duties of which he is particularly well fitted to discharge, as well by a perfect knowledge of Hindoostanee and a considerable proficiency in Teloogoo, as by the general qualifications of which he is possessed; and we attached a salary of fifty pagodas per month to the appointment.

(52.) Proclamation, *Madras*; 1 May 1812.

(52.)—PROCLAMATION by the *Madras* Government, 1st May 1812.

The Governor in Council has instituted a College, for the purpose of affording to the junior civil servants of the establishment of Fort St. George that assistance and encouragement which have been found essential towards the general and successful study of the native languages.

The College will be superintended by a Board composed of the translators to the Government, and of such other gentlemen as may from time to time be selected for that duty.

Every civil servant will, on his first arrival from England, be attached to the College, and placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Superintendence.

Students will continue attached to the College until they are reported by the Board of Superintendence as having acquired a competent proficiency in their studies, or as having evinced a degree of idleness or incapacity rendering them unworthy of further encouragement, and extinguishing the hope that further encouragement might prove availing. In the former case, it will be the gratifying business of the Governor in Council to call forth and to reward those talents and attainments which they may have displayed in a course of studies closed with honour and applause; and in the mean time they will continue to receive the allowances which may have finally been granted to them at the College. In the latter case (if indeed it be necessary to contemplate the possibility of such a case), it will be a point for consideration whether any gentleman who has neglected, or has been incapable of employing, the advantages of which all are invited to avail themselves, should be sent back to England as a person unfit for the duties of the civil service, or whether he should be allowed a further opportunity of redeeming his time and his character, and of qualifying himself for useful public employment.

The allowances of gentlemen attached to the College will be regulated according to their proficiency in the studies prescribed to them. The lowest class will receive 50 pagodas per mensem, the second class 75, and the highest class 100. In addition to their salary, the students will receive 10 pagodas per mensem for house-rent; or if they prefer it, the Board of Superintendence will, in lieu of that allowance, provide houses for their accommodation at the public expense.

A reward of 1,000 pagodas will be granted to every student whom the Board of Superintence may report as having acquired a competent knowledge of Sanscrit, or as being qualified to transact public business, without the aid of an interpreter, in any one of these languages, viz. Tamil, Teloogoo, Canadi or Malayalim. A similar reward will be granted for the like proficiency in the Persian, Hindoostanee, Arabic or Mahratta languages, provided that the student have previously received the reward for one of the five languages first mentioned.

Honorary medals will also be awarded to the students, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence.

Public examinations of the students will be periodically held on the first Wednesdays of June and of December, and the results of them reported for the information of the Governor in Council.

The superintendence of the Board will not be confined to the studies of the gentlemen attached to the College, but will be extended over every part of their conduct tending to affect their qualifications as public servants.

The College having been instituted for the exclusive purpose of expediting and perfecting the preparation of candidates for those important public offices which the members of the civil service are destined to fill, the Governor in Council expects that the students, zealous for the promotion of this object, in which their personal advantage and the public interests are equally concerned, will, by a knowledge of the native languages and by other useful attainments, (52.) Proclamation, *Madras*; 1 May 1812.

attainments, as well as by the habits and principles exemplified in their general demeanour, show themselves deserving of that advancement in the service which cannot be ensured to them otherwise than by their own exertions.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *Wm. Thackeray,*
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Fort St. George, 1st May 1812.

(53.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Madras*, 2d April 1813.

(53.) Letter to *Madras*; 2 April 1813.

Para. 38. In the perusal of the several papers referred to in paragraphs 73 to 101, of your letter in this department of the 10th January 1812, our attention has been particularly attracted by the report of the Committee appointed to conduct these examinations, in which a very able and comprehensive view is taken of the means of facilitating the study of the native languages, and we consider the members of the Committee to be deserving of our approbation for the great attention which they have given to this important subject.

39. Of the defects in the late system, the want of proper facilities to the study of the coast languages seems to have been the most striking, and the consequence of it was that the attention of our servants, instead of being turned to those acquisitions which are most essential, has of late years been directed almost exclusively to the Persian and Hindoostanee, which, although of the first consequence in Bengal, are comparatively of little use at Madras. We are surprised that a circumstance of this description was not discovered at an earlier period, and that the importance which obviously attaches to the vernacular dialects above those languages, which may be regarded as foreign, was not manifested by your Government, by the appointment of a greater number of moonshees at the Madrissa, to teach the former.

40. But we observe that the predilection which has lately been shown by our servants for the Persian and Hindoostanee is ascribed to the many elementary books in these languages, though chiefly to their having been previously initiated therein at our College at Haileybury. The observations of the Committee in relation to this point have engaged our particular attention, and we shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you the sentiments we have formed upon the suggestions which you have in consequence submitted to our consideration.

41. To remedy the defects noticed in the preceding paragraphs, as well as the others which were brought to your notice by the Committee, it appears that a Board of Superintendence has been appointed, whose duty it will be to publish the requisite elementary books in the different languages stated to be in existence, though not in general use; to select and train native teachers competent to the office of instruction, and to exercise a control over the conduct as well as the studies of the students. As the expense of these arrangements will not exceed 300 or 400 pagodas per month, they have our approbation.

42. We think it necessary to notice one point in your proceedings, in which you have misconceived the extent of our orders of the 9th May 1797, authorizing to each of our servants, upon his being reported by a committee of examination to have obtained a competent knowledge of the native languages, the grant of a donation of 1,000 pagodas. This indulgence appears to have been granted a second time in some cases. It certainly was not our intention, by these orders, to sanction the payment of the donation more than *once* to the same individual; nor do we conceive it to have been the intention of the then Government, when they proposed the measure to our consideration.

43. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received by his Majesty's ship Doris your public despatch of the 19th June 1812, from which we find that the arrangement noticed in the preceding paragraphs has led to the establishment of a College at Fort St. George. The actual increase of expense which this measure is likely to occasion, after deducting the amount before incurred on account of the Madrissa, we observe is stated at 480 pagodas per month, which rather exceeds the sum at which it was estimated in your letter dated 10th January 1812; but as very important advantages to the public interests are anticipated from the institution, and as the whole of the proposed establishment will not exceed 620 pagodas per month, we shall not withhold our approbation of it. At the same time, we must declare that it is our positive determination not to sanction any addition to the College establishment, nor the erection of any buildings for the accommodation either of the College or the students; but, on the contrary, we shall hold you responsible for any further expense that may be incurred on these accounts. It appears that the Board of Superintendence, in their letter of 15th April 1812, alluded to the eventual necessity of erecting buildings for these purposes, but you very properly discountenanced any proposition of this nature, and for reasons which we entirely approve.

44. We further observe, from your letter to the Board of Superintendence, dated 1st May 1812, that you have established a gradation of salaries to our junior servants, according to the degree of proficiency they shall respectively attain in the native languages, viz. 50 to 75 and 100 pagodas a month, until the communication of our sentiments upon it. Considering that the principle of this measure is to encourage the acquisition of the languages, and that the highest allowance is to be granted only to those students who by their superior attainments shall recommend themselves for it, we shall not at present object to this proceeding; but we desire to be informed what the specific acquirements are which you

intend shall entitle the students to the two increased rates of allowance above mentioned; for we cannot authorize any measure that is likely to lead to a general and indiscriminate increase of allowances to our junior servants, and which we apprehend might be the consequence if the attainments that are to entitle the students to increased allowances, are not clearly defined and understood. We direct, however, that the allowance of 1,000 pagodas to our junior servants upon their examination in the native languages, should cease altogether. We conceive that the most eligible mode of remunerating the exertions of our servants who shall have distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the languages of the country, will be found in their appointment to those situations for which they may have become qualified by their studies and acquirements.

45. In the notification which you have published of the nature and objects of the College, we remark that allusion is made to an intention of sending to England not only such of the junior servants as by neglect and inattention to their studies shall prove themselves unworthy of employment, but also those who may be incapable of acquiring a competent proficiency in the languages. We are not, however, prepared to assent to the justice of so extreme a measure; for although a want of capacity for obtaining this knowledge would certainly disqualify any of our servants from holding offices in which it is indispensable, yet we conceive there are situations wherein a proficiency in the languages is not absolutely necessary, and in which those servants who do not possess the peculiar talent necessary for this particular study, may, on account of their other attainments, be advantageously employed; as, for instance, the department of accounts, in which a servant who is but an indifferent or no linguist, might promote essentially the Company's interests. Absolute dismission should only be inflicted for total incapacity and unfitness for any situation whatever in the Company's service: any cases, however, of wilful ignorance and incorrigible neglect of study will be sure to receive the severest mark of our displeasure; but should any such case unfortunately arise, we direct that you do not proceed to the extremity of suspending and sending home the individual, without previously obtaining our authority for so doing.

(54.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Madras* Government, dated 17 October 1812.

(54.) Letter from *Madras*, 17 Oct. 1812.

Para. 148. AT our meeting on the 11th August, we recorded our unqualified approbation of the manner in which the last examination of the junior civil servants had been conducted, and our cordial thanks to the members of the Board of Superintendence for the attention which they had paid to the important interest committed to their charge; they will receive an ample and appropriate reward for their labours in the advantages to the public service and to the people at large, which those labours are eminently calculated to produce.

149. The result of the examination affords the most satisfactory evidence that the sanguine expectations entertained regarding the utility of the College of Fort St. George, have not been disappointed. The useful direction into which the studious dispositions of the junior civil servants have been turned, and the increased zeal with which their studies have been prosecuted, are manifestly to be ascribed to the new institution; and the facilities for prosecuting the study of the native languages, which that institution has already provided, and will gradually extend and improve, are sufficient grounds for an assurance on the part of the diligent student, that his exertions will, in future, be crowned with uniform success.

150. To the body of the junior civil servants the result of the examination is highly honourable; several gentlemen have acquired a competent proficiency in their studies; all who were examined (with a solitary exception) have made satisfactory progress; some have not desisted from exertion even under the pressure of ill-health, and others have successfully contended against the difficulties peculiar to the study of the vernacular tongues of the Peninsula. The increased attainments of the junior civil servants, under the present system of study, are distinctly proved by the circumstance of the Board of Superintendence feeling themselves enabled, at the very time when they had raised the standard of merit, to recommend that no less than four gentlemen should receive the reward to which an inferior degree of proficiency had formerly been entitled. While we concurred in the opinion of the Board of Superintendence, that the standard of merit ought to be raised, above merely such a knowledge of any Eastern language as may qualify its possessor to transact business in the language without the aid of an interpreter, we considered it as reflecting no common credit on the junior civil servants, that the determination to raise it, though justified and rendered necessary by the facilities and incitements to study which the college affords them, has (as we doubt not it has) been in a great measure suggested by the attainments by which they are now so rapidly and so generally distinguished. We are also satisfied, that the determination to raise the standard of merit will not deprive any gentleman of the reward which he would otherwise have obtained, but that a short continuance of the same laudable exertions by which the one degree of proficiency is required will uniformly secure the other; and that (in as far as this new rule applies personally to the junior civil servants) its only effect, besides that of extending their proficiency, will be to enhance in the same proportion the honorary value of the reward to which their proficiency is to entitle them.

151. The manner of conducting the examination enabled the Board of Superintendence to form an accurate judgment regarding the respective merits of the gentlemen who appeared before them; and the detailed report which they submitted to us left us no difficulty in expressing an entire concurrence in the sentiments which they had formed.

Appendix (L.)

(54.) Letter from *Madras*, 17 Oct. 1812.

160. On reviewing the excellent effects which have even at this early period resulted from the college of Fort St. George, it is to us a source of the sincerest gratification, that the only evil to which we apprehended that the institution was at all likely to give rise, has not, in any degree, been experienced. Your junior civil servants at this presidency, so far from having been led into extravagant habits of expense by a residence at Madras, and by living together in greater numbers than formerly, were never before generally distinguished by an equal regard to economy, or equal devotion to those pursuits in which it is not more for their own honour and advantage than for the best interests of the public that they should be exclusively engaged.

161. We take great pleasure in anticipating the period, now near at hand, when the good fruits of the institution will appear in the general and intimate acquaintance of the civil officers of this Government with the languages and manners of the people whose welfare and happiness are entrusted to their care, and in their laudable zeal for their interests, as well as for personal distinction in the discharge of their official duties. This happy result will, we trust, be accelerated by the introduction of that change in the system of education for Madras servants at the honourable Company's college in England, which we took the liberty to suggest to your honourable Court in our general letter, dated the 10th January last.

162. According to a rule proposed by the Board of Superintendence, to have temporary effect, with regard to the superior allowances for proficiency in the study of the native languages, we have determined that the salary of 100 pagodas per month shall be granted only to those gentlemen, who, besides passing a successful examination in one language, shall have made satisfactory proficiency in another; and that the salary of 75 pagodas per month shall be granted for any instance of particular or of general merit which, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, may appear to the Governor in Council deserving of such a reward.

165. We have from time to time authorized the Board of Superintendence to entertain and to discharge the extra teachers, as they were required or otherwise; and we have also permitted them to hire for three years a commodious house, at a monthly rent of 100 pagodas, the house being to be kept in repair by the owner. At the end of the year, we shall cause an account to be prepared of the actual expense incurred for the college, which we doubt not will satisfy your honourable Court of the moderate scale on which all its establishments have been regulated.

(55.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Madras* Government, dated 5th March 1813.

(55.) Letter from *Madras*, 5 March 1813.

Par. 71. We transmit as a number in the packet, the report of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, which has been drawn up for the information of your honourable Court, and we request your attention to the rules which have been adopted for the conduct of that institution.

72. We trust your honourable Court will particularly approve of the provision made for instructing the junior civil servants in the Regulations of the Government, the history of India, and the religions, laws, manners and customs by which the inhabitants of the Peninsula are distinguished. The Board have been authorized to purchase whatever books they may consider necessary for that purpose, and at their request, have been furnished with a copy of the work of the Abbé Dubois, transmitted to your honourable Court.

73. Application has been made to the supreme Government for a fount of Persian types; and the College Board have received sanction for the expense of casting a fount of Teloogoo and Canarese types, which is estimated at less than 400 pagodas, and have been authorized to procure from England the letters required to complete their fount of English type at an expense not exceeding 100*l.*

Cons. 29 January.

77. From a statement submitted by the Civil Auditor, it will be seen that, after deducting the allowances of the junior civil servants attached to the college (an expense which would have been incurred though that institution had not existed), and the contingent charges which are not liable to be incurred again, the whole expense attending the college, during the year 1812, has amounted only to the sum of pagodas 5,569. 21. 15. or about 464 pagodas per month. From this sum ought moreover to be deducted the expense which attended the former establishment of the Madrissa, amounting to pagodas 331 per mensem, which would leave an additional expense of no more than pagodas 133 per mensem on account of the college. Neither is this expense to be wholly considered as additional, for two-thirds of its amount are incurred for native teachers, who must have been entertained by the junior civil servants themselves, had not the institution of the college enabled them without expense to procure more competent teachers than they could before have procured at any expense which they might have been willing to incur. So moderate a charge for so important an object, we feel assured will readily be sanctioned and approved by your honourable Court, and will obtain for us an acknowledgment that, in prosecuting the purposes for which the college was instituted, we have strictly conformed to that regard for economy which at the outset we professed to entertain.

Cons. 2 February.

78. The only permanent increase of expense which has taken place, subsequently to the period to which the statement prepared by the Civil Auditor refers, is that of the sum added to the salary of the secretary to the Board of Superintendence, which on the strong recommendation of the Board, to which we request the attention of your honourable Court, has been raised to the sum of 150 pagodas per month. We are satisfied that this reward is well

earned by the secretary, and we trust that it may receive the sanction of your honourable Court.

79. We have had great satisfaction in observing the continued good effects of the college; in expressing again our acknowledgments for the gratuitous services of the Board of Superintendence; and in commending and encouraging the talents, the assiduity, and the honourable spirit of emulation, by which the junior civil servants attached to it are so generally, and in some instances, so eminently distinguished.

81. We are sincerely gratified by the assurance of the Board of Superintendence, that while the great majority of the students were free from any pecuniary obligation whatever, the debts which a few of them had incurred, were in general inconsiderable, and did not in any instance call for particular remark. The honourable principles in respect of expense, by which their conduct is governed, besides being calculated essentially to promote their own comfort and prosperity, reflect a high degree of credit upon their characters, and joined to the talents and attainments which some of them have exhibited, constitute the best qualification for those offices of importance and responsibility which in the course of their service they may be called to fill.

(56.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 3d June 1814.

(56.) Letter to *Madras* Government, 3 June 1814.

Para. 223. In our public dispatch of 2d April 1813, we expressed our approbation of the institution of a college at your presidency. The economical principles upon which it was established, and which were indispensable to induce us to confirm it, we are glad to observe, from the 243d, and following paragraphs, of the report from the College Board, dated 1st January 1813, have not been departed from; since it appears that the charges for the year 1812, after deducting pagodas 4,489, on account of contingent charges which are not likely to be incurred again; and pagodas 1,680, the expense of the former establishment at the Madrissa, amounted only to 3,401 pagodas, or 283 pagodas per month; and this sum we observe, includes the establishment for the press and other items not in contemplation at the period when the college was originally instituted. We expect that you will continue to pay the strictest regard to economy in all your proceedings connected with the institution in question, and for our directions upon this particular point we refer you to the 43d paragraph of our above-mentioned dispatch of the 2d April 1813.

224. Having perused the statement contained in the paragraphs now before us, and in paragraphs 71 & 82 of your subsequent dispatch in this department, dated the 5th March 1813, regarding the progress of our junior servants in the study of the country languages, we fully participate in the satisfaction you have expressed at the success which has attended the establishment of a college at your Presidency, as evinced in the several instances of distinguished merit, and the general spirit of emulation prevalent in the institution which every succeeding report of the half yearly examinations has brought to your observation; and we remark, with sincere pleasure, the assurance given in the 160th paragraph of the letter now under consideration, that so far from the students having been led into extravagant habits of expense, an evil which you apprehend might arise from their residence at Madras, and living together in greater numbers than formerly; they were never before generally distinguished by an equal regard to economy or equal devotion to their studies, a circumstance creditable to the young men, and honourable to the authority under which they are placed; and we trust that the principles which appear to govern their conduct in these respects will continue to be inculcated by the Board of Superintendence, as not only affecting the credit of the institution but the comfort and prosperity of the students themselves.

225. We regret that any exception should have occurred to the general disposition which prevails among the students to acquire those attainments, which it is the object of the college to promote; it must, however, be acknowledged that the conduct of   precluded all hope of his making any satisfactory progress in his studies by a longer continuance at the institution; and therefore we approve of his having been removed from it, and placed under the judge and magistrate of the zillah of Verdachellum. At the same time we must remark, that the Report of the Board of Superintendence, of the 21st January 1813, has not entirely satisfied us that his avowed ignorance of the languages was the consequence of absolute inattention; the disposition which his request to join the college displayed to qualify himself for examination, would incline us, in the absence of any positive proof to the contrary, rather to ascribe it to a want of that peculiar talent which alone can be expected to ensure success in this particular study.

226. Your proceedings, connected with the important object of facilitating the acquisition of the country languages by our junior civil servants, we generally approve, as well as the rules you have adopted for the conduct of the college, recorded upon your consultation of the 2d February 1813: upon some part of these rules, however, we shall probably have occasion to remark, in the reply we propose to make to your suggestion, regarding the course of study at our college at Haileybury.

227. With reference to the sentiments expressed in the 45th paragraph of our public dispatch of the 2d April 1813, we are glad to remark, that in the rules established for the Madras College, you have modified your original resolution regarding the penalty which should follow a failure on the part of any of our junior servants to obtain a competent proficiency in the languages. We find in the 21st section of those rules it is declared, that contumacious neglect of the studies prescribed for the students, will render the party liable

to expulsion from the college, and that such expulsion would be held to be a disqualification from promotion to offices of importance or emolument in the service, unless his subsequent conduct should atone for his contumacy. This declaration meets with our entire approbation.

(57.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 22d July 1814.

(57.) Letter to *Madras*, 22 July 1814.

Para. 14. A KNOWLEDGE of the vernacular dialects of the Peninsula is so necessary a qualification for a proper discharge of the important duties which devolve upon our servants in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, that we approve of the attention you have directed to this subject. We would, however, have it established as a principle, that the study be considered rather with a view to the despatch of real business, than to the attainment of a proficiency in literature. The elementary works which it may be proposed to commit to the press should previously undergo a careful revision, by persons properly qualified for the task. Those selected for class-books should chiefly consist of historical or biographical memoirs, of which we are taught to believe Colonel Mackenzie possesses an ample collection.

15. We have directed our serious attention to your observations on the relative importance of the languages taught at our college of Hertford, for the civil servants at your establishment, and to the alterations you suggest in the studies conducted there.

16. The reasons by which you have supported your recommendation appear to us very satisfactory; and we shall, in consequence, direct that the students destined for Madras shall be specially required to apply themselves to the study of the Sanscrit language, leaving them an option of directing their attention, at the same time, to the Hindoostanee or the Persian, but prescribing the study of the Sanscrit as their primary duty.

17. With a view of further stimulating our servants to the attainment of that language, we direct that the same encouragement be held out to them for proficiency in it, as we have authorized to be given for acquirements in the other native languages, in the 44th paragraph of our letter to you in this department, of the 2d April 1813. We shall expect an early communication from you of the effect of the regulations which you have adopted upon the recommendation of the College Committee; and shall therefore abstain from any observations upon them, until we have your report.

(58.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Madras* Government, dated 31st December 1813.

(58.) Letter from *Madras*, 31 Dec. 1813.

Par. 115. THE two main objects of the institution of the college, which were, to apply the zealous and undivided attention of the junior civil servants to the study of the native languages, and to correct the preference formerly given to the study of such of those languages as are least useful to the public service, may now be considered as having been fully attained.

116. The progress which has been made towards the attainment of the other objects of the college, subsidiary to those above stated, will appear from the papers to be found on our proceedings noted in the margin. Competent teachers of the different languages have been provided; steps have been taken for procuring or improving the requisite elementary books, and a literary spirit has been excited among some of the natives attached to the college.

118. It would be a subject of regret as much to your honourable Court as to this Government, if the emulation which has been excited in the minds of the younger civil servants of this establishment, to excel in the study of the native languages, were to cease; and the same means by which it may at present be preserved, might then prove ineffectual to revive it. The Board of Superintendence expressed their opinion in such strong terms, and formed it apparently on such good grounds, against the discontinuance of the reward of 1,000 pagodas for high proficiency in the native languages; they considered that reward so essential to the spirit by which the studies of the gentlemen under their care are happily animated, that, persuaded your honourable Court will accede to their recommendation, and apprehensive lest a temporary discontinuance of the reward might produce bad consequences, which its restoration might not be able to remove, we considered ourselves justified in resolving that the rewards should be granted under the modification proposed by the Board of Superintendence, pending a reference on the subject to your honourable Court; and that the terms on which gentlemen should be entitled to that reward, as well as to the superior allowances of the college and to the medals proposed by the Board, should be those which are specified in the 25th paragraph of the Board's letter to which we beg leave particularly to refer. We conceive that the qualifications to be possessed by those who are to receive the reward, will afford to the Government and to the country a manifold compensation for the expense attending it; and we have also particular satisfaction in recording our opinion that the gentlemen, who have hitherto been attached to the college, are by their exemplary demeanour, as well as by their zealous prosecution of their studies, entitled to every indulgence which the liberality of your honourable Court may extend to them.

119. We have desired the Board of Superintendence to communicate with the Mint-master regarding the preparation of suitable medals.

Appendix (L.)

(59.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the College Board at *Madras* to the Governor in Council, dated November 20, 1813.

(59.) Letter from the College Board at *Madras*, 20 Nov. 1813.

Para. 7. The Court of Directors, after desiring that the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas shall cease altogether, proceed to state, "We conceive the most eligible mode of remunerating the exertions of our servants, who shall have distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the languages of the country, will be found in their appointment to those situations for which they may have become qualified by their studies and acquirements."

8. A comparative view of the appointments which have taken place of late years, with the examinations during the same period, must sufficiently evince the marked attention which has been paid by the Government of Fort St. George to encourage the successful study of the Oriental languages, by the mode of remuneration above described. But, notwithstanding the confidence which this must inspire, we think there are too strong grounds for the apprehension entertained by the honourable the Governor in Council, as stated in the Minutes of Council, on the despatch under consideration, that the "discontinuance of the reward of one thousand pagodas for distinguished proficiency in the studies pursued at the college may damp the ardour of the gentlemen attached to it."

9. Many years have now elapsed since the Government, convinced of the paramount importance of a knowledge of the native languages among their executive officers, have held out the promise of promotion, as an inducement to the members of the civil service to apply to the study of them; but previously to the grant of the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, in the year 1797, the civil servants on this establishment, *with very few exceptions*, were entirely unacquainted with any Asiatic language, either foreign or vernacular, in use on the coast. Subsequently to that period, many have applied to this study, and by extraordinary labour and exertion have succeeded in acquiring a considerable knowledge of these languages, assisted, indeed, with respect to the Arabic, Persian and Hindostanee, by the facilities afforded on the establishment of the College of Fort William, but encouraged principally by the hope of obtaining either the reward itself or the distinction attending it. Nor is the effect on the service, of the motive thus excited, to be estimated only by reference to the number of persons on whom the reward has been actually bestowed: by some of those known to be best acquainted with the Asiatic languages the reward was never demanded, their early rise in the service reducing it, with respect to them, from an honorary distinction, intimately connected with the hope of promotion, to a mere consideration of pecuniary emoluments; others also, although they never arrived at that proficiency which entitled them to apply for the reward, attained, in different degrees, such knowledge as effectually to control an interpreter, though they might not always be able to dispense with his aid.

10. On more ambitious motives the prospect of promotion, however distant, will no doubt operate with its accustomed force, and to such, therefore, the certainty of promotion adequate to their acquirements will be a sufficient motive for exertion; but an institution like that of the college at Madras, to accommodate itself to the exigencies of human nature, must provide motives of a different kind for tempers of a different order; so that the hope of distinction, the fear of disgrace, or even the mere desire of emolument, operating variously on various dispositions, may all have the same final tendency, and be productive, though in different degrees, of the same effects.

11. Satisfied that the restraint necessarily attendant on systematic study is not congenial to the habits of young men who have reached that period of life which the majority to those attached to the college have attained, and convinced by experience, that greater inducements than the distant prospect of promotion, or of the honorary reward alone, were necessary to excite *general* attention to the study of the languages peculiar to the South of India, we endeavoured, by combining increased allowances with the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, to oppose certain immediate and progressive advantages, to present constraint and inconvenience, to inspire a general spirit of emulation by holding out inducements suited to the feelings of each student; and so far have we succeeded, that among the junior branches of the service originally placed under our superintendence, *very few are to be found, who are not acquainted with one or more of the vernacular languages of the Peninsula, and many have advanced to high proficiency in oriental philology.*

12. When a fair prospect has thus opened to the attainment of an object so essentially conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, to the character of the Government, and to the prosperity of the state,—an object so anxiously desired also by the Court of Directors themselves,—we should be wanting in our duty to their true interests, did we not strongly recommend to Government the expediency of a farther reference to the honourable Court, and, until the result of that reference be known, the urgency of modifying their orders, which, if carried implicitly into effect, we are persuaded must infallibly tend to distress the emulative ardour so happily excited among their junior civil servants upon the coast.

24. We are of opinion, however, that in continuing the reward, alterations might be made, which, while they satisfy the Court of Directors that due attention has been paid to the spirit of their instructions, shall not subtract from the motive to exertion, under the influence of which the knowledge of the vernacular languages has of late been so greatly extended among their servants of this establishment. We accordingly submit to the consideration of the Governor in Council the following arrangement, under which we would propose that the increased allowances and the honorary reward should for the future be granted.

25. We

(59.) Letter from the College Board at *Madras*, 20 Nov. 1813.

25. We recommend,—

First. That the lowest of the increased allowances (75 pagodas per mensem) continue to be granted, as authorized by the Minutes of Council under date the 11th August 1812, for any instance of general or particular merit which, on the recommendation of the Board, may appear to be deserving of such reward.

Secondly. That an honorary medal be granted at the half-yearly examinations, to each of the students who may pass such an examination as would heretofore, under the College rules, have entitled him to the reward of 1,000 pagodas.

Thirdly. That the highest allowance (100 pagodas per mensem) be granted for such proficiency in two languages as, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, may appear to merit this increased reward.

Fourthly. That on quitting the college, the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas be granted to each student who, within any period not exceeding three years, shall have obtained one or more of the honorary medals, shall have received the highest rate of allowance, shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Regulations, shall have delivered to the Board at least two themes prepared under the College Rules, and shall be recommended to Government by the Board of Superintendence, for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution.

26. This arrangement will provide a regular gradation of reward according to proficiency; the circumstance regarding which the honourable Court have particularly expressed their disapprobation, namely, the grant of the donation of 1,000 pagodas more than once to the same individual, will never occur; the reward, the prospect of which will excite the industry of all, will be granted to those only who are capable of the great increased exertions which will be necessary to obtain it. It will be granted also at the period when it will prove the most beneficial to them; when it will afford means of increasing the conveniences of those who, on quitting college, may remain at the Presidency, and for furnishing those appointed to situations in the provinces with the necessaries required to enable them to proceed to their stations.

(60.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 23d August 1815.

(60.) Letter to *Madras* Government, 23 Aug. 1815.

Para. 27. We have derived very great satisfaction from a perusal of the reports of the Board of Superintendence, at observing the proficiency made by the students at the college, generally, in the native languages, as thereby shown, more particularly from the high attainments of those to whom you had assigned honorary rewards.

28. It is also very satisfactory to us to learn, that the two main objects in the institution of the college, viz. the applying the zealous and undivided attention of the junior civil servants to the study of the native languages, and the correcting the preference formerly given to the study of such of those languages as are least useful to the public service, may now be considered as having been fully attained.

29. We have very maturely considered the report of the Board of Superintendence, to which you have referred us, on the subject of our orders for discontinuing the donation of 1,000 pagodas, heretofore granted to such students as should excel in acquirements in the native languages.

30. The inducements held out to the students for due exertion, in order to attain proficiency in those languages, appeared to us to be sufficiently strong for that purpose, nor does it now appear so clear to us that those students upon whom these inducements would not operate, would be effectually stimulated by the farther reward of 1,000 pagodas.

31. The honorary reward of medals, the increased rates of allowances, and finally, the prospect of filling situations of emolument, consequent upon the successful exertions of the students in your college, still appear to us as affording strong grounds for excitement.

32. By the rules of the college, we observe that, in addition to the allowances made to the students, they are found, according to the usage of the service, lodgings at the Company's expense, or else receive an allowance of 10 pagodas a month for house-rent, which may certainly be considered as an addition to the amount to their monthly salaries, so that their situations are, in fact, upon a better footing than by the statement in the report of the Board of Superintendence they would appear to be placed, and upon which the Board seem to ground an argument for the continuance of the donation of 1,000 pagodas.

33. The sufficiency or inadequacy, however, of the writers' allowances, we consider as a distinct question from the donation of the 1,000 pagodas, which latter was doubtless intended as a reward exclusively for high attainments in oriental literature, without any reference to the amount of their general allowances.

34. As, however, you appear to be apprehensive that the carrying our orders for the entire discontinuance of this donation into effect, would be hazarding all the benefits which have already resulted from the present system of the college management, we shall not object, under those circumstances, to your substituting the modified scale of rewards which you have proposed in the room of that which we had ordered to be abolished, but which we direct shall not in any case whatever be exceeded.

PUBLIC.

Appendix (L).

(61.) Letter from *Madras* Government, 30 April 1816.

(61.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated April 30, 1816.

51. We informed the Board of Superintendence of our full concurrence in the feelings of concern which they had expressed, on account of the expensive habits into which some of the gentlemen at the college had unhappily fallen; and of our resolution, should they persevere in habits of that nature, to adopt such measures as should be considered likely to prove most effectual in checking an evil, which alone would prove fatal to the usefulness of the institution.

(62.) Letter from *Madras* Government, 26 Sept. 1816.

(62.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated September 26, 1816.

119. In consequence of the inattention to study manifested by three of the young gentlemen whose names we deem it unnecessary at present to bring to the notice of the Court, and of the expensive habits into which they appeared to have fallen, the College Board recommended that they should be sent, accompanied by their teachers, to prosecute their studies under the superintendence of such gentlemen as Government should judge fit, in any of the districts in which the Tamil language, which was the object of their studies, was current. We entirely concurred in the propriety of the recommendation, and it has accordingly been adopted.

(63.) Letter from *Madras* Government, 27 Jan. 1817.

(63.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated 27th January 1817.

31. The attention paid to the study of the Regulations attracted our notice and approbation, and we had particular satisfaction in observing the favourable nature of the report of the College Board with respect to the practice of economy on the part of the young men attached to the institution.

(64.) Letter to *Madras* Government, 23 Jan. 1818.

(64.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at *Madras*, dated 23d January 1818.

42. We are sorry to observe an increase in the college expenses for the year 1814, of pagodas 1,781. 4. 43½. beyond those of the preceding year, which is ascribed to the increased establishment of native teachers, entertained in consequence of a greater number of junior civil servants having commenced the study of a second language. Whilst we are desirous that the efficiency of the college should be fully maintained, we are anxious that no additional expense be incurred on account thereof, which can possibly be avoided.

(65.) Letter to *Madras* Government, 13 Sept. 1820.

(65.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 13th September 1820.

4. We have perused with much satisfaction the reports referred to in the paragraphs noted in the margin, and we perceive with pleasure, that several of the students therein mentioned have obtained the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas for high proficiency in the native languages. We have particularly noticed the report of the Board of Superintendence for the college, dated the 20th June 1818, as to the result of the first examination for the year 1818, in which it is stated that great attention has been paid by the students in general to the practice of economy, that there had seldom been recorded so many instances of rapid progress as on the occasion in question, and that a general spirit of application characterized the junior civil servants in particular. Such a result is highly creditable to the students, and of course gratifying to us. It is also satisfactory to learn that the three gentlemen, who at a former period, as we were concerned to notice, had been temporarily removed from the institution for improper behaviour, have since distinguished themselves by industry, application and general good conduct.

6. We are glad to find that there was an actual reduction of pagodas 2,156 in the charges during the year 1817, evincing a laudable attention to economy.

7. With respect to the suggestions of the Board of Superintendence for the college, for the formation of a good college library, we are disposed to give the project every reasonable encouragement; but we cannot consent to an annual expense of 1,000 pagodas being incurred for that purpose.

8. We have long recognized the importance of our junior civil servants being required to possess a knowledge of the general history and principles of the internal administration of the affairs of British India, and with the view of enabling us to comply with the recommendation of the College Board, for sending out to them a collection of the best European authors, we desire that you will call upon them to furnish us with a specific catalogue of the existing college library, and with a list of such works as in their opinion may be immediately necessary to complete it. We also authorize the College Board, in future, to make application to us, through your Government, for such farther supply of books as they may occasionally require. When we are in possession of the documents which we have called for, we shall be at liberty to add or diminish the list, as in our judgment may appear most expedient.

(65.) Letter to *Madras*, 13 Sept. 1820.

9. As to the purchase of copies of the best manuscripts in the various oriental languages studied at the college, we are of opinion that their selection may be left, as heretofore, to the discretion of the Board of Superintendence, whenever such literary productions may be absolutely wanted, your authority for their purchase being, of course, previously obtained. We expect, however, that the sum to be expended on this account will be confined within moderate bounds, and the amount reported to us for our confirmation.

(66.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 5th March 1823.

(66.) Letter to *Madras*, 5 March 1823.

Para. 15. We have derived much satisfaction from a perusal of the reports referred to in the correspondence noted in the margin; and we perceive with pleasure that ten of the students therein mentioned, have obtained the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas for high proficiency in the native languages. We have particularly noticed the report of the Board of Superintendence for the college, dated the 25th January 1819, as to the result of the second examination for the year 1818, in which it is stated, that the junior branch of the service was most honourably distinguished by an almost entire freedom from pecuniary embarrassment; that the conduct of the students generally was exemplary; and that distinguished success had attended their labours during the past year.

16. We observe, however, with regret, from the report of the College Board of the result of the first half yearly examination for the year 1820, that seven students had incurred your displeasure for having, notwithstanding repeated warnings, indulged in habits of extravagance, and we approve of the measure which you adopted in regard to them respectively.

17. As it appears that the rules which were framed for the conduct of the college, on its first establishment, have undergone various modifications, and had become in many particulars no longer applicable to the present state of the institution, we entirely approve, of the College Board having entered upon a revision of them. We have attentively considered the new regulations, and they appear to us to be well calculated to attain the objects for which they were designed.

18. We observe that the expenses of the college, for the three years under review, were as follows; viz.

In 1818 - - - - - - - - -	R^s 58,296
1819 - - - - - - - - -	65,439
1820 - - - - - - - - -	57,880

(67.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 4th February 1824.

(67.) Letter to *Madras*, 4 Feb. 1824.

Para. 100. We have perused the reports referred to in the correspondence noted in the margin, and we have the pleasure to observe that ten students therein mentioned have been found qualified for the public service, and that four of them have obtained the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees for high proficiency in the native languages. We are much gratified to find, that the attention to economy paid by the students in general, has been such as to attract your notice and approbation.

101. We observe that the expenses of the college, in the undermentioned years, were as follows; viz.

In 1820 - - - - - - - - -	R^s 57,880
1821 - - - - - - - - -	50,842
1822 - - - - - - - - -	47,661

by which we perceive with pleasure, that there was an actual reduction in the charges of the college, in the year 1822 of R^s 10,219.

(68.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 8th February 1826.

(68.) Letter to *Madras*, 8 Feb. 1826.

Para. 38. The result of the examinations, during the period specified, is on the whole satisfactory. Seven students appear to have been declared qualified for the public service, six of whom have obtained the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees; and we observe that only one gentleman is stated to labour under pecuniary embarrassments to any considerable extent.

(69.)—MEMORANDUM by *A. D. Campbell*, Esq. respecting the College of *Madras*, given to Sir *Thomas Munro*.

(69.) Memorandum by *A. D. Campbell*, Esq.

1. From being the only member of the College Board, who is also a member of the Committee of Public Instruction, I have enjoyed the advantage of being equally conversant with the views of both, and therefore the more readily avail myself of the permission I obtained to submit to your consideration the following remarks, suggested by the proposal to provide a building for the accommodation, not only of the establishments at present under the Board of Superintendence for the college, but of those also which are now to be formed by the Committee of Public Instruction.

2. It has been resolved, that the head native masters at the college shall continue to afford instruction to the Hindoo and Mahomedan law classes, and to the natives studying under

them the respective languages which they profess to teach, whether as candidates for the situation of teacher to the junior civil servants, or with other views, in the same manner as has been hitherto usual, under the directions of the college, and their secretary, whilst, under the committee and their secretary, the same head masters are to instruct the candidates for the situation of collectorate teachers in the provinces, and those for the situation of district teachers also, at the Presidency itself

3 Perhaps no other arrangement could have been suggested which would equally have combined efficiency with economy; but long and intimate acquaintance with the college details, leads me to anticipate much inconvenience from the head masters being thus placed, and obliged to act, under two distinct authorities, each naturally zealous for its own department The two secretaries, with even the most cordial mutual feelings, can hardly, under such circumstances, avoid some collision, and the head masters distracted by different, perhaps opposite orders, will feel greatly embarrassed in the performance of their duties Indeed, as the present channel of communication between the two Boards, I have no hesitation in submitting my opinion that they cannot act in unison, without a more intimate connection between them than now exists

4 This might be effected, either by placing the College Board under the Committee of Public Instruction, as the examiners in the college of Fort William are under the College Council there, or by uniting the two Boards into one, and the duty of their secretaries in the same person

5 With respect to the former suggestion, I would observe, that the members of the College Board at Madras are not paid examiners, like the professors in Calcutta They act gratuitously, some of them have long watched over the establishment, which they have contributed to rear, and the interposition of a new authority between them and the Government would be felt as ungracious by a body who deserve well of the public, and whose zeal should not be damped On this account, the preference seems due to some arrangement, which will unite the two Boards, the members of which, if placed together, would stand thus

	COMMITTEE		COLLEGE
		The Hon Mr GRAEME, President	
1	Mr Oliver	ex officio	Mr M'Kerrell
2	Mr Stokes		Mr Campbell
3	Mr Campbell	ditto	Mr M'Leod
4		ditto	Mr Dent
5		ditto	Mr Elliot
6		ditto	Mr Robertson
7			Mr Morris
8			Mr M'Lean *

6 It is obvious that ten members would be a body unnecessarily numerous for any Board Superior authority can alone best decide the selection which would be made, or the precise name over which a line of exclusion should be drawn

7 This arrangement could perhaps best be reconciled to the individual feelings of the excluded members, by an explanation that the union of the two bodies having been deemed requisite for public objects, and their joint number being objectionably great, it became absolutely requisite to draw some line, which has necessarily excluded the juniors from the extended duties to devolve on the combined Board; but under a full acknowledgment of their past services, and with a determination on the part of Government still to avail themselves of their aid, at all the public examinations held at the college

8 Such a measure would not only consolidate in one body the control over all the different classes of natives now to be instructed at the college, but would remedy the inconvenience, which I think is now felt, 1st, from *all* the translators to Government being *ex-officio* entitled to seats at the College Board, 2dly, from the circumstance of placing the Sanscrit examiner there, and 3dly, from the anomaly of making the secretary also a member, which, as it formerly originated in my own person, I the more freely venture to notice

9 The consequence has been that of the present members of the College Board, several are of a standing in the service not sufficiently removed from that of the students themselves, a circumstance which must insensibly weaken the authority of the Board, and the wholesome influence which it is so desirable that it should exercise over the general conduct of the junior civil servants I may be excused in adding, that a full meeting of the College Board can rarely at present be obtained, in consequence of the other more urgent duties which press on many of its Members, as secretaries and translators If obtained, it cannot be held without depriving the Board of Revenue, not only of one of its members, but of their secretary and his two deputies also, greatly to the prejudice of general revenue business, and, without the most remote personal allusion, I may mention, as another contingency which should be avoided, that some of the junior members might occasionally be led into discussions with their seniors, not very consistent with the relative situations in which their other general duties place them, the maintenance of which may materially concern the good of the public service.

10 Nothing I hope has here been stated which can be understood as undervaluing the talents or services of the junior translators, the Sanscrit examiner, &c They have been, and may

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* Mr Thomas, who was Sanscrit Examiner, was a Member of the College Board I conclude his successor also is.

Appendix (L)

(69) Memorandum by *A D Campbell*, Esq

may continue to be, of very great public utility, but this will be rather in aiding at the periodical examinations held at the college, than at the discussion of general questions by the Board, especially of such as are connected with the improved education of the natives

11 For these reasons I would suggest that the Board of Superintendence for the college should hereafter consist of such gentlemen only as the Government may select, and of none *ex officio*, that the secretary and Sanscrit examiner should not be members, but that they, and such of the translators to Government as may not be nominated to a seat at the united Board, be directed to aid the Board at all the periodical examinations held at the college, and that the Committee of Public Instruction, and such members of the present College Board as the Government may select, be united into one body, to exercise the functions of both, and to be termed "The College Board of Public Instruction"

12 Should such a plan be approved, the duties of the two secretaries might hereafter be vested in the same person, and, until this arrangement can be effected, without injury to individual interests, the two could act conjointly under the united Board, or one might be made the deputy of the other

13 I proceed to suggest another modification of the present college rules, by which the public service would be still more materially promoted

14. Before the college was established, a junior civil servant on his arrival at Madras, was at once nominated to a situation, (generally in the interior) whence he was periodically summoned to the Presidency, for examination in the native languages, by a committee annually appointed It was one of those committees which suggested the establishment of the college, in order to supply the want of tolerable native teachers, and of nearly all elementary books for the study of the native languages, then loudly and justly complained of, and to form a more permanent body, for the systematical examination of young men entering on the public service. With the exception of this last duty, the chief objects of the college, as explained in the paper suggesting its first establishment, were to print anew the few elementary books which then existed, to encourage by pecuniary rewards the composition of such others as were required, and to educate a class of natives for the situation of teacher to the junior civil servants. These objects could be effected only by degrees The attendance at the Presidency of the native candidates for the situation of teacher was requisite, for their own education at the college, where also alone could any elementary books issue from the press, and in order to avail themselves of these facilities, as they were gradually called into action, the junior civil servants themselves were congregated at the college in Madras, where a course of public lectures was likewise contemplated, but, from the want of professors, was immediately abandoned

15 It is gratifying to look back and observe the general success which has hitherto attended this institution The reprinting at its press of the elementary Tamil works, then in existence, has led to the publication of others on that language by two of its students, Mr Anderson and Mr Babington New works, illustrative of the Carnataca have been produced by one of its oldest members, Mr M'Kerrell, who has been followed by Mr Reeves Others on Teloogoo have been published, both by the present and a former college secretary, whilst two others of its students, Mr Whish and Mr Viveash, are engaged in similar works on the Malayalam and Mahratta languages, and an extensive class of well-informed native teachers, of nearly every one of the numerous languages in use in the Peninsula, has at length been formed, aided by a subordinate class of candidates for that office

16 Under these altered circumstances, I do not think that the residence of the junior civil servants at Madras is longer necessary The increased facilities for study which were formerly attainable at the college alone, can now accompany them thence into the interior, whence they may periodically return to the Presidency, for examination by the College Board

17 The advantage which an early and general communication with the natives of the country gives to the acquisition of their languages is so obvious as to need no remark it also affords an invaluable opportunity for acquiring an intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people, at a period of life when their novelty gives additional excitement to curiosity, and few prosecute such inquiries without laying a foundation for that indulgent consideration towards the natives, which it is so much the policy of the Government to encourage amongst their servants It would likewise enable the junior civil servants to obtain an insight into the details of public business, which may be sought for in vain at Madras, and above all, when a young man is placed at a distance from the allurements to dissipation, extravagance and debt, perhaps inseparable from an Indian metropolis, he is at once removed from the temptation, or if it should present itself, is deprived of even the means to indulge in those expensive conveyances, entertainments or other excesses which are the general causes of their pecuniary embarrassments

18 At one time, removal into the provinces was resorted to, only in cases of misconduct, and was considered by the junior civil servants as a species of rustication or disgrace The Government, more recently, have endeavoured to induce it voluntarily, but few have availed themselves of the advantages under which this option was granted All odium, otherwise attendant on the removal of the junior servants generally into the interior may at once be avoided, by reverting to the former system, of appointing each, though only nominally, to an official situation, for when accompanied by office, removal into the provinces

becomes an honour instead of a disgrace; and the present call for civil servants affords a good opportunity for applying the proposed measure to those now attached to the college. By retaining in their own hands the option of nomination to office, either at the Presidency or in the interior, the Government will be able to keep such few of their junior civil servants at Madras, as from their connections there, or from other particular circumstances, it may be thought advisable to retain at the Presidency, as an exception from the general rule.

19. Those who may be nominated to situations in the interior, if placed under the collectors as assistants, will of course be entitled, besides their college-pay, to the established tent allowance, which may even operate beneficially as some additional inducement to seek the provinces. The salary of all will of course be regulated as at present, by proficiency in their studies; and if this outline of a plan should meet approval, besides the character of the officers under whom the junior servants are to be nominated in the interior, some other points may deserve consideration, in fixing the stations to which they should be sent. On account of their health, the most favourable as to climate will no doubt be preferred; to enable them conveniently to attend the periodical examinations, the stations should not be too far distant from the Presidency; and for the sake of economy in furnishing them with teachers, several studying the same languages should be sent to the same place.

20. The college rule which grants to a student, on the inferior rates of pay, an opportunity of examination for higher allowances, every *two* months, will in this event require modification, so as to give him that right only at the periodical examinations, to be held every *six* months; and in other minor respects, the present college rules may require to be altered so as to suit the above suggestions; but this, in the event of their adoption, I am satisfied can be done without any material difficulty.

A. D. Campbell.

(70.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Madras* to the Court of Directors, dated May 1, 1827.

(70.) Letter from the *Madras* Government, 1 May 1827.

20. It having appeared that the interests of the gentlemen attached to the college, as well as those of the public service, require their being employed at earlier periods in the provinces, we have acceded to a recommendation of the College Board, that the services of those gentlemen are, after the expiration of two years from their admission into the institution, to be considered available for public duty, and that the privilege of being examined, with the view of obtaining increased salaries or the honorary reward, be allowed to them during the usual period of three years.

(71.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 3d September 1828.

(71.) Letter to *Madras*, 3 Sept. 1828.

Para. 34. We have now before us the particulars of three half-yearly examinations of the students at the college, together with several intermediate private examinations. The result of them is highly satisfactory, as they have shown many instances of rapid, and some of very considerable proficiency, with very few of negligence or incapacity. We are much pleased, moreover, to learn from the reports of the Board of Superintendence, that none of the students are in debt to any material amount.

35. Notwithstanding, however, the general good conduct of the students at the college, so far as relates to expense, which renders it less necessary, on their own account, to shorten the period of their stay at the Presidency, it is highly proper that, even during the period which has hitherto been spent in the acquisition of the native languages, their services should be rendered available to Government, as far as may be consistent with the prosecution of their studies. You have therefore acted judiciously in rendering the students eligible to situations in the interior so soon as they are declared qualified for the public service in one language; the obligation being still imposed upon them to qualify themselves in two, within the prescribed term of three years, and without prejudice to any of the advantages to which they might become entitled by completing their studies in the college.

36. The building hitherto occupied by the college being out of repair, and being no longer of sufficient size, you have, on the expiration of the lease, purchased another house for 90,000 rupees, which, besides answering the purposes of the college, will afford several rooms for the library and museum of the Literary Society, and a place for the meetings of societies or of the inhabitants of Madras. Though we do not consider it incumbent upon us to provide accommodation either for the Literary Society or for public meetings, and although the amount of the purchase-money is considerable, yet as it appears that a building equally suitable for the college could not be either purchased or erected at a smaller cost, it is a source of satisfaction to us, that by approving your purchase we have the power of contributing to the convenience of the public at Madras.

(72.)—EXTRACT

(72.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated September 15th, 1830.

(72.) Letter to *Madras* Government, 15 Sept. 1830.

1. THE revised Rules, made with a view to render the junior servants available for the public service at a more early period than before, appear well adapted to their end.

2. The reports on the examinations of the college students for the year 1828 and the first half year of 1829 are satisfactory, with respect to the proficiency of several of the students. It is also very gratifying that some of them are entirely free from debt, and that where this is not the case, the amount of debt is, with one or two exceptions, inconsiderable.

(73.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 29th August 1821.

COLLEGES at BOMBAY and POONA.

(73.) Letter from *Bombay* Government, 29 Aug. 1821.

Para. 59. THE instructions conveyed by your honourable Court in the 57th paragraph of your despatch, dated the 14th of July 1819, in the Revenue Department, have induced us to take measures for the establishment of a college at this presidency; and as the subject has occupied our serious attention during the last year, we proceed to submit our proceedings to your honourable Court.

1820. Pub. Cons. 7 June, fol. 833. 841.

60. In pursuance of a proposition submitted to us by our President, in his Minute, dated in June 1820, we nominated a committee,* to frame regulations for the proposed establishment, taking as their model the Code in force at Madras, and introducing such alterations as circumstances might require.

61. The instructions issued to the committee prescribed the acquisition of two languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one, to every civil servant; the other, the Mahratta or Guzzerattee; and while these were to be considered as essentials in the education of the civil servants, encouragement was to be held out to the acquirement of Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic, as advantageous additions.

Pub. Cons. 11 Oct. 1820. fol. 1433. 1464.

62. Their attention was also drawn to the best means of procuring teachers, the most advisable courses of study, the maintaining order, and the encouraging proficiency. The committee was subsequently furnished with a sketch of the constitution of the college of Fort William; a statement of the duties performed by the professors and examiners, and a list of the class books in use; and with a memorandum of the establishment at Madras, drawn up to the latest period.

1821. Pub. Cons. 17 Jan. fol. 69.

63. On the 13th of November, the committee submitted to us a plan of the college to be established at Bombay, with a copy of the Code of regulations for its management, to which we have the honour to refer your honourable Court.

65. The establishment was to be placed under a College Council, assisted by a secretary, who was also to be examiner and librarian.

1821. Pub. Cons. 17 Jan. fol. 112.

66. In addition to the salary of the secretary of 1,000 rupees per month, the following sketch of the expense of the college comprehends the best estimate we can form of the amount, the salaries for the teachers having been fixed at the lowest possible scale; viz.

The College for instructing Europeans, calculated for from 30 to 40 Students:

	Rupees.
1 Native of Arabia, for *Arabic* - - - - - - -	100
2 Natives of Persia, for *Persian* (who might also occasionally teach Arabic, if qualified), at rupees 100, and rupees 80 - - -	180
10 Teachers of Hindoostanee, average 60 - - - - -	600
(The majority might be expected to be qualified to teach *Persian*.)	
5 Teachers of Mahrattas (also qualified to teach Sanscrit), at rupees 60, average - - - - - - - -	300
5 Teachers of Guzzerattee, qualified to teach Sanscrit - - -	300
Rupees	1,480

72. With regard to the establishment of a college at Bombay on the plan thus submitted to your honourable Court, we have been prevented from carrying the arrangement into immediate effect, as your honourable Court have directed us to communicate to you the result of our proceedings connected with the instruction of the junior civil servants in the native languages; but we strongly recommend the adoption of it.

73. The only possible objection that appears in our minds is the expense, but the greater part of it must be incurred whether the college be eventually instituted or not, while the education of your junior civil servants is evidently indispensable; nor are we aware of any other arrangement by which this can be so effectually provided for.

74. It is true that several of the junior civil servants have already passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language with great credit, and within a very short period from their arrival

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* Mr. Warden, Mr. Goodwin, Major Kennedy, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Erskine.

in the country. Still, however, the establishment in question appears to be necessary, as we cannot reckon on the permanency of the zeal manifested by the writers of the last season, in acquiring the languages of the East, so effectually, as by means of the emulation excited by a collegiate institution; and it is also obvious, that young men, however well disposed, must encounter great difficulties in entering on such a study, without the aid of persons regularly educated to instruct them.

1821. Pub. Cons. 25 April, fol. 644. 646.

75. Until the receipt of your honourable Court's decision on the subject, we shall continue to pursue the practice we have lately adopted with regard to requiring a certain knowledge of the Hindoostanee language in all our junior civil servants, before they can be admitted to the enjoyment of the higher allowances attached to official employment. A committee has accordingly been appointed for their examination periodically on the 10th of May, the 10th of September, and the 10th of January of each year.

24 Jan. fol. 190. 28 Feb. 354.

76. The extent and nature of the test required are more particularly explained in the report from the Examination Committee of the 19th of January. If the student has attained the requisite degree of proficiency, and is reported capable of transacting public duties in that language, he is permitted to draw the full allowances of the situation to which he may stand appointed; on the other hand, those who may not have acquired the same knowledge of the language, continue to draw only the allowances of an employed writer, and on the establishment of a college are liable to be subjected to its enactments unless previously qualified.

18 July.

77. Your honourable Court will observe from our proceedings in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, that all the young men of the present season have been distributed among the several zillahs and collectorates, which we have considered preferable to allowing them to remain at the Presidency; and they have been informed, that promotion in the service, and consequent increase of their salaries, will entirely depend on their passing the requisite examination in the Hindoostanee language, and on the college being established, that they will be liable to be removed from their appointment and be directed to join it, should they not have qualified themselves for public employment.

(74.)—MINUTE of the Honourable *Mounstuart Elphinstone*, Governor of *Bombay*, dated June 2d, 1820.

(74.) Minute of the Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, 2 June 1820.

In compliance with the orders of the honourable Court of Directors, that we should enter on a plan for the education of our junior civil servants, I beg to propose that subject for consideration.

I have the honour to circulate a copy of the Madras regulations for the college, which seem simple and economical, and which, I am told, answer in practice. I have written to inquire, privately, what alterations are thought advisable by those who have the charge of carrying them into effect.

In the mean time I beg to propose, that the Madras regulations should be submitted to a committee, who may be requested to consider what alterations are advisable, either on general principles, or from local differences, in the instructions of the two presidencies.

One change of such kind appears to me to be obviously desirable—

1st, That the Hindoostanee language should be made indispensable in all cases; and,

2dly, That the languages to be most encouraged after the Hindoostanee should be Mahratta and Guzzerattee; all other languages, except Hindoostanee, being confined to a particular province. A servant who knows only one of them is restricted to that division, and no talents on his part, and no exigency of the service, can render it expedient to transfer him to another; while the knowledge of Hindoostanee renders him capable of transacting business with tolerable success in every part of the territories under Bombay.

On the other hand, Hindoostanee is not enough to enable a man to understand the correspondence, or, what is of more importance, to converse with the ryots of every part of the country. For these purposes, Guzzerattee or Mahratta is required, and the study of one of them, in addition to the Hindoostanee, might either be made indispensable for promotion, or if that be thought to be imposing too great a burden on the students, they might be encouraged by additional allowances or honorary rewards. Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic are advantageous additions, rather than essential in the education of our civil servants, and would be sufficiently rewarded by honorary distinction or sums of money.

These and similar topics, as well as the best means of procuring teachers, and the best course of study, &c. &c. will engage the attention of the committee, who may also recommend to Government the best means of maintaining order and encouraging proficiency among the young men.

I understand that pecuniary rewards have been forbidden, but I strongly recommend their adoption being powerfully pressed on the approbation of the Court of Directors.

The great essential must, however, be the strictness of Government in promoting no civil servant until he has passed the prescribed examination, and on its bearing in mind his conduct in the first stage of his course, until subsequent instances of bad or good behaviour shall have occurred to efface the impression. So soon as the college shall have been instituted, all civil servants of less than three years standing should be subjected to the prescribed examination, (74.) Minute by the Hon. *M. Elphinstone*, 2 June 1820.

examination, in one at least of the three necessary languages, and should be sent back to college if he can pass in none of them. Immediate notice of this intention should be given, to enable the younger servants to avoid the threatened inconvenience.

When we have provided for the instruction of the civil servants in the languages, we have taken an important step in their education, but by no means the only one, or perhaps the most important that is required to qualify them for the public service.

The practical education, on which their future usefulness is to depend, commences when they leave college, and their success in it is more liable to be influenced by the arrangements of Government than the earlier part of their course.

If a young man has been tolerably taught at home, and has acquired a competent knowledge of the native languages, it is still requisite that he should have zeal, that he should be intimately acquainted with the natives, and that he should have general views of their relation to us and to each other.

The attainment of all those objects is greatly obstructed by the system of rising by seniority in separate lines of the service. By the nature of our service, seniority must always form the ground-work of our selection for offices; but zeal cannot be expected to be kept up if that rule is not to be departed from in cases of eminent proficiency or glaring incapacity.

Rise in separate branches renders men expert in details, but it must necessarily limit their knowledge, and it is very apt to narrow their understandings. The judicial line, in particular, must, one would suppose, be apt to give those who are exclusively brought up in it something of that bias in favour of the rules they administer which is every where ascribed to the profession of the law, and to lead them to look into the Regulations for objects of study, instead of into human nature, and the circumstances of the country which it is their duty to govern. I would therefore advise that every young man, for whatever line he may be destined, should begin by serving two or three years under a collector. The Revenue line, especially since the police has been added to it, cannot be entered on without an investigation of the institutions of the natives; it requires its members to travel through the districts, and visit the inhabitants in their villages, and thus leads directly to a knowledge of their manners and intercourse with each other, as well as of all the points in which they have any contrast with their rulers. Such a preparation would fit a young man to fill the office of a register, and would leave him ready to enter on that of a collector, which ought in general to be next in succession, and from whence the next step should, in most cases, be to the Bench. The servants who showed themselves least capable during their progress, might find employment in the departments, where there is not so great a call for active talent. I do not mean that this regular alternation of judicial and revenue appointments should take place in all instances, but that some service in the revenue line should be required of every man, and that his experience should be as much diversified as circumstances will admit. From this general rise I would not even except the secretaries to Government. I am aware that the most striking example the service affords both of extensive and accurate information, and of liberal and enlightened views, was produced by an uninterrupted employment in the secretary's office; and I am even ready to admit, that a person of uncommon talents and application may derive more profit from a commanding view of all the departments, than from acting in several in succession; but, in most cases, it will be acknowledged that the chance would be in favour of a mixture of practice, and that we ought not to rely for the ordinary conduct of our government on such instances of utility as must necessarily be of rare occurrence. It will hereafter, I have no doubt, be found expedient to raise the allowances of our secretaries to such a point, as to render it an object for servants of experience to accept of those offices, and to afford Government useful advice and assistance in superintending and directing the departments to which each belongs; and with this view, among others, I would propose throwing the secretaryship into the general line of the service.

I have enlarged on this subject more than I at first intended, but not more than it deserves. Under a government like ours, the provision of able public servants is of incomparably greater importance to the people than the whole code of our Regulations.

I now recur to the details of the proposed arrangement, and recommend that the Committee should be composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Warden, Mr. Goodwin, Major Kennedy, Mr. Erskine, Doctor Taylor; and that they should be requested to assemble immediately, and report as soon as convenient.

I likewise recommend that, until the college be founded, the young men now at the Presidency be sent, in the revenue department, to the districts where there is more probability of their improving. Their employment must be left, in a great measure, to the collector, but the wish of Government may be intimated, that when their knowledge of the language appears sufficient, he should entrust them first with the correspondence of two or three Talooks, and afterwards with the management of them, under his own direct supervision. The business may at first be conducted at the collector's station, and may afterwards be more completely committed to the assistant, who may proceed to the spot for the purpose of conducting it.

(signed) *M. Elphinstone.*

Appendix (L.)

(75.) Minute of *G. L. Prendergast*, Esq.

(75.)—MINUTE of *G. L. Prendergast*, esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

I AM of opinion the plan for the college at Bombay should be submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, agreeably to their orders contained in the 57th paragraph of their letter of the 14th July last year, as follows: "You are hereby directed to submit to us a plan for that purpose, modelled on as economical a scale as may be consistent with the end in view." Nor do I see any urgent necessity, at present, for exceeding the authority they have been pleased to give to this Government in the concluding part of the same paragraph: "In the mean time, we authorize you to provide moonshees for their instruction, and to defray the expense attendant upon this proceeding." I believe there is, just now, hardly any one of our junior civil servants, even those last arrived, who have not already passed examination with as great credit, and within as short a period, as could be expected in the college; a circumstance that seems to throw some doubt as to the necessity of establishing a college at Bombay at all; and even supposing this college to be established, whether I consider the success of a young servant himself, or the interests which he will have to administer in a short time, I should prefer, to sending him to the college at Bombay, appointing him a junior assistant in the judicial or revenue department or subordinates, or to be a resident at a native court, because I think he would, in any of those situations, acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and have better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent of the natives, than he would in the college of Bombay. For although we may bring respectable natives to situations of moonshees, professors, &c., here they will quickly lose their own peculiar habits, as all natives on the island seem to me to have done, and adopt what they consider more European; and if I was myself at the head of any of the departments I have alluded to, I would not wish for law or revenue officers, or native assistants, agents or vakeels, who have received their education at any of our colleges or Presidencies.

(signed) *G. L. Prendergast.*

(76.) Letter from *Bombay* Government, 14 Aug. 1822.

(76.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 14th August 1822.

COLLEGE.

Para. 24. IN the 74th paragraph of our despatch of the 29th of August 1821, we had the honour to inform your honourable Court of the progress made by the junior civil servants in the study of the native languages; and we have now the honour to submit to your honourable Court the result of the periodical examinations in September and January last, which is highly creditable to such of the gentlemen who passed the examination; and we entertain confident expectation that an honourable solicitude to acquire those qualifications which are indispensable to public employment, will stimulate those gentlemen who appeared, by the result of the examination, not to have then acquired the degree of proficiency requisite for the transaction of public business; and others who had not yet presented themselves for examination, not to disappoint the favourable opinion with which we are impressed of their general good conduct.

25. We take this opportunity of observing, that the difficulty experienced by the junior civil servants in procuring moonshees, not only at the Presidency, but at the subordinate stations, has been so great as to strengthen the opinion already impressed on us from many quarters, of the indispensable necessity of a native college, in addition to that established at Poona, for the cultivation of Hindoo learning.

26. Had this question not been already submitted to your honourable Court, we should not have hesitated, in anticipation of your approval, to have commenced on the necessary undertaking; and we beg to draw the particular attention of your honourable Court to the importance of an early decision on the point in reference.

(77.) Letter to *Bombay* Government, 11 June 1823.

(77.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 11th June 1823.

Para. 2. WE now proceed to address you on the subject of the colleges, which you propose to establish at the Presidency, for the junior civil servants and the natives, and that for the Hindoos, which you have established at Poona; measures which you have brought to our notice in para. 59 to 80 of your letter, dated 29th August 1821, and in para. 24 to 26 of that dated 14th August 1822.

3. The institution for the civil servants, and that for the natives stand on very different grounds; and the utility or inutility of them is to be judged of by reference to very different considerations.

4. That which is proposed for the education of our junior civil servants has occupied your attention chiefly in consequence of the instructions conveyed in our letter in the revenue department, dated the 14th of July 1819. In the passage to which you allude, it was stated, that

(77.) Letter to *Bombay* Government, 11 June 1823.

that "we were desirous of affording to the writers who arrived at your presidency the means of improvement in the native languages;" and you were in consequence "directed to submit to us a plan for that purpose, modelled on as economical a scale as might be consistent with the end in view."

5. It is evident, both from the tenor of these words and from the occasions on which they were produced, that we had nothing further in contemplation than the means of attaining such a practical knowledge of the languages of the country as would enable our servants to hold that intercourse with the natives, which the proper discharge of their duties requires.

6. You inform us, however, that you had taken measures for the establishment of a college upon the model of that at Madras, though you might have concluded that such was not our intention, from the circumstance of our not having mentioned that institution as exhibiting the plan which it would be proper for you to follow.

7. Having nominated a committee to frame regulations for the proposed establishment, "the instructions," you say, "which were issued to them prescribed the acquisition of two languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one to every civil servant; the other, the Mahratta or Guzzerattee: and while these were to be considered as essentials in the education of the civil servants, encouragement was to be held out to the acquirement of the Persian, Sanscrit and Arabic, as advantageous additions."

8. So far these institutions are judicious; Hindoostanee, as the language almost universal throughout India, is of primary importance; and as your civil servants are to be employed either in Guzzerat or among the Mahrattas, the Guzzerat language for those who are to be employed in Guzzerat, that of the Mahrattas for those who are to be employed among the Mahrattas, in addition to the Hindoostanee, must fully qualify them for all that intercourse which the nature of their duties requires.

9. As those languages, and those alone, are necessary, our views extend no further, either with respect to the means of instruction which you were to afford, or the proficiency upon which you were to insist as the condition of being promoted to the higher emoluments attached to official employments. The other languages of India, the languages of literature rather than of business, should be acquired, not only as you properly determine, at the option of the individuals, but at their own expense. The acquisition of them would always be regarded as ornamental, and should by you be considered as recommendatory, and as affording a ground of preference where other circumstances are equal.

10. This being the view which we take of the subject, and nothing being regarded by us as essential but the teaching of these three native languages, Hindoostanee, Mahratta and Guzzerattee, we are far indeed from being of opinion that the apparatus of a college and its great expense are either required for the purpose, or would afford the best means of accomplishing the end.

11. Two things alone appear to us to be necessary; the first, a sufficient number of natives qualified to teach to young Englishmen the three languages in question: the second, a well-constituted organ of superintendence for seeing that the masters perform their duty, and for examining the students. If these were provided, and if the intended effects were still farther secured by steady adherence to the rule of promoting no young men to the superior emoluments attached to active duty, before a due proficiency in two of the languages was acquired, we cannot doubt that the ends which we have in view would be fully attained. A few contiguous rooms for the purpose of teaching, in addition to masters and superintendence, is all the accommodations which it can be necessary to provide.

12. You inform us, in para. 77 of your letter, 29th August 1821, that "all the young men of that season had been distributed among the several zillahs and collectorates, that you had considered this method preferable to allowing them to remain at the Presidency, and that they had been informed, that promotion in the service and consequent increase of their salaries, would entirely depend on their passing the requisite examination in the Hindoostanee language."

13. It thus appears to be your opinion, that the qualifications in question may be acquired at the cutcherry of a collector or judge, where an opportunity is enjoyed of gaining some acquaintance with business at the same time; and you decide, that upon the whole the advantages of studying at a distance are, in your present circumstances, greater than those of remaining at the Presidency.

14. Mr. Prendergast, in a Minute, which is recorded in your consultations of 17th January 1821, states explicitly the opinion that such an arrangement, even as a permanent measure, is greatly preferable to any plan of study that can be established at the Presidency. "Even supposing," he says, "the college in question to be established, whether I consider the success of a young servant himself, or the interests which he will have to administer in a short time, I should prefer, to sending him to the college at Bombay, appointing him a junior assistant in the judicial or revenue department, or subordinate to a resident at a native court, because I think in any of these situations he would acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and have better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent of the natives than he would in the college of Bombay:" and in these opinions of Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Bell appears to coincide.

15. Our

I.
PUBLIC.
Appendix (L.)
Education of Civil Servants.

15. Our Government at Fort St. George have even adopted the expedient of sending such of the junior servants as fail in qualifying themselves at the college at Madras, to pursue their studies at certain appointed stations, under the superintendence of the collectors of the several districts, as if they expected this mode of study to be successful when the other has failed.

16. We are desirous that this method, which has so many reasons to recommend it, should fairly be put to the test of experience, and that you should continue, as you have thus commenced, to send a portion at least of the junior servants who arrive at your presidency, to qualify themselves in the requisite languages at the station, and under the superintendence of some judge or collector, till due experience of the efficacy of this course is obtained; the proper securities being taken that the knowledge in question is acquired, before any appointment to the emoluments of office takes place.

(78.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 4th February 1824.

(78.) Letter to *Bombay* Government, 4 Feb. 1824.

Para. 18. In our dispatch of 11th June 1823, we entered fully upon the consideration of the proposition which you submitted to us, for establishing a college at the Presidency for the junior civil servants, which we deemed totally inexpedient, and at the same time suggested the means by which it appeared to us the object of instructing them in the native languages might be best accomplished. We now proceed to notice your several communications before us, connected with the progress which has been made by the juniors in the study of those languages.

19. We learn with much satisfaction, that of the 52 writers who were examined within the period under review, 47 were reported qualified for the public service, several of whom are stated to have highly distinguished themselves.

20. We perceive, however, that hitherto the examinations have been confined to the Hindoostanee alone; whereas, in a former communication you gave us to understand that the acquisition of *two* languages, of which the Hindoostanee was an indispensable one, the other the Mahratta or Guzzerattee would be required as the condition of promotion in the service. Such an arrangement would entirely accord with the practice which obtains in this respect at the other presidencies with our concurrence and approbation; and we see no reason why an equal degree of proficiency in the native languages should not in future be required of the junior civil servants on your establishment. You will therefore issue the necessary instructions giving effect to our suggestions upon this subject.

(79.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated August 11, 1824.

(79.) Letter from *Bombay* Government, 11 Aug. 1824.

Para. 4. We propose, agreeably to your instructions, to continue the present practice of trusting to the industry and attention of young men, stimulated by the consideration that they must pass a certain examination before they can be admitted to the advantages of their profession, for their attaining such a degree of proficiency as shall provide for the discharge of the ordinary duties to be required of them. The examinations also will be rendered more strict than they have hitherto been; and it seems expedient that we should provide a permanent examination committee, instead of trusting to the voluntary assistance of gentlemen qualified for the duty who may happen to be at the Presidency. This we propose to do by appointing a junior member, to be also secretary, with such a salary as may secure the occasional services of an eminent linguist. The secretary in the office of country correspondence will be another member, and we may rely on obtaining a third from among the gentlemen who may happen to be at the Presidency.

5. Those writers who may wish to attend the first quarterly examination will be allowed to remain at the Presidency to study; the others will be sent to the out-stations. The Mahratta or Guzzerattee, as well as the Hindoostanee, must be acquired by every student; but it seems sufficient that they be examined in the latter languages, either at the Presidency or at their station, the knowledge of Hindoostanee being requisite for their appointment to the lowest situation; and one of the other languages in addition, before the promotion to the second step in any line.

6. We consider it necessary that prizes should be held out as a special reward for greater attainment according to the system in use at Calcutta; 800 rupees being fixed for each of the three languages above-mentioned. These prizes should be granted only to those who have acquired a considerable proficiency, but a separate prize in each language should be granted to any candidate who may have attained the required proficiency in each.

(80.)—EXTRACT *Bombay* Public Consultations; September 22, 1824.

(80.) *Bombay* Public Consultations, 22 Sept. 1824.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that prizes and honorary rewards will be granted to gentlemen of the Honourable Company's civil service, for the attainment of high proficiency in the native languages, according to the following rules:—

> Every writer, who may be reported by the examiners to have attained high proficiency in any of the following languages, viz. Hindoostanee, Mahratta, Guzzerattee, Sanscrit and Persian, shall receive a certificate, under the signatures of the examiners, of his having done so; and shall further be entitled to a donation of eight hundred sicca rupees; a separate donation will be granted for the attainment of high proficiency in each of those languages.
>
> In cases of extraordinary proficiency in any of those languages a diploma shall be granted, in testimony of the same, to be denominated a degree of honour, under the signature of the honourable the Governor, for such extraordinary proficiency, and the student obtaining such distinction shall receive a reward of 1,600 sicca rupees. The Governor in Council shall adjust, in communication with the examiners, the standard of knowledge to be required in granting the above mentioned diploma respectively.
>
> No student shall receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student who, after receiving a certificate of high proficiency, may become entitled to a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency shall be entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.
>
> Every civil servant who shall not have attained the rank of senior merchant, and who may at an examination to be held before such persons as may be appointed by government for the purpose, evince such proficiency in the Sanscrit or Arabic languages as may enable him to read and explain books of Hindoo or Mahommedan law, shall be entitled to a reward of 3,000 sicca rupees, a medal, and a prize of oriental books.

(81.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated September 21, 1825.

(81.) Letter to *Bombay* Government, 21 Sept. 1825.

4. WITH a view to secure the attainment of the necessary qualifications on the part of our civil servants, your attention has been very properly directed to the institution of an efficient organ of examination. You have deemed it inexpedient to trust, as you had hitherto done, entirely to the voluntary assistance of gentlemen qualified for the duty, who might happen to be at the Presidency; and have resolved to provide a permanent examination committee. In this determination, you were probably influenced by the greater responsibility which naturally attaches to the examiners when they are known, responsible and permanent functionaries, liable to gain or lose credit, according as their duty is vigilantly or negligently performed. And on this ground we entirely concur in the propriety of your decision.

5. It is of course necessary that the examination should not be suffered to degenerate into a mere form; and we doubt not that you will provide the necessary securities for that purpose. In order to secure the greatest possible efficiency, and at the same time to obviate all chance of partiality or prejudice in the examiners, we regard it as of great importance that the examination should be public.

6. The examination committee is intended, it appears, to consist of three members; a junior member on salary to act as secretary, the secretary to government in the office of country correspondence, and a third from among the gentlemen, properly qualified, who may happen to be at the Presidency. A committee thus composed appears likely to constitute an organ as well adapted to the end, as it is practicable to obtain.

7. You have very properly determined that every writer, on his arrival, should be sent up the country at once, unless it be his intention to stand the first examination after his arrival. If such *should* be his intention, it is perfectly proper to permit him to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of carrying that intention into effect, nor have we any intention of forbidding a relaxation of the rule to that extent in the case of persons so circumstanced, or in any other case, where preponderant inconvenience would be the consequence of its rigid enforcement.

8. You have also judiciously determined, that no young man shall be admitted to the emoluments of office until he shall have passed an examination in Hindoostanee, nor promoted to the second step in his line until he shall have passed a further examination in the language of the district in which he may have been stationed.

9. Young men being thus excluded from official emolument until they have acquired a competent knowledge of the languages essential to the discharge of their duties, we have no apprehension that any further excitement will be necessary to induce all among them who possess any capacity whatever, all of them who are fit to be employed in our service, to make the necessary exertions; and we observe with pleasure, that your President partakes of the confidence which we feel in the efficacy, under proper management, of the arrangement proposed.

10. While you have made a certain degree of proficiency an absolute requisite to official advancement, you have also instituted pecuniary prizes, as a special reward for greater attainment. In this respect you have imitated the practice at the Calcutta college and the measure holds out a prospect of considerable advantage.

(82.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Governor in Council at *Bombay* to the Court of Directors, dated November 1, 1827.

(82.) Letter from *Bombay* Government, 1 Nov. 1827.

4. We have united, with the function of junior member and secretary to the examination committee, the very important duty of promoting general education and the dissemination of European science amongst the natives.

5. We have, agreeably to the sense of the majority, adopted the rules suggested by the committee, for the examination of junior civil servants, and granted to the committee the establishment of moonshees applied for, at the monthly expense of 572 rupees.

6. The exigencies of the service having rendered it necessary that we should in some instances employ the junior servants in the second step in their line, when they had not passed a second examination, we have made it a rule, that such promotion shall not entitle the individual to any advance of salary until he may have passed an examination in the Mahratta or Guzzerattee language.

(83.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated February 18, 1829.

(83.) Letter to *Bombay* Government, 18 Feb. 1829.

3. We have before had under our consideration the means which you proposed to take for ensuring the acquisition, by the junior civil servants, of the languages of public business; by the institution of a proper organ of examination, by the establishment of pecuniary prizes for high degrees of proficiency, and by the exclusion of young men from the emoluments of office until they have acquired that knowledge of languages which is essential to the proper performance of their duties. We expressed our approbation of these plans in our despatch of 21st September 1825; the measures which you have since adopted in the prosecution of them being of course still open to observation.

	Rup^s per Mo.
A Persian Moonshee	200
A Hindoostanee ditto	100
A Mahratta Shastree	100
A Guzzerattee ditto	100
An English Writer	60
Two Peons	12
Rupees	572

4. The salary of 800 rupees per mensem which you have granted to Captain Jervis, the paid member of the examination committee, and the establishment of moonshees and shastrees which you have attached to that committee,* at an expense of 572 rupees per mensem in salaries alone, would be unnecessarily high if intended solely to provide for the examination of civil servants in the native languages, (which has hitherto been satisfactorily performed at a very trifling expense,) and are, in our opinion, not warranted by the other duties which you have proposed to assign to the committee.

5. The state of our finances will not allow of any new expenditure beyond what may be required for the conduct of measures, the utility of which is unquestionable, and which cannot without injury be delayed. From this part of the arrangement we therefore feel compelled to withhold our sanction.

6. We direct that the permanent establishment of moonshees and shastrees be entirely abolished; and that when moonshees are required for the examination of junior civil servants, they may be furnished from the Persian secretary's office, with an allowance per diem for the number of days they are employed. And if you should deem it advisable to avail yourselves of the services of Captain Jervis, as a paid member of the examination committee, the proper mode of recompensing him for duties which cannot occupy more of his time than a few days in the year, would be, not by assigning to him a fixed salary, but by presenting him annually with such a sum of money as shall appear adequate to the labour which has been imposed upon him. With our present means of information, we should consider 1,000 rupees to be an ample remuneration.

Appendix (M.)

Civil Service; other Papers respecting.

Employment of Military Officers in Civil Situations.

(1.)—EXTRACT MINUTE by Lord *Wellesley*, July 1799.

(1.) Minute by Lord *Wellesley*; July 1779.

12. Although I acknowledge with great satisfaction the eminent services of Lieutenant-colonel Reade, and other military officers, in the administration of the revenue, my opinion is decidedly adverse to the systematic employment of military collectors and assistants; and I accordingly recommend, that all appointments of this nature made by the Commander in chief, under the immediate exigency of the case, be revoked. In the room of military assistants, I propose that gentlemen from the civil service be invariably chosen for these situations; and that it be made a point of each collector's duty to report, at the risk of disqualification for his own situation, the general conduct, industry and talents of each of his assistants, and the progress made by them in the acquisition of the details of the revenue and of the native languages.

(2.)—EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER to *Fort St. George*, dated 2d May 1804.

(2.) Revenue Letter to *Madras*; 2 May 1804.

8. And here we must call your attention to the instructions repeatedly given respecting the employment of military officers in the collection of the revenues, in preference to our civil servants; and as the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty directs, "that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the Company's service in India, shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the Company," we most earnestly hope that our servants in this line will by their zeal and exertions, particularly in their acquirement of the country languages, become duly qualified for revenue situations of the first importance, and thereby obviate the necessity of a departure from the strict letter of the law, by the selection of military officers to such situations in future. Indeed we can scarcely conceive it to be possible, that in the whole range of the civil list, you will not be able to select a sufficient number with every requisite qualification to supply vacancies as they may arise in the several revenue collectorships; and we therefore direct, that no military officer be in future appointed a revenue collector, until it shall have been fairly ascertained that the vacancy cannot be supplied from the civil line of the service, consistently with a due regard to the requisite qualifications for the discharge of that office. Proper attention must at the same time be shown, in making the selection, to the preferable pretensions of such of our senior servants as may be found duly qualified for the superior offices, both in the revenue and in the judicial departments.

Appointment of Officers of the East India Company's Service to the Office of Governor.

(3.)—LETTER from the Right Honourable *George Canning*, President of the Board of Control, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, dated 22d August 1818.

(3.) Letter from Rt. Hon. *George Canning* to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; 22 August 1818.

Gentlemen,

I have received from Sir Evan Nepean a private intimation that he would wish to be relieved from the presidency at Bombay, and to embark for this country in the month of October 1819.

It has occurred to me that it might be acceptable to the Court of Directors, that, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services which have been recently performed by their civil and military servants in India, some one of those servants should, on this vacancy, be appointed to the high station of Governor of Bombay.

If I am right in this supposition, it may be satisfactory to the Court of Directors to know beforehand, that so far from objecting to such an appointment, I should on the present occasion be entirely disposed to concur in it; and I may add, without prejudice to other names which might be suggested, that if Sir John Malcolm, or Mr. Elphinstone, or Colonel Thomas Munro, were brought forward by the Court, I should have great pleasure in submitting either of those names for the approbation of the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *George Canning.*

(4.) Letter from Chairman to the Rt. Hon. *George Canning*; 7 October 1818.

(4.)—LETTER from *James Pattison*, Esq., Chairman of the East India Company, to the Right Honourable *George Canning*, dated 7th October 1818.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, by desire of the Board of Directors, that they have proceeded this day to the consideration of the subject of your letters of the 22d August and the 21st September; the former addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the latter to myself.

The Court duly appreciate the motives which have led to the suggestion on your part, that if the Court should, on the occasion of the approaching return of Sir Evan Nepean, be disposed to appoint a Company's servant to the Government of Bombay, such a measure would, for the reasons adduced by you, meet your full concurrence; and the Court desire me to express, that they have derived the highest gratification from the handsome tribute of praise you have so justly afforded to the talents and services of the Company's officers, civil and military; and the Court having thought it expedient to proceed to the choice of a fit person to succeed Sir Evan Nepean, have come this day to the following unanimous Resolution:

"That the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone be appointed President and Governor of Bombay, to take charge of the Government on the 1st November 1819, or on the previous death, resignation or coming away of the Right honourable Sir Evan Nepean, bart."

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *James Pattison.*

Revision of Allowances.

(5.) Territorial Finance Letter from *Bengal*; 6 June 1829.

(5.)—TERRITORIAL FINANCE LETTER from *Bengal*, dated 6th June 1829.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Honourable Sirs,

IN the 13th paragraph of our separate despatch in the Revenue department, dated 10th December 1828, we apprised your Honourable Court that we had resolved to combine with the arrangements then reported (further explained in the documents transmitted to your secretary on the 30th of the same month) a general revision of the allowances attached to the several offices held by your covenanted civil servants, and we promised to communicate the result to your Honourable Court in a separate despatch.

2. We beg leave now to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the several papers specified below *, which stand recorded on our Financial Consultation of the 17th February last.

3. Referring your Honourable Court to the Resolution of the above date, marked No. 16, for information in regard to details, we shall here briefly notice that, in fixing the maximum allowances of all appointments held by civil servants, we have endeavoured to regulate salaries on a scale commensurate to the responsiblity and importance of the duties of each office; keeping in view, at the same time, the necessity of adjusting the allowances of civil servants so as to hold out to all who are moderate in their expenses and faithful in the zealous discharge of their public duties, the prospect of retiring with a bare competency at the close of the period prescribed by your Honourable Court for admission to the annuity.

4. The comparative rapidity with which the junior branches of the service have of late years attained promotion to situations of higher importance and emolument, has pointed out to us the expediency of making a rule by which the emoluments of each servant shall to a certain extent be regulated according to the actual period of his effective employment in the service, calculated from the time of leaving College. Setting aside the financial results expected from the operation of this rule, we consider it to be an expedient one on other grounds, especially its tendency to promote diligence in the students of the College of Fort William, where idleness is always a source of many other and serious evils.

5. We proceed to notice the results exhibited in the Statements now forwarded.

6. On referring to the Statements marked Nos. 22 and 23, you will observe that the revision, when fully brought into operation, is calculated to effect a certain ultimate saving of sonat rupees 6,60,125; that it is estimated that a further saving may be effected by the operation of the rule of service laid down in the 41st and 42d paragraphs of the Resolution above referred to, to the extent of 3,55,064 rupees; and that, with other reductions noted at the foot of Statement No. 22, including the saving effected by the changes in the Judicial and Revenue system of administration reported to your Honourable Court in our despatches of the 10th and 30th of December 1828, the extent of saving which it is estimated may possibly result, amounts to 11,56,820 rupees. Rs. 1,12,162.

7. To the above saving must be added that which will result from the abolition, with certain exceptions, of the rule under which travelling allowances were granted to public

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* Resolution dated 17 February 1829, regulating the future salaries of the Civil Servants, with Schedules (A.) to (H.), recorded as Nos. 16 to 25.

officers; our proceedings in regard to which are recorded on the annexed date *. As travelling allowance is still granted in certain cases, the precise effect of the above measure cannot be stated; but the annual charge under that head having averaged about 75,000 rupees, and the abolition affecting chiefly the higher rates of allowance formerly granted to meet travelling expenses, we think that the saving will not be under 50,000 rupees.

* Financial Cons. 25 September 1828, Nos. 5 to 8.

8. On a comparison of the details contained in the Statements recorded as Nos. 21, 23, 24, on our Financial Consultations of the 17th February last, and in the Resolution No. 73 on our Revenue Consultations of the same date, an immediate certain saving will appear as follows, viz.:—

	St. Rs.
Sixteen vacant Revenue appointments, the past salaries of which amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,41,153
Have been provided for at an expense of - - - - - - -	4,03,200
Giving a saving of - - - - - - - - - - -	1,37,953
From which deduct increase to 14 Revenue officers of advanced standing, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48,820
Results immediate saving - - - - - - - - - -	89,133
Four vacant situations in the Accountant-general's office, formerly paid at	1,71,789
Have been provided for at - - - - - - - - - -	1,59,000
Giving an immediate saving of - - - - - - - - -	12,789
Which, added to the result above given of the Revenue appointments, or	89,133
Gives an immediate actual saving of - - - - - - - -	1,01,922

9. The above result shows the immediate actual saving in twenty appointments; it remains to show what part of it is to be permanent, and what portion liable to fluctuation.

10. We have stated in a preceding paragraph that a maximum salary has been fixed for all offices held by covenanted civil servants, and that the 20 offices above referred to were formerly provided for at salaries aggregating as follows:—

	St. Rs.
16 Revenue appointments - - - - - - - - - -	5,41,153
4 ditto in the Accountant-general's office - - - - - -	1,71,789
	7,12,942
If the same offices had been filled with servants entitled to receive the maximum in all cases, the salaries would amount to - - - -	6,51,000
There results a permanent reduction - - - - - - - -	61,942

11. Again, the maximum salaries of the 20 appointments referred to	St. Rs.
amount to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,51,000
And those appointments have, by the operation of the rule of service, been provided for at - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,62,200
Difference - - - -	88,800
From which deduct increase to the 14 Revenue officers of advanced standing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48,820
And there results a present saving by rule of service, but of course liable to fluctuation according to that rule, of - - - -	39,980

12. The above shows the result of the arrangements which are recorded on our Financial proceedings of the 17th February last; since that period, however, we have found it necessary to make some modifications in the rule which had been laid down for calculating the period of actual service, with reference to the scale of allowances fixed according to the standing of each civil servant.

Financial Cons. 14 April 1829, No. 13.
Revenue, 29 May, Nos. 6 to 11.

13. The papers specified in the margin (of which we transmit copies as numbers in the packet) will fully explain to your Honourable Court the nature of this modification, which consists in allowing the period passed in Europe, as far as three years, by those civil servants who have gone home under the furlough rules, and, under certain circumstances, by those servants who went home prior to the operation of the furlough, to count as actual service, entitling them to draw the higher scale of allowances.

14. Accordingly your Honourable Court will perceive, on referring to our Resolution No. 11, Consultation 29th May 1829, that four of the revenue officers, whose appointments are recorded in Resolution No. 73, Revenue Consultation 17th February 1829, have come on the increased scale of allowances, by an addition of the time spent in England to their period of service as at first calculated, and that three other revenue officers have also been admitted to the benefit of the modified rule.

15. In order to exhibit the result, as affecting the saving made by the rule of service as at first applied, it will be necessary to refer back to the statement given in the 11th paragraph of this despatch.

	St. Rs.
The saving there exhibited, according to the rule of service, amounted to	39,980
From which deduct increase to seven Revenue officers, under Resolution 29th May 1829 - - - - - - - - - -	34,568
Remains saving by rule of service - - - - - - -	5,412

16. The above is therefore the immediate result of the operation of the rule of service, which, in the Statements referred to in the 6th paragraph of this despatch, was calculated, according to the actual standing of the several officers then holding appointments in the service, to effect an ultimate saving of 3,55,064 rupees. The modification of the rule, however, made subsequently to the preparation of those Statements, must necessarily, in some degree, affect that calculation, and may probably operate to reduce the final saving expected to take place: it is impossible, indeed, to calculate the result with any certainty; but with reference to the present forward state of the junior branches of the civil service, and to the restrictions under which an increase of salary is to be granted to officers attaining a higher standing, as particularly provided for in the two last paragraphs of the Resolution, and to our determination, already acted on, not to grant the increase as matter of course, but on a consideration of each individual claim, we still anticipate that a saving will arise ultimately from its operation, though perhaps not to the extent at first reckoned on.

17. But even if the state of the service in respect to promotion should become such as to bring a larger proportion of the public officers than is now contemplated, upon the maximum allowances of the situations held by them, the increase of charge will, in some degree at least, be countervailed by the greater experience of the public functionaries; and as an increase in individual cases is only to be given if there shall be a fund arising from savings effected in another quarter to meet the expense, there ought to be no risk of the aggregate amount of allowances, as shown in the detailed Statements, being exceeded.

18. We have merely to add, that in the proceedings and calculations now submitted to your Honourable Court, we have not included the reductions which we trust will be effected in the several subordinate establishments in all departments, and particularly in the Judicial and Revenue branches, consequent on the recent changes in the system. Those reductions we trust will be considerable, and when their amount can be ascertained the result shall be duly reported to your Honourable Court.

Financial Cons. 5 May 1829, No. 1.

19. We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to transmit for the information of your Honourable Court (as a number in the packet) copy of a Resolution recorded in the Commercial department, on the subject of the allowances hereafter to be assigned to the officers employed in the provision of the Honourable Company's annual investment, with reference to the scale fixed in the Schedule marked (D), recorded on our Financial Consultations of the 17th February 1829, No. 20. We have only to add our hope, that your Honourable Court will see reason to concur in the expediency of the rule laid down in the document now forwarded.

We have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *W. Bentinck,*
W. B. Bayley,
C. T. Metcalfe.

Fort William,
16th June 1829.

(6.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 17 February 1829.

(6.)—RESOLUTION of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17th February 1829.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. WITH reference to the Resolution passed in the the Revenue department on the 30th December last, for the appointment of commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; and for the establishment of a Presidency Board, the Governor-general in Council proceeds to consider the allowances to be hereafter attached to the several offices now held by covenanted civil servants.

2. The salaries of the commissioners[*], and of the judges[†] of the Courts of Appeal, have already been fixed in Furruckabad or sonat rupees; and it appears to be advisable to use that currency in designating the allowances to be hereafter drawn by all classes of officers, the object of the present revision being to establish an uniform and consistent plan for all parts of the country, and the general introduction throughout British India of a rupee equivalent in value to that of Furruckabad and Madras having long been contemplated.

3. In comparing the present circumstances of the civil service with those of past periods at which revisions of allowances have been instituted, it is in the first place to be remarked, that in all the branches which are chargeable upon the Territorial revenue, the relative number of offices of the highest class in point of emolument has been considerably increased: and in so far therefore as concerns the object of maintaining a certain average of emolument, which in a body so constituted must naturally be considered along with the more immediate purpose of duly apportioning the reward of particular service, there is fair ground for effecting some reduction in the salaries attached to such offices. Further, the advantages conferred upon the civil servants of the Company by the furlough and annuity fund cannot be

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[*] Commissioners, under Regulation III. 1828, *Sonat Rupees* 45,000 per annum; ditto, under Regulation I. 1829, *Sonat Rupees* 42,000 per annum; of which 6,000 is considered to be travelling charges.

[†] *Sonat Rupees* 36,000 per annum.

(6.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 17 February 1829.

be overlooked. Both (and especially the latter) are calculated essentially to advance the great object of presenting to every civil servant the prospect of being able to return to his native country with a competent fortune, after a reasonable term of service.

4. On the other hand, if we look to the interest of money, and to the state of the exchange between India and England, the change which has occurred is unfavourable; and though the resolutions of Government cannot of course be regulated by the fluctuations of the money market, the matter is one not wholly to be overlooked.

5. Bearing therefore in mind the whole of the above considerations, fully recognising the justice of the principles by which the venerated Cornwallis was guided in assigning liberal allowances to the officers charged with the civil administration of the country, and strongly impressed at the same time with the urgent necessity of economical reform; the Governor-general in Council adopts the following Resolutions, in the persuasion, that they will adequately meet the fair claims of individuals, and essentially promote the public interests.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

6. With the exception of one class of offices, it appears to his Lordship in Council that the highest allowance to be drawn by any functionary under the Government should not exceed 50,000 sicca rupees, or 52,200 sonat rupees. The circumstances of the resident and commissioner at Delhi, and the residents at Hydrabad, Lucnow, Nagpore, Indore and Gwallior, are such as to subject them to some expenses from which other officers are exempt. Those expenses appear likely to be greatest at the four first mentioned places: but as the functions of all must in respect to importance and responsibility be ranked with the highest under the Government, his Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign to them, in consideration of the peculiar expenses to which they are subject, a certain allowance beyond the general maximum.

7. The resident and commissioner at Delhi, the residents at Hydrabad, Lucnow and Nagpore, will therefore receive each 66,000 rupees; the residents at Indore and Gwallior 60,000 rupees.

8. To the resident at Khatmandoo, his Lordship in Council proposes to assign a consolidated salary of 42,000 sonat rupees, instead of the 62,700 sicca rupees now allowed: the above arrangement to have effect, of course, as vacancies occur.

9. It does not appear to the Governor-general in Council to be necessary or proper permanently to continue to the officers in question any special allowance for the purpose of enabling them to keep a public table. His Lordship in Council is not satisfied that the arrangement is in itself desirable, independently of financial considerations; and he is thoroughly persuaded that it is an arrangement which it is not right to continue in the face of the financial difficulties with which the Government is beset. The allowance will therefore hereafter cease, as vacancies in the office of resident occur; and the residents will receive the above-mentioned salaries in full consideration of their services and expenses, with the same liberty to regulate the arrangements of their household as other officers enjoy.

10. The above sum is to include all the allowances assigned to the residents at Delhi and Indore, though they may, as now, have other duties than those which strictly belong to the Political department; the general principle being, that the maximum of emolument is not to be exceeded, howsoever various the functions may be which an officer is required to perform; and that in inferior grades, also, an union of duties shall be regarded as constituting a title to increase of salary only when the aggregate responsibility and labour may appear to be insufficiently compensated.

11. In this department, it appears to his Lordship in Council to be proper that the same allowance should be drawn, whether the offices be held by civil or military officers. In the emoluments attached to the offices under the rank of resident, no change appears to be required: the expediency of reducing the number of appointments is a matter for consideration in the Political department. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the office of secretary to the commissioner at Delhi need not be filled up; it is therefore to be abolished.

12. The Governor-general's agent at Moorshedabad will receive 42,000 sonat rupees, also discharging the duty of a provincial judge when required to do so.

13. The agent to the Governor-general, and commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, will continue to draw a salary of 50,000 sonat rupees; and the superintendant of Ajmere 36,000 rupees per annum.

14. The office of agent to the Governor-general in Bundelcund, which is now held by the judge and magistrate of the northern division of that province, with a separate allowance of 12,000, will hereafter be united to the office of commissioner for that division, on the principle already adopted in Rohilcund and Furruckabad.

15. In cases in which political residents and agents occupy houses belonging to the British Government, repairs and additions thereto will be made, as heretofore, at the public expense, the previous sanction of Government being of course obtained before any considerable charge is incurred.

In regard to those cases in which the residency houses may belong to the Government to which the resident is accredited, special orders will be issued from the Political department.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

17. To the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut it is obviously proper to assign the maximum rate of allowance, viz. 52,200 sonat rupees, or 4,350 rupees per mensem.

18. The duties of all the judges being essentially the same, there seems to be no reason to

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Revision of Allowances

maintain the distinction of senior and puisne judge the higher salary assigned to the former, when the situation ceased to be held by a member of the Supreme Council, appears to have been fixed rather with reference to the emoluments actually enjoyed by the individual, than on any general principle, and the difference of denomination and emolument has actually been found to occasion claims embarrassing to Government in the selection of candidates.

19 The office of registrar to the Court being one of much responsibility, which should always be filled (as it now is) by a gentleman of superior qualifications, it appears to his Lordship in Council proper to annex to it a salary of sonat rupees 37,200, or rupees 3,100 per mensem, house rent and all other allowances included.

20 In resolving upon this augmentation of salary, his Lordship in Council considers it to be proper and necessary to provide that the office in question shall, on the occurrence of a vacancy, be considered as completely open to the competition of all the judicial officers of inferior emolument, that the subordinate officers of the Court shall have no claim to succeed to it in preference to others of superior or equal qualifications, it being indeed the persuasion of his Lordship in Council that the person selected should be one who has for some years exercised judicial functions in the interior of the country.

21 The salaries of the commissioners acting under Regulation III 1828, of the judges of Appeal, and of the commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, need not be further noticed, having been fixed by the Resolution above adverted to.

22 But it may be proper on this occasion to observe that in regard to the latter, it is the expectation and desire of Government that they shall not only hold the sessions with regularity, but that they shall generally spend such part of the temperate season of the year, as may not be occupied with the gaol deliveries, in the interior of the several districts under their authority, so that they may successively visit every quarter, and that they should be prepared at all times to proceed to any part of their jurisdiction where circumstances may appear to require their presence.

23 To the office of zillah or city judge, to judges and magistrates, and to collectors and magistrates his Lordship in Council resolves to assign, subject to the provision hereinafter stated, the salary already drawn by most of those officers in the Western Provinces, viz sonat rupees 30,000. The same salary is to be drawn by the principal assistants in the northern, western, southern and Rohtuk divisions of the Delhi territory, and by the principal assistants (being civil servants) in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, and by the commissioner in Kumaon.

24 The officer in charge of Ramghur, who unites in his own person the offices of judge, magistrate and collector of that district, the judge and magistrate and collector of the centre division of Delhi, the collector and magistrate of Calcutta, will each receive sonat rupees 36,000.

REVENUE BRANCH

25 To the members of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium, his Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign the maximum salary of sonat rupees 52,200, such a measure appearing to be necessary to the due efficiency and weight of the officers holding those important offices of control. The considerations above stated in regard to the judges of the Sudder Court suggest the expediency of placing all the members of the Board on an equality.

[illegible] The senior secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue it appears to be advisable to place on a footing with the registrar to the Sudder Court, and his Lordship in Council accordingly resolves to attach to that office a salary of sonat rupees 37,200, or 3,100 per mensem. The junior secretary, and the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, will draw rupees 31,200 per mensem.

27 To the salt agencies of Hidgelee and Tumlook it appears to be proper, partly in consideration of the insalubrity of climate, and partly with the view of having some situations of high emolument to which senior servants, not deemed eligible for the Boards, may be promoted, to annex a salary of sonat rupees 50,000. To the salt agent of Jessore it appears to be sufficient to allow rupees 30,000, to the united offices of collector and salt agent, his Lordship in Council resolves to annex a salary of rupees 36,000.

28 The opium agent of Behar will be amply remunerated with a salary of rupees 42,000. The agent at Ghazeepore will receive from the opium department an allowance of 24,000 rupees, drawing an equal sum in his capacity of commercial resident.

29 Collectors of land revenue and customs, including those who now belong to both departments, and those also who are deputy opium agents and superintendents of chokees, it appears to be advisable (subject to the provision hereinafter stated) to place on the same footing with judges and magistrates, assigning to each a salary of 30,000 rupees.

30 The duties of collectors in the Lower Provinces are indeed, generally speaking, easier than those that belong to the collectors of unsettled districts, or to judges and magistrates. But from this there are some exceptions, and an able and diligent collector may in all cases find ample occupation, and by the decision of summary suits may afford very essential aid in the administration of justice. Generally speaking, too, it is the wish of Government that even those officers who look chiefly to the Judicial department, should for a portion of their service discharge revenue duties, that they may acquire the experience which it must otherwise be very difficult for them adequately to acquire of revenue business. Collectorships will, therefore, more than heretofore, be filled by officers who from their standing will not (under the provisions already adverted to) be entitled to the full salary, and in the event of senior servants being continued in collectorships, his Lordship in Council is disposed to think

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that it will on the whole be decidedly expedient to allow them to draw the same salary as they would receive if appointed to the situation of judge and magistrate

31 The separation of the Revenue and Judicial lines it is now clearly impracticable to maintain yet, without an absolute separation, it is to be apprehended that serious evils would practically be found to result from any arrangement which should absolutely fix the emoluments of the district officers of one line on a lower scale than those of the other The gradual rise of all collectors to the office of judge and magistrate is plainly inexpedient and the great inequality in the allowances now drawn by collectors is an obvious evil that requires to be corrected

32 To the collector of sea customs at Calcutta, his Lordship in Council resolves to assign a salary of 42,000 rupees The collector of inland customs will receive 31,200

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

33 It appears to his Lordship in Council that the allowances of the members of the Board of Trade should be equalized, and fixed at the maximum sum of 52,200 sonat rupees, and that while to some of the commercial residencies a higher allowance is assigned, as a provision for old servants, the scale of emolument for the others should be on a level with that fixed for the office of judge and magistrate but as these and other commercial allowances form no part of the charges upon the Territorial revenue, and have in several instances been fixed by special orders from the Court of Directors, the whole subject of the allowances to be drawn by the commercial servants will be finally considered in the General department His Lordship in Council proposes, however, to include them in the Schedules to be attached to this Resolution, for the purpose of indicating what appears to be proper, and that the scheme may embrace the whole of the civil service

MISCELLANEOUS

34 To the secretaries to Government in the Political, Judicial, Territorial and General departments, it appears to be proper to assign the maximum rate of salary, viz rupees 52,200, that on filling those situations Government may be able to select from the whole service

35 The abolition of the office of chief secretary has already been recommended to the Honourable Court

36 The office of Persian secretary it is proposed hereafter to consolidate with the Political department, when a new arrangement of allowances will of course be made The other deputy secretaries will receive 1 000 rupees per mensem the expediency of continuing the present plan of annexing other duties to those situations being in each case to be separately considered

37 To the accountant-general is to be assigned the maximum salary of rupees 52,200, to the sub treasurer, a salary of rupees 43 200, or 3,600 per mensem The fees now received by those officers are to be carried to the credit of Government, any establishment necessary for conducting the business of the Government agency being charged to the same and generally, it is to be understood that the allowances assigned by this Resolution, whenever the same may have effect, are to include all emoluments whatsoever, whether chargeable on the public revenues or payable by corporations or individuals, which may be received by the person holding the situation, in virtue of any service performed or responsibility incurred by him Thus, if covenanted servants of the Company shall continue to hold the situation of secretary to the Bank of Bengal or secretary to the annuity fund, the salaries drawn by them in those capacities are to be reckoned as part of their specified allowances Little or no further change appears to be necessary in regard to the subordinate officers of account The deputy accountant-general will therefore receive sonat rupees 37,200, the sub accountant-general, rupees 31,200, the commercial accountant, rupees 25,200 (including the sum payable by the Bank), the deputy civil auditor and revenue accountant, sonat rupees 19,200 (including the allowance received by him as secretary to the Annuity Fund), and the head assistant, 1,200

38 To the postmaster general it appears to be proper to continue the salary already assigned to the office, viz rupees 37,200

39 The situation of superintendant of stamps may be expediently united to that of mint-master, with the same salary as that fixed for the postmaster-general, viz rupees 37,200

40 The allowances of the several officers which have not been named above, are to be fixed as follows

Political Department

		St Rs
Head Assistant to Resident at Indore, and Deputy Opium Agent - -		20,400
Head Assistant to other Residents	above three years service - - -	9,000
	below ditto ditto - - -	7,200
Second ditto - ditto - -	above three years service - - -	7 200
	below ditto ditto - - -	6,000
Head Assistant to Commissioners at Delhi - -	as Registrars	
Ditto - - to Superintendent at Ajmere - -		
Junior Assistants to the above - - - - - -		4,800

Judicial Department.

	St. Rs.
Deputy Registrar Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	14,400
Head Assistant - - - ditto	8,400
Second ditto - - - - ditto	7,200
Third ditto - - - - ditto	6,000
Magistrates and Registrars, and Joint Magistrates, Lower Provinces, Sub-collectors and Joint Magistrates, Deputy-collectors Land Revenue	Allowances to be settled as below explained.
Registrars and Head Assistants to Commissioners, above three years service	8,400
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - - below - ditto	6,000
Assistant to Commissioner in Kumaon, as Registrars.	
Register and Assistant at Ramghur	12,000
Superintendant of Law-suits	24,000
Other Judicial Assistants	4,800

Revenue Department.

Sub-secretary to Sudder Board	14,400
Head Assistant	8,400
Second ditto	6,000
Head Assistant to Collectors and Salt Agents, as Registrars.	
Junior Assistant to ditto	4,800
Head Assistant to Board of Customs, in charge of salt chokees	14,400
Second Assistant to Board, and ditto	8,400
Deputy Collector Customs	12,000
Superintendant Sulkea Golahs	30,000
Superintendant Eastern Salt Chokees	19,200
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta	20,400
Head Assistant ditto	12,000
Deputy-collector of Inland Customs, Calcutta, and Superintendant of Salt Chokees	16,800
Commissioner in Soonderbunds, as Collector of Land Revenue.	

Miscellaneous.

Head Assistant in Secretary's office	8,400
Head Assistant to Sub-treasurer	8,400
Junior Assistant in either office	6,000
Ditto - Accountant-general's office	6,000

41. The peculiar circumstances of the service, in which all are entitled to look for promotion according to seniority, in so far as the application of the principle is consistent with the public interests, seems to render it necessary to make some provision for regulating the amount of the allowances to be drawn by individual officers, with reference to the time during which they may have been employed in the active duties of the service. With this view his Lordship in Council resolves to adopt the following arrangement:

42. The period of service shall be reckoned from the date on which the individual may have been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, by the prescribed knowledge of two or more of the oriental languages, subsequent non-residence being deducted.

	St. Rs.
Of officers whose period of service is less than three years, the allowance shall not exceed	6,000
Ditto - - ditto, more than three but less than five	13,200
Ditto - - ditto, more than five but less than eight	* 19,200
Ditto - - ditto, more than eight but less than 11	25,200
Ditto - - ditto, more than 11, the full salary attached to the situation held by them.	

43. Provided also, that officers holding the situations noted below* shall not be entitled to receive more than 30,000 rupees per annum, until they shall have completed 18 years of service.

44. In regard to the offices of magistrates, joint magistrates, and deputy and sub-collectors of land revenue, his Lordship in Council observes that in many cases the distinction between them and the situations of magistrates and collectors is, for the most part nominal. The difficulty and responsibility of the different situations varies of course with local circumstances; but the duties attaching to several of the officers in question, especially in the unsettled districts, are not less difficult and responsible than those of judges and magistrates; and, generally speaking, they must be regarded as more important than collectorships in the Lower Provinces. To the officers holding them, therefore, it appears to be proper to allow the same pecuniary advantages as are granted to the last-mentioned class of functionaries, whenever the interests of the public service may render it advisable to continue them in the situation, and to appoint a junior to a judgeship or collectorship.

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* Salt Agents, Opium Agents, Collectors and Salt Agents, Collectors of Revenue and Customs, Collectors of Customs, Postmaster-general, Mint-master and Superintendant of Stamps.

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45 In several instances, indeed, it will be proper to take an early opportunity of changing the designation, since, where the appointment is not temporary, there can be no sufficient reason why the officers holding it should not be called (as they really are) magistrates and collectors, but it is desirable that each case should be distinctly considered, and it is not the intention of Government that an addition should be made to the salaries of those who now draw less than what they may appear to be entitled to under the general scheme, unless a fund for the purpose shall be created by vacancies of better paid offices

46 Generally, too, it will be beneficial to bring distinctly under the notice of Government the several revenue and judicial offices, at the periods at which they may have a claim under the general scheme, to an increase of emolument, in the manner that has been usual in the case of the principal assistants of the Delhi territory, so that the circumstances of the case, as respects the office and the individual, may be duly adverted to, and that Government may distinctly see the financial effects of the measure it sanctions

47. In each case, therefore, the authority for an increase of salary is to be given by a Resolution of Council, and whenever any officer drawing allowance below the maximum of the office held by him, or holding the situation of magistrate, joint magistrate, or that of deputy or sub-collector, may attain the period of service entitling him to look for an augmentation, it will be the duty of the secretary of the department to bring the circumstance to the notice of the Governor-general, stating at the same time, in the case of magistrates, joint magistracies, and deputy and sub-collectorships, whether there appears to be sufficient reason for considering the office a permanent one, and for altering its designation With the exception of the last-mentioned offices, it is not of course intended that the scale of salary assigned to the several situations in this Resolution, and in the Schedules, should be exceeded, the specified sum being in each case to be considered the maximum for the office to which it is annexed

SCHEDULE (A)—JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL FISCAL.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less	Proposed More.	REMARKS
	St Rs	*St Rs*	*St Rs*	*St. Rs*	
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut each					
5 Judges - - - - - - at 5,220	2,92,600	2,61,000	31,600	—	
Judges of Provincial Courts					
14 Judges - - - - - at 36,000	5,92,456	5,04,000	88,456	—	
Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut - - - - - - - -	25,080	37,200	- -	12,120	
Deputy - ditto - ditto - - - -	16,302	14,400	1,902	—	
21 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit - - - - - at 42,000	8,94,483	8,82,000	12,483	—	
10 Judges - - - - - - at 30,000	2,83,636	3,00 000	- -	16,370	*see* Note (A) in Statement
36 Judges and Magistrates - - at 30 000	10 68,075	10,80 000	- -	11,925	*see* Note (B)
7 Magistrates - - - - - - -	1,37,856	1,34,400	3,456	- -	*see* Note (C)
47 Registrars, including vacancies, at 8 400 and 6,000	3,78,939	3,94 800	- -	15,861	*see* Note (D)
10 Joint Magistrates, also Registrars, as now, subject to revision - - - -	1,30,980	1,27,200	3,780	—	
8 Principal Assistants, including 2 vacancies - - - - - at 30,000	1,81 930	2 40,000	- -	58,070	*see* Note (E)
Commissioner in Kumaon - - - -	31,640	30,000	1,640	—	
Assistant ditto - - - - - -	18,810	8,400	10,410	—	
Ramghur Judge Magistrate and Collector -	37,620	36,000	1,620	—	
1 Registrar and Assistant - - - -	12,540	12,000	540	—	
1 Collector and Magistrate of Calcutta - -	43,350	36,000	7,358	—	
3 Collectors and Magistrates - - -	79,125	90,000	- -	10,875	*see* Note (F)
4 Sub Collectors and Joint Magistrates, as now, subject to revision - - -	78,117	77,307	810	- -	*see* Note (G)
1 Superintendant and Remembrancer of Law suits - - - - - - - -	25,080	24,000	1,080	—	
1 Head Assistant Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	10,032	8,400	1,632	—	
1 Second ditto - - - - - -	8,778	7,200	1,578	—	
1 Third ditto - - - - - -	7,524	6,000	1,524	—	
24 Assistants - - - - - at 4,800	1,21,596	1,15,200	6,396	—	
TOTAL - - - *St Rs*	44,76,551	44,25,507	1,76,265	1,25,221	

SCHEDULE (B.)—Fiscal.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
	St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	
3 Members Board of Revenue - at 52,200	1,74,950	1,56,600	18,350	—	
Senior Secretary - - - - - -	25,143	37,200	- -	12,057	
Junior ditto - - - - - -	30,773	31,200	- -	427	*see* remark (A.) in Fiscal Statement.
Sub ditto - - - - - - -	10,032	14,400	- -	4,368	*see* remark (B.) in d°.
Head Assistant ditto - - - - - -	6,270	8,400	- -	2,130	
*3 Commissioners under Regulation III. of 1828 - - - - - at 45,000	1,30,823	1,35,000	- -	4,177	
2 Members Board of Customs - at 52,000	1,09,725	1,04,400	5,325	—	
1 Secretary - - - - - -	25,080	31,200	- -	6,120	*see* remark (C.) in d°.
Head Assistant in charge of salt chokees - -	15,048	14,400	648	—	
Second Assistant ditto, with chokees and stamps	10,659	8,400	2,259	—	
Opium Agent at Behar - - - -	52,013	42,000	10,013	—	
Ditto at Benares; an equal sum to be drawn as Commercial Resident - - - -	48,334	24,000	24,334	—	
2 Salt Agents, Tumlook and Hidgelee, at 50,000	1,54,880	1,00,000	54,880	—	
1 ditto Jessore - - - - - -	27,856	30,000	- -	2,144	*see* remark (D.) in d°.
6 Salt Agents and Collectors - at 36,000	2,18,514	2,16,000	2,514	- -	*see* remark (E.) in d°.
48 Collectors, including those in charge of customs, salt chokees, and Opium Agents, and also Collectors of Customs - at 30,000	14,70,126	14,40,000	30,126	- -	*see* remark (F.) in d°.
7 Deputy and Sub-Collectors, including customs - - - - - - at 12,000	94,332	84,000	10,332	- -	*see* remark (G.) in d°.
Superintendant of Sulkea Golahs - - -	37,620	30,000	7,620	—	
1 ditto Eastern Salt Chokees - - -	19,964	19,200	764	—	
Collector of Calcutta Sea Customs - - -	51,832	42,000	9,832	—	
1 Deputy ditto - - - - - -	23,826	20,400	3,426	—	
1 Head Assistant to ditto - - - -	12,540	12,000	540	- -	*see* remark (H.) in d°.
Collector of Inland Customs - - - -	28,215	31,200	- -	2,985	
1 Deputy Collector Inland Customs - -	17,556	16,800	756	—	
1 Collector of Customs at Moorshedabad -	37,583	30,000	7,583	—	
1 Commissioner Sunderbunds - - -	23,967	30,000	- -	6,033	*see* remark (I.) in d°.
13 Assistants in Revenue and Salt departments - - - - - at 4,800	80,376	62,400	17,976	—	
TOTAL - - *St. Rs.*	29,38,037	27,71,200	2,07,278	40,441	

* Second Assistant to Sudder Board not included - - - - *St. Rs.* 6,000.

SCHEDULE (C.)—Political.

OFFICES.	Resident Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
	St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	
4 Residents at Foreign Courts, Delhi, Hydrabad, Lucknow and Nagpore, at 66,000	3,78,251	2,64,000	1,14,251	—	
2 ditto, Indore and Gwalior - at 60,000	2,07,953	1,20,000	87,953	—	
1 ditto, Katmoondoo - - at 42,000	62,700	42,000	20,700	—	
Governor-general's Agent, Moorshedabad -	41,800	42,000	- -	200	
1 Commissioner, Nerbuddah - - -	50,000	50,000	—	—	
1 Superintendant, Ajmere - - - -	36,000	36,000	—	—	
Secretary to Commissioner at Delhi - -	12,000	- -	12,000	- -	Abolished.
13 Political Agents, including Military, as now	2,67,294	2,59,680	† 7,614	- -	† The difference in this and other similar cases will arise from the operation of the rate for the gradual conversion of all salaries from sicca into sonat rupees.
Head Assistant and Deputy Agent, Indore -	20,998	20,400	598	—	
3 Head Assistants to Residents at Delhi, Hydrabad and Nepaul - - - -	27,405	27,000	405	—	
1 Ditto, Ajmere - - - - -	7,524	8,400	- -	876	
2 Second Assistants to Residents at Delhi, and Hydrabad - - - at 7,200	13,200	14,400	- -	1,200	
3 Assistants to Commissioner at Delhi at 4,800	14,400	14,400	- -	—	
19 Military Assistants, as now - - -	1,44,909	1,40,400	4,509	—	
TOTAL - - *St. Rs.*	12,84,434	10,38,680	2,48,030	2,276	

SCHEDULE (D.)—Commercial.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
	St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	
Board of Trade:					
Senior Member	57,475	52,200	5,275	—	
Junior ditto	45,043	52,200	- -	7,157	
1 Secretary	25,080	25,200	- -	120	
1 Assistant	5,102	6,000	- -	898	
13 Commercial Residents:					
Benares	46,639	* 24,000	22,639	- -	* A like sum to be drawn as Opium Agent.
Cossimbazar	50,160	48,000	2,160	—	
Etawa and Calpee	74,423	48,000	26,423	—	
Bauleah	48,456	36,000	12,456	—	
Malda	40,404	36,000	4,404	—	
Radnagore	38,063	36,000	2,063	—	
Commercolly	34,570	30,000	4,570	—	
Hurripaul	25,766	30,000	- -	4,234	*See* remark (A.) in Commercial Statement.
Jungipore	30,463	30,000	463	—	
Rungpore	22,637	30,000	- -	7,363	
Santipore and Golagow	42,351	30,000	12,351	—	
Soonamooky	29,064	30,000	- -	936	
Surdah	31,297	30,000	1,297	—	
2 Assistants:					
Bauleah	10,032	9,600	432	—	
Benares	10,032	9,600	432	—	
Sub Export Warehouse-keeper	63,800	42,000	21,800	—	
Head Assistant ditto	24,935	18,000	6,935	- -	*See* remark (B.) in d°.
Second Assistant ditto	12,257	9,600	2,657	- -	*See* remark (C.) in d°.
Import Warehouse-keeper	15,048	- -	15,048	- -	To be abolished.
TOTAL - - *St. Rs.*	7,83,097	6,62,400	1,41,405	20,708	

SCHEDULE (E.)—Miscellaneous.

OFFICES.	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.	REMARKS.
	St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	
4 Secretaries to Government - at 52,200	2,14,225	2,08,800	5,425	—	* The Persian office
1 Persian Secretary and Deputy ditto, Political department	50,160	48,000	* 2,160	—	is to be consolidated with the Political,
3 Deputies	37,620	36,000	1,620	—	when a considerable
2 Assistants Secretary to Government, at 8,400	16,929	16,800	129	—	saving will be effected.
Accountant-general	56,421	52,200	4,221	—	The difference here
Deputy ditto, and the Military Accountant	37,620	37,200	420	—	shown is from the
Sub ditto Accountant, Revenue and Judicial departments, and Civil Auditor	31,350	31,200	150	—	change of currency. *See* remark (A) in Miscellaneous Statement.
Commercial Accountant also in salt and opium, &c. with Bank	25,080	25,200	- -	120	*See* remark (B.) in d°.
Deputy Accountant and Deputy Civil Auditor, with office of Secretary to Annuity Fund	21,318	19,200	2,118	—	
Head Assistant to Accountant-general	12,540	12,000	540	—	
Sub-Treasurer †	49,524	43,200	6,324	—	
Head Assistant to ditto	12,540	8,400	4,140	—	
Postmaster-general	37,620	37,200	420	- -	*See* remark (C.) in d°.
Mint-master	37,620	37,200	420	- -	*See* remark (D.) in d°.
Superintendant of Stamps	37,620	- -	37,620	- -	To be united with Mint.
63 Writers attached to College on 1st February	2,37,006	2,26,800	10,206	—	
TOTAL - - *St. Rs.*	9,15,193	8,39,400	75,913	120	

† Junior Assistant in Accountant-general's office, not included, *St. Rs.* 6,000.

ABSTRACT:

	Present Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Proposed Less.	Proposed More.
	St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*
Judicial and Judicial Fiscal	44,76,551	44,25,507	1,76,265	1,25,221
Fiscal	29,38,037	27,71,200	2,07,278	40,441
Political	12,84,434	10,38,680	2,48,030	2,276
Commercial	7,83,097	6,62,400	1,41,405	20,708
Miscellaneous	9,15,193	8,39,400	75,913	120
Total - - - *St. Rs.*	1,03,97,312	97,37,187	8,48,891	1,88,766

GENERAL RESULTS:

	St. Rs.
Amount of present salaries	1,03,97,312
Deduct difference proposed less	6,60,125
	97,37,187
Deduct net reduction by rule of service	3,55,064
Total - - - *St. Rs.*	93,82,123
Total Decrease - - - *St. Rs.*	10,15,189
Total decrease - - - *St. Rs.*	10,15,189
Add Sylhet extra political allowances, discontinued	10,659
Ditto Baugur and Kanthal political agency, abolished	18,810
Ditto savings by Resolution of 10th December 1828, not included in the above	1,12,162
Grand Total of ultimate Saving - - - *St. Rs.*	11,56,820

		Present. *St. Rs.*	Proposed. *St. Rs.*
Number of Appointments	463	1,03,97,312	97,37,187
Vacant	17	1,68,687	1,89,600
	446	1,02,28,625	95,47,587
Deduct Military	32	4,94,375	4,42,080
Civil Servants	414	97,34,250	91,05,507
Add out of employ	2	8,165	8,165
	416	97,42,415	91,13,672

STATEMENT (F.)—REMARKS.

JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL FISCAL.

	Increase.	St. Rs.
(A.) 10 Judges:—Of these, four are under 11 years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 25,200 each; giving a reduction of		19,200 – –
(B.) 36 Judges and Magistrates:—Of these, 10 are under 11 years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 25,200 each; giving a reduction of		48,000 – –
(C.) 7 Magistrates:—Of these, three are under 11 years, and four under eight; and the salaries, if calculated according to those of zillah judges, would give an increase	18,000 – –	
(D.) 47 Registrars, including vacancies:—Of these, 16 are under three years, by rule could only draw 6,000 rupees each; giving a reduction of		38,400 – –
(E.) 8 Principal-Assistants, including two vacancies:—Of these, two are under 11, and could not draw more than 25,200 rupees each, and two under three, who could not draw more than 6,000; giving a reduction of		57,600 – –
(F.) 3 Collectors and Magistrates:—Of these, two are under 11, and could not draw more than 25,200 each; consequent reduction		9,600 – –
(G.) 4 Sub-collectors and Magistrates:—Of these, one is under five years, and by rule could not draw more than 13,200; hence a reduction of		7,064 –
St. Rs.	18,000 – –	1,79,864 – –

FISCAL.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Junior Secretary:—This officer is under 11 years, by rule he would receive 25,200 rupees; giving a saving of - - - - - -	6,000 - -
(B.) Sub-Secretary:—This officer is under 3 years, and by rule would receive 6,000 rupees; consequently yield a reduction of - - -	8,400 - -
(C.) Secretary Board of Customs:—This officer is under 11 years, would receive 25,200; giving a reduction of - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
(D.) Jessore Salt Agent:—This officer is under 11 years, would receive 25,200 under rule of service, and give a reduction of - - - -	4,800 - -
(E.) 6 Salt Agents and Collectors:—Of these, 4 are under 18 years, and 1 under 8 years, by rule they could not receive, the former more than 30,000, and the last 19,200; giving a saving of - - - - - -	40,800 - -
(F.) 48 Collectors, including those in charge of customs, salt chowkies, and Opium Agents, and also Collectors of Customs:—Of these, 9 are under 11 years, and could not draw more than 25,200 rupees each, and 1 under 5 years, who draws only 13,200; giving a reduction in all, of -	60,000 - -
(G.) 7 Deputy and Sub-Collectors:—Of these, 1 is under 3 years, and could not by rule draw more than 6,000 rupees; giving a reduction of -	6,000 - -
(H.) Head Assistant Collector Sea Customs:—Under three years, and could not draw more than 6,000 rupees per annum by rule of service; giving a reduction of - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
(I.) Commissioner Sunderbunds:—Under 5 years, and by rule could not draw more than 13,200 per annum; giving a saving of - - - -	16,800 - -
St. Rs.	1,54,800 - -

COMMERCIAL.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Commercial Resident, Hurripaul:—This officer is under 11 years, and by rule could only draw 25,200 rupees; hence a reduction of - -	4,800 - -
(B.) Head Assistant:—This officer is under five years, and could not draw more than 13,200; hence a reduction of - - - - - - -	4,800 - -
(C.) Second Assistant, Sub Export Warehouse-keeper:—This officer is ~~under three years, and by~~ rule of service could not draw more than 6,000; hence a reduction of - - - - - - - - - -	3,600 - -
St. Rs.	13,200 -

MISCELLANEOUS.

	St. Rs.
(A.) Two Assistant Secretaries to Government:—These officers are under three years, and by rule of service could not draw more than 6,000 rupees each; hence a reduction of - - - - - -	4,800 -
(B.) Commercial Accountant; also in Salt and Opium departments, with Bank:—Under eight years, by rule could not draw more than 19,200; a reduction of - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
(C.) Postmaster-general:—Under 18 years, by rule could not draw more than 30,000; hence a reduction of - - - - - - -	7,200 - -
(D.) Mint-master and Superintendant of Stamps:—Under 18 years, by rule could not draw more than 30,000; hence a reduction of - -	7,200 -
St. Rs.	25,200 - -

(G.)

STATEMENT of the ALLOWANCES assigned to the several Officers, whose Appointments were notified on the 6th February 1829, in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Proposed Salary.
		St. Rs.
Allahabad - - - - - - - -	Mr. J. Dunsmure -	30,000
Furruckabad - - - - - - -	– H. Nisbet - -	25,200
Moradabad - - - - - - -	– H. S. Boulderson -	25,200
Allyghur - - - - - - - -	– W. P. Okeden -	19,200
Agra - - - - - - - - -	– R. H. Boddam -	30,000
Saidabad - - - - - - - -	– J. G. Deedes -	13,200
Mynpooree - - - - - - - -	– J. Davidson - -	25,200
Banda - - - - - - - -	– A. W. Begbie -	25,200
Calpee - - - - - - - -	– R. Cathcart -	25,200
Sarun - - - - - - - -	– T. P. B. Biscoe* -	25,200
Dacca - - - - - - - -	– A. C. Barwell -	30,000
Sylhet - - - - - - - -	– W. J. Turquand -	30,000
Jounpore - - - - - - - -	– R. Macan - -	19,200
Delhi, Centre Division:—In addition to the offices already permanently held by Mr. Metcalfe - - - - - -	– J. J. Metcalfe -	36,000
Delhi, Western Division - - - - -	– G. R. Campbell -	25,200
Ditto Southern Division - - - - -	– G. W. Bacon -	19,200
	Total - - *St. Rs.*	4,03,200

* To take effect from the departure of Mr. Kennedy.

NAMES.	——	Proposed Salary.	——
		St. Rupees.	
Mr. C. Morley - -	Accountant-general - -	52,200	
– W. H. Oakes -	Deputy Accountant-general and Accountant to the Military Department -	37,200	
– C. T. Glass -	Sub Accountant-general, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial departments, and Civil Auditor - -	31,200	
– J. A. Dorin -	Accountant to the Commercial and Marine department, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt & Opium Accounts - - -	19,200	Including Allowances from the Bank, subject to increase hereafter to 25,200 rupees.
– R. Udny - -	Deputy Accountant and Auditor of Civil Accounts -	19,200	Including Allowances as Secretary to Civil Annuity Fund.

(6.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 17 February 1829.

(H.)

STATEMENT of Increased Allowances assigned under Government Resolution.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Proposed Salary.
		St. Rupees.
Backergunge - - - - - - -	Mr. J. French - -	30,000
Moorshedabad - - - - - - -	– H. T. Travers -	30,000
Calcutta Town Duties - - - - -	– T. Mainwaring -	31,200
Dinagepore - - - - - - -	– J. W. Sage - -	30,000
Burdwan - - - - - - -	– D. Scott, junior -	30,000
Nuddea - - - - - - -	– A. Ogilvie - -	30,000
Shahjehanpore - - - - - -	– H. Swetenham -	30,000
Boolundshehur - - - - - -	– R. Lowther - -	30,000
Futtehpore - - - - - - -	– A. F. Lind - -	30,000
Jessore Salt Agent - - - - -	– J. H. Barlow -	30,000
Chittagong - - - - - - -	– C. Phillips - -	30,000
Musuffurnuggur - - - - - -	– G. F. Franco -	25,200
Hidgellee - - - - - - -	– T. Wyatt * - -	25,200
Rajeshahye - - - - - - -	– R. J. Taylor - -	25,200
	St. Rs.	4,06,800

———, Secretary to the Government.

* To take effect from the date of his taking charge of the whole Collectorship of Hidgellee.

(7.) Letter from *Bengal* Secretary to Accountant-general, &c.; 17 February 1829.

(7.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the *Bengal* Government to the Accountant-general, &c.; dated 17th February 1829.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Resolution this day passed by Government, together with the Schedules marked (A.) to (E.), and the Statement (F.) containing remarks applicable thereto.

2. I am at the same time instructed to annex a Statement (G) of the allowances assigned, in conformity with the Resolution, to the several officers whose appointments were notified on the 6th instant, in the Revenue and Financial departments; also a Statement (H.) of the officers who are to have the benefit of the Resolution from the 1st proximo, by having their allowances raised to the sums specified opposite the names of each.

3. You will perceive that those allowances, as well as generally the emoluments fixed by the Resolution, when the same may have effect, are to be in lieu of all advantages heretofore enjoyed in the shape of salary, commission, or in any other way connected with the official situations in question.

4. The salaries of the secretaries to the Sudder Board have, you will observe, been fixed as below*: but as Mr. Bushby's standing is not such as to entitle him to draw the full salary of his office, he will continue to receive the same emoluments as have hitherto been received by him in his capacity of secretary to the lower Board of Revenue. This principle is to be generally applied in similar cases. On the one hand, actual incumbents are not to suffer a reduction of emolument, and on the other hand, increase of salary is to be allowed only in conformity with the provisions of the Resolution; and by a distinct order of Government. You † will of course be prepared to furnish Government with such information, relative to the actual service of individuals, as may be necessary to prevent or correct any mistake in applying those provisions.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
17th February 1829.

(signed) *Holt Mackenzie*,
Secretary to the Government.

† The Civil Auditor.

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* Senior Secretary - - - - - - - -	*St. Rs.*	37,200	per Ann.
Junior ditto - - - - - - - - - -		31,200	
Sub - ditto - - - - - - - - - - -		14,400	

(8.)—RESOLUTION of the *Bengal* Government (Revenue), dated 17th February 1829.

The Governor-general proposes the following appointments; the salaries of the several officers to be fixed as below specified, according to the separate Resolution under consideration in the Financial department. Mr. Sterling, who was appointed to Agra in February 1827, but has never joined, is to be supernumerary; and should he return to India, will take charge of the Custom-house.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	Present Salary of the Office.	Proposed Salary.	Saving.	Increase.
		St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*
Allahabad	Mr. J. Dunsmure	44,900	30,000	14,900	—
Furrucabad	– H. Nisbet	33,400	25,200	8,200	—
Moradabad	– H. S. Boulderson	28,400	25,200	3,200	—
Allyghur	– W. P. Okeden	28,000	19,200	8,800	—
Agra	– R. H. Boddam	29,400	30,000	- -	600
Saidabab	– J. G. Deedes	26,150	13,200	12,950	—
Mynpooree	– J. Davidson	25,670	25,200	470	—
Banda	– A. W. Begbie	26,750	25,200	1,550	—
Calpee	– R. Cathcart	26,700	25,200	1,500	—
Sarun *	– T. P. B. Biscoe *	48,625	25,200	23,425	—
Dacca	– A. C. Barwell	45,458	30,000	15,458	—
Sylhet	– W. J. Turquand	38,000	30,000	8,000	—
Jounpore	– R. Macan	22,400	19,200	3,200	—
Delhi Centre Division, in addition to the offices already permanently held by Mr. Metcalfe	– T. T. Metcalfe	65,700	36,000	29,700	—
Western Division	– G. R. Campbell	30,000	25,200	4,800	—
Southern Division	– G. W. Bacon	21,600	19,200	2,440	—
	TOTAL - *St. Rs.*	5,41,153	4,03,200	1,38,553	600

* To take effect from the departure of Mr. Kennedy.

The Governor-general further proposes that the following officers be admitted to the benefit of the above-mentioned Resolution, by having their salaries raised as below specified:

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase.
		St. Rs.	*St. Rs.*	*St. Rs.*
Mr. J. French	Backergunge	27,362	30,000	2,638
– H. T. Travers	Moorshedabad	28,995	30,000	1,005
– T. Mainwaring	Calcutta Town Duties	28,215	31,200	2,985
– J. W. Sage	Dinagepoor	22,773	30,000	7,227
– D. Scott, jun.	Burdwan	27,262	30,000	2,738
– A. Ogilvie	Nuddea	26,610	30,000	3,390
– H. Swetenham	Shahjehanpore	28,600	30,000	1,400
– R. Lowther	Boolundshahur	25,100	30,000	4,900
– A. F. Lind	Futtehpoor	28,500	30,000	1,500
– J. H. Barlow	Jessore Salt Agent	27,856	30,000	2,144
– C. Phillips	Chittagong	25,863	30,000	4,137
– G. F. Franco	Moozuffurnuggur	19,600	25,200	5,600
– T. Wyatt †	Hidgelee	18,810	25,200	6,390
– R. J. Taylor	Rajeshahye	22,434	25,200	2,766
	TOTAL - *St. Rs.*	3,57,980	4,06,800	48,820

† To take effect from the date of his taking charge of the whole Collectorship of Hidgelee.

The case of Mr. Collins, who stands immediately below Mr. Ogilvie, will be considered when the inquiry into his conduct is completed.

The Board concurring in the arrangements above proposed, ordered that the necessary instructions be given to the parties concerned, and to the officers of pay and audit.

The Governor-general in Council observes, that the immediate saving of expense from the above arrangement may be stated at 89,133 rupees. It is further to be remarked, that supposing the officers named in the first Statement to receive each 30,000 rupees, with an addition of 6,000 rupees to the centre division of Delhi, the aggregate charge would amount to 4,86,000 rupees. The aggregate of the proposed salaries specified in the Statement amounts to 4,03,200 rupees, leaving the sum saved out of the allowances of those offices 82,800 rupees. From this deducting 48,820 rupees, the increase proposed to be allowed to the servants mentioned in the second Statement, there results a reduction in expense of 33,980 rupees, by the application of the rule for regulating the emoluments of the civil servants with reference to actual service.

(8.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 17 February 1829.

(9.)—MINUTE by *W. B. Bayley*, Esq., dated 14th April 1829.

(9.) Minute by *W. B. Bayley*, Esq.; 14 April 1829. Vide Resolutions of the 17th Feb. last.

In fixing the allowances to be hereafter attached to the several offices held by covenanted civil servants, it was deemed expedient that the amount of those allowances should be regulated with reference to the period during which the individuals holding office might have been employed in the active duties of the service; and the following scale was adopted for that purpose:

The maximum allowance of officers whose period of service shall not exceed 3 years, was to be - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 rupees per annum.
More than 3 years, but less than 5 years - - - - -	13,200 —
— 5 ditto, but less than 8 ditto - - - -	19,200 —
— 8 ditto, but less than 11 ditto - - - -	25,200 —

More than 11, the full salary attached to the offices held by them, with the exception of certain specified cases. In the application of the foregoing scale, it was resolved that the period of service should be reckoned to commence from the date on which the individual may have been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, by the prescribed knowledge of two or more of the oriental languages; and it was further resolved, that in the calculation of the period of service, the time during which an individual might be non-resident should not be included.

By the term "non-residence," as here employed, is not meant the occasional absence of an individual from his station or from the presidency, or even a visit to China or to the Cape of Good Hope, or to any other place within the limits of the Company's charter, but that description of non-residence which is legally involved in a visit to England, or to any other place beyond the limits of the Company's charter.

Having myself suggested to the Board that the period of service entitling or qualifying individuals to hold certain specified allowances should be reckoned from the date on which they might be pronounced competent to enter on the discharge of their public functions, I feel it incumbent upon me to bring to notice some considerations which did not occur to me at the time, but which have satisfied me that that principle, if taken in connection with the rule which excludes "non-residence" from the calculation of the periods of service, will operate frequently with severity and sometimes with injustice.

The Court of Directors have liberally granted to their civil servants who may wish to visit England after 10 years' residence, a furlough of three years' duration, with an annual allowance of 500 *l.*; a similar indulgence, though with a smaller annual allowance, is extended to the junior civil servants, however short their residence, the state of whose health may render a return to Europe necessary. This period of three years absence passed on furlough in England, whether before or after a residence of 10 years in India, is included in the calculation of the period of 25 years' service required to entitle a civil servant to the benefit of the annuity fund. In granting the indulgence above referred to, the Honourable Court expressed themselves as strongly approving of the occasional visits to Europe of their civil servants, and intimated that one of their principal motives in sanctioning the furlough, was the conviction that the consequent intercourse of their servants with Europe would be productive of benefit, as well to the individuals as to the public service.

The expense of the furlough thus established is not defrayed by subscriptions from the civil servants, but is borne as a charge on the Territorial revenue. It was eagerly sought for by the service as a great benefit; it was strongly supported by the Supreme Government; and has been liberally granted by the controlling authorities in England.

The new rule, however, by which the period of non-residence is excluded from the calculation of the term of service requisite to enable individuals to draw allowances of a certain amount, will render the boon of furlough no longer of any value, for no one except under very special circumstances would avail himself of it.

Under the operation of the new rule, invalids will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or to other places within the limits of the Company's charter, rather than seek the recovery of their health by a voyage to Europe.

By the former course, they would be entitled to draw for a period of 18 months the chief portion of their allowances, for duties of which they perform no part; they would retain the privilege and advantages of actual residence; and would on their return resume possession of their proper office.

By the latter course, individuals would suffer not merely the loss of office and emoluments, in addition to the heavy expenses to which they must be subjected; but must return with the very depressing and discouraging prospect, of being compelled to wait so many additional years before they can draw the allowances then actually drawn by their contemporaries.

With this impression, I would propose to modify the rule, and to admit in the calculation of the period of local residence, any period not exceeding three years in which a civil servant may have been absent under the furlough rules; or in cases anterior to the operation of those rules, where he may have been compelled by ill health to return to Europe, whether before or after he had been declared qualified to enter upon his public duties, or upon private affairs after a residence of 10 years. In other words, that the same indulgence (to the extent of three years) be granted to individuals who may have proceeded to England (before the furlough rules were enacted, as it is proposed should now be granted to individuals proceeding to England under those rules.

13th April 1829. (signed) *W. B. Bayley.*

(10.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 14 April 1829.

(10.)—RESOLUTION of the *Bengal* Government, dated 14th April 1829.

The Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, and the Honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe, bart., having expressed their concurrence in the views explained in the above Minute:

Resolution.

Resolved, that in modification of that part of the Resolution dated 17th February last, which prescribes a maximum limit for the allowances of the junior civil servants, graduated according to the period of actual service, reckoned from the date of qualification, and with the proviso that subsequent non-residence shall be deducted; the following be the rate for calculating the period of service:

The period of service shall be reckoned from the date of the individual being declared qualified for the public service, by the prescribed knowledge of two languages, as before ordered; but non-residence, by absence to Europe under the furlough rules, whether before or after leaving the College, or before or after completing the period of 10 years' residence, or if anterior to the date of the establishment of those rules, of such description as would have entitled an individual to the benefit of furlough had the rules existed at the time of such absence, shall be allowed in computing the period of actual service fixed by the Resolution of 17th February as necessary to enable a civil servant to draw the allowances therein respectively stated. Provided, however, that no period of absence in excess of three years shall be included in the said computation of service, under whatsoever circumstances the party may have prolonged his stay in Europe, or repeated his visit to that country.

(11.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 14 April 1829.

(11.)—RESOLUTION of the *Bengal* Government (Commercial), dated 14th April 1829.

The allowances of the covenanted servants employed in the Commercial branch have been left to be regulated in this department; but a scale is proposed in Schedule (D) calculated so as to place the officers of the line on an equal footing with those employed in revenue and judicial duties.

Dated 9th Feb. 1814.

The allowances of every officer of the Commercial department have been fixed, under the special orders of the Court of Directors, at a given sum, or a given rate of commission. The sub export warehouse-keeper and his assistants receive, besides the salary allotted to them in the orders referred to, a commission on the value of indigo purchased by them for the Company, at a rate fixed from time to time in the letters conveying orders for the article.

The plan now followed, under which those who provide articles for the Company's investment receive a per centage commission on their outlay, is obviously open to great and fundamental objections. The attention of Government has already been directed to the means of remedying this evil in part, by giving the commission on a fixed value, instead of on the cost or invoice price, which being fluctuating, it becomes the agent's interest to enhance. It seems, however, to the Governor-general in Council that the principle of paying the commercial officers by commission is erroneous, and that it would be greatly for the benefit of the interests of the Honourable Company to assume, with reference to the value of the investment ordered for consecutive years, that a certain number of servants of the several grades will be required for its provision, and for these to be paid by fixed salaries, graduated so as to afford to commercial servants equal promotion and advantages with those of other branches, and no higher. If, through any change in the commercial operations of the Honourable Company, the total charge for establishments under this system should come to bear more than due proportion to the extent of the concern, the remedy will be applied by reducing the number of servants employed in providing the investments, and *vice versâ.*

Should this plan meet the approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors, the scale of salary specified in Schedule (D) of the Resolution passed on the 17th February, appears the properest to be adopted, upon the assumption that the number of officers required for the duty of the department will not admit of reduction beyond the present establishment. But the plan of paying the commercial officers by commission having been established from the earliest time, and being specially confirmed in the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors dated 9th February 1814, as the rule for the department, it will not be proper to make any alteration in this fundamental principle of the commercial arrangements, without referring the question for the sanction of the authorities in England.

In the mean time, believing the scale of commercial allowances specified in Schedule (D) to afford a fair and liberal remuneration to the officers of the Commercial department, his Lordship in Council is pleased to determine, that pending the proposed reference to the Honourable Court of Directors, the following rules shall be observed for regulating allowances in the Commercial department, on the occasion of future vacancies:—

First,

(11.) Resolution of the *Bengal* Government; 14 April 1829.

First, No increase to be made in the emoluments of any officer, beyond the amount authorized by the Honourable Court, until sanctioned by the Court.

Second, Officers appointed to commercial situations falling vacant hereafter, to be informed that the amount specified as attached to their situation in the Schedule (D), is to be the maximum annual amount they are to be permitted to draw; any surplus commission (or indigo commission, in the case of the officers of the export warehouse) in excess of the amount so fixed, is to be carried to the credit of Government. But should the annual emolument of a commercial officer so appointed fall short for any year of the amount limited, he will be entitled to receive the difference from any commission of previous years, since the date of his appointment, that may have been carried to the credit of Government in the manner above provided.

(12.)—EXTRACT JUDICIAL LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 30th April 1828.

Letter from, dated 1st June 1826: Suggest equalization of the salaries of the zillah judges in the Lower Provinces, at 28,000 rupees per annum each; and state that a proportion of the increase of expense which such an arrangement would cause, will be met by your Resolution for paying the salaries of the judges in the Western Provinces in Furruckabad rupees, instead of in siccas.

2. In the present state of our finances we cannot sanction the increase which you propose in the salaries of certain of the zillah judges in the Lower Provinces. We are, however, perfectly aware of the inconvenience produced by frequent changes in the persons filling those offices; and with a view to guard against it, we authorize you, whenever the office of judge of any of the zillahs, whose salary is less than 28,000 rupees per annum, shall have been filled to your satisfaction by the same individual for the full term of three years, to grant to him the sum necessary to complete that amount of income; it being distinctly understood that his successor is not to receive the same advantage until he shll have filled the office for the same term of three years.

(13.)—EXTRACT SEPARATE LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 18th February 1829.

(13.) Separate Letter to *Bengal*; 18 February 1829.

12. It may probably be expedient to maintain the residencies at Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad, upon nearly the present footing; but it appears to us that those at Gwalior and Nagpore might be expediently reduced to residencies of the 2d class, considering their diminished political importance, and the circumstance of one of the princes being a minor.

13. The same observation applies to Indore. We admit, indeed, in so far as respects Gwalior, that there are a number of arrangements in progress with that Court which would render any change in the establishment of the residency unadvisable at present; but the reduction should, nevertheless, be kept in view.

14. We are aware also that the resident at Indore has the important charge of superintending the affairs of Malwa; but we are of opinion that the performance of these duties would be better provided for by the appointment of a superintendant with a liberal salary, who would not find it a very burthensome addition to attend to the affairs of Holkar's court. Under such arrangement, the allowance now granted to the resident for table allowance, &c., or a sum nearly equivalent, say 50,000 rupees per annum, might be saved. It is not our wish that Mr. Wellesley's emoluments should be curtailed while he continues to hold the office of resident (and the same observation will apply to Mr. Wilder's at Nagpore), because we are decidedly averse, on equitable considerations, to retrench the allowances of individual civil servants, except in cases where they have recently been unduly augmented; but should you find it advisable to remove Mr. Wellesley to the residency at Lucknow, an opening would be made for such an arrangement as we have suggested.

Ext. para. 39. Where military officers hold civil situations under our own Governments, a deduction ought to be made from their civil emoluments equal in amount to their military pay.

(14.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 27th March 1829.

(14.) Public Letter to *Bengal*; 27 March 1829.

2. In consequence of various instances of inattention to our former orders, we deem it incumbent on us again positively to interdict, and we hereby do interdict, the increase, on any grounds whatever, of the salary or allowances at present annexed to any office, civil or military, under your Government, without our previous sanction. No public inconvenience can be sustained from a strict compliance with this prohibition; and should, contrary to our just expectation, the salary or allowances of any officer be increased without our previous sanction, our subsequent confirmation of such increase, when reported, will be invariably withheld.

(15.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to *Bengal*, dated 13th May 1829.

(15.) Public Letter to *Bengal*; 13 May 1829.

2. In looking over your books of civil establishments, we observe that Mr. Charles Bayley drew the following aggregate allowance, in the joint capacity of commercial resident at Benares, Goruckpore, Mow and Azimghur, and agent for the provision of opium at Benares:

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Revision of Allowances.

In 1825 - - - - - - - - - - -	Rs. 65,589 8 9
1826 - - - - - - - - - - -	79,883 12 –
1827 - - - - - - - - - - -	91,908 – –

3. These allowances, particularly in the last two years, very considerably exceed the limits of the most liberal remuneration which it can ever be expedient to grant to any of our civil servants under the rank of a member of Council. We are by no means disposed to consider the circumstance of their having been drawn partly in the Commercial and partly in the Territorial department, as any justification of the excess. We consider ourselves as having a just claim on the whole time and labour of all our servants, in whatever situations they may be placed. Before two distinct duties are assigned to the same individual, you should consider whether he is capable of discharging both with advantage to the public interests. It is only when there is reason to suppose that this is the case, that you can be justified in bestowing two offices upon the same person; and when you do so, we are entitled to expect that he will perform the duties of them both to the best of his ability, on a salary fixed with reference to the importance and extent, not to the diversity of his labours. That salary should appear against his name on your civil list, as the sum total of his allowances.

4. Were this principle (which we think is perfectly fair as respects our servants) to be steadily acted upon, not only would a considerable saving be effected, but the practice, which we observe to be too common, of accumulating different, and in some instances apparently incompatible, appointments, in the same individual, would be avoided.

5. For incidental, temporary or subordinate duties, which cannot be conveniently performed by your regularly established functionaries, adequate provision may, we apprehend, be made from among our unemployed and junior servants.

6. When we consider that the salary of the chief judge of the Sudder and Nizamut Adawlut is fixed at rupees 60,000 per annum; that the salaries of your chief secretary and the senior members of your Revenue Boards, and the puisne judges of the Sudder Adawlut, are fixed at rupees 55,000; that the salaries of the other secretaries to Government are fixed at rupees 50,000, and those of the senior judges of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit, with one exception*, at rupees 45,000; we cannot but regard the following allowances, extracted from your books of establishments for 1827, as disproportionate and excessive:

Salt Agent at Hidgellee - - - - - - - - -	Rs. 69,245
Ditto - 24 Pergunnahs - - - - - - - -	52,559
Ditto - Tumlook - - - - - - - - -	51,536
Opium Agent in Malwa - - - - - - - - -	60,000
Ditto - Behar - - - - - - - - - -	52,888
Sub Export Warehouse-keeper - - - - - - -	58,932

7. We are of opinion that the allowances of none of our civil servants under the rank of member of Council (with the exceptions of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the chief secretary to Government, and the senior members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade) ought to exceed rupees 50,000 per annum; and we direct that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, be regarded as the established maximum to which (excepting in the offices above enumerated) the total personal allowances of a civil servant, whether employed in the Territorial or Commercial department, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission, shall in all cases be invariably restricted.

8. We desire that you will immediately proceed to carry these our directions into effect, as regards all persons now in possession of allowances beyond that maximum.

(16.) Financial Letter to *Bengál*; 10 August 1831.

(16.)—LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, dated 10th August 1831; in reply to Letter of June 6, 1829.

1. We approve of your determination to revise the allowances of the several offices usually held by covenanted civil servants of your establishment, upon the principle of fixing a maximum of income for each office, which "is not to be exceeded, howsoever various the functions may be which an officer is required to perform."

2. In the application of this principle to the highest class of offices, you have fixed to some of those offices emoluments rather below than above what we contemplated in our despatch in the Public department, dated the 13th May 1829.

3. We therein desired that 50,000 sicca rupees per annum should be regarded as the established maximum to which (with the exception of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the chief secretary to Government, and the senior members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade) the total personal allowances of a civil servant should in all cases be invariably restricted.

4. The only offices, not included in our exceptions from the operation of that order, to which you have assigned a higher rate of allowance than 50,000 rupees per annum, are those of the resident and commissioner at Delhi, the residents at Hydrabad, Lucknow and Nagpore, for each of which you have fixed 66,000 rupees per annum; and those of the residents at Indore and Gwalior, for which you have fixed 60,000 rupees per annum respectively.

5. You

The Salary of the Senior Judge of the Provincial Court at Bareilly is *Rs.* 48,226.

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(16.) Financial Letter to *Bengal*; 10 August 1831.

5. You have, however, resolved (and we cordially approve the measure) that the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of granting to the political residents special allowances of large amount for the purpose of enabling them to keep public tables, shall be abolished as vacancies occur, "when the residents will receive the above-mentioned salaries in full consideration of their services and expenses, with the same liberty to regulate the arrangements of their household as other officers enjoy."

6. Table allowance being thus abolished prospectively, we think that the sums which you have fixed as the maximum of consolidated emoluments to be drawn by political residents appointed to fill vacancies as they occur, are not more than sufficient.

7. The allowance fixed by you for the various other officers are, for the most part, on a reduced scale; and we are happy to observe that a saving of some consequence is expected to be eventually accomplished as the result of the whole arrangement. The benefit, however, is prospective, and will not therefore materially relieve the existing pressure upon your finances.

8. At the same time we remark, that in some instances you have increased the allowances of offices, with immediate benefit to the servants holding them. Thus you have made reductions prospective, and increase of charge immediate.

9. We shall not now inquire whether these augmentations of salary would be justified if our pecuniary circumstances were prosperous: in the present state of our finances we cannot sanction them, and we direct that from the receipt of this letter the increase be withdrawn.

10. We likewise desire that the reductions enjoined in our letter in the Public department, of 13th May 1829, may be immediately carried into effect; if they have not been, as we trust they have, upon the receipt of that despatch.

11. As a general rule, no salaries but those excepted in your late arrangement, as specified in the 4th paragraph of this despatch, must henceforth exceed 50,000 sicca rupees. The only further exception which we can sanction, and which is of temporary operation, is that in respect to the offices which we exempted from the reduction in our orders, and which are enumerated in the 3d paragraph of this despatch; the individuals holding those offices at the time your revised arrangement was promulgated may retain the higher allowances until they quit those situations.

12. With respect to the rule which you have introduced for regulating to some extent the emoluments of civil servants according to the actual period of their effective employment, we must observe, that the Acts of the Legislature have restricted the local Governments from conferring offices of certain amounts of emoluments upon servants, until after the completion of prescribed periods of residence.

13. This provision was probably designed to prevent the appointment, through favour, to offices highly remunerated, of young servants not qualified to fill them. The effect of the Regulation which you have framed is to withdraw all restriction upon the holding of offices by young servants, and to prevent their drawing the full emoluments annexed to the offices until the rule of service entitles them to do so.

14. We are of opinion that in every case (and we hope and believe there is no exception to the rule) of selection for offices upon the ground of qualification and fitness, the servants who may be so selected are justly entitled to the emoluments of their respective offices; it being always understood that in making the selections our local Governments carefully maintain the restrictions required by the law to which we have referred.

15. If, as must sometimes occur, you find it necessary to select a junior servant to fill an office usually held by a senior, that necessity must be presumed to indicate the possession, by the individual so selected, of superior qualifications and pretensions. To deprive such a servant of any portion of the reward due to his exertions and talents, must tend to weaken that stimulus to competition which is so essential to the efficiency of a body constituted like our civil service; whilst a rule for giving reduced salaries to servants because they are of junior standing, may we fear become a frequent plea in favour of the selection of juniors as objects of patronage, to the prejudice and dissatisfaction of their more experienced, and probably equally qualified seniors.

16. For these reasons we feel it necessary to direct the abrogation of the rule of service, from the date of your receipt of the present despatch.

17. We however desire, that when any member of our service shall be selected by you from an opinion of his superior fitness, for a charge to which his rank by seniority may not entitle him, the grounds of such opinion may be explained and transmitted to us, together with the report of his appointment.

18. In the 10th and 37th paragraphs of your Resolution of the 17th February 1829, it is provided that the individuals shall be restricted from receiving salary from more than one office, even though they shall execute other duties besides those to which the principal salary is nominally attached. Considering, as a general rule, that the whole of the time and ability of individuals holding appointments in our service should be at the disposal of the Government, we entirely approve of that Regulation. The practice of granting two or more distinct salaries to the same individual has been much too prevalent in our service, especially under your presidency. We now direct that the rule laid down in the paras. to which we have referred, be carried into effect from the date of the receipt of the present despatch, in every case where more than one office is held by any civil servant, except under the following circumstances:

1st. If the aggregate salary received by the individual exceed rupees 50,000, he being subjected to the reduction directed in our letter of 13th May 1829, and referred to in para. 10 of this despatch, is not to be liable to further reduction under this Regulation, while he continues to hold his present appointment.

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Revision of Allowances.

2d. If the aggregate salary received by the individual should in any case fall below the salary which, in the revised scale of allowances, is attached to the principal office he holds, the whole amount of salary may be retained; and,

3d. If the salary of the principal office, now received by an individual, exceed what will be allotted to it under the revised scale, we shall not object to his continuing to receive the larger salary while he remains in possession of that office; in such case he will cease to receive only the allowances attached to any other office or offices that he may hold.

State of the Civil Service.

State of the Civil Service.

(17.) Letter from Secretary to *Bengal* Government; Dec. 27, 1831. General Department.

(17).—LETTER, from *G. A. Bushby*, Esq., Secretary to the *Bengal* Government, to *P. Auber*, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 27th December 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council to transmit to you copies of the undermentioned documents to be laid before the Honourable the Court of Directors.

See General Appendix III. No. 16.

Do. No. 15.

No. 1.—Letter from the Civil Finance Committee, dated the 16th of December 1830, reporting their opinion of the number of Writers that will be required annually, to maintain an adequate body of Civil Servants for the administration of the three presidencies.—Note. A Copy of the Civil Finance Committee's letter, dated the 24th February, was forwarded to the Honourable Court with a despatch from the General Department, dated the 16th of March 1830.

No. 2.—Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, dated the 23d of December 1830, forwarding copies of Minutes by the members of that Government, and of a letter addressed to the Honourable Court, under date the 1st December 1830, on the subject of the deteriorated condition of the Bombay Civil Service, and soliciting the particular attention of the Supreme Government to certain propositions brought forward by the late Governor.

No. 3.—Minute by the late Governor, dated the 18th September 1830, on a Plan for regulating the salaries of Civil Servants, partly by their length of service, and partly by the nature of their offices.

Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, the former exhibiting the allowances proposed to be assigned to each situation according to the standing of the incumbents; and the latter showing the financial results which would have attended such an arrangement, supposing the scheme to have been acted upon from the 1st June 1830.

Minute by Mr. Romer, dated the 22d September.

Minute by Mr. Newnham, dated 25th September.

No. 4.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, dated the 10th March 1831, containing his Lordship's sanction, pending the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the scale* of allowances proposed in the 6th paragraph of the late Governor's Minute, for servants out of employ without fault on their part.

No. 5.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, dated the 7th March 1831, directing Messrs. T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, W. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, to form themselves into a Committee, and after considering the above communications, to report their opinion on the plan advocated by the late Governor in Council (which had its origin with Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of the Bengal Civil Service) for recasting the allowances of the Civil Service, so as to make them consist partly of a personal salary fixed with reference to the standing of the incumbents, and partly of an office salary regulated by the responsibility and labour of the duties to be performed. The Committee are likewise called upon to submit suggestions as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of civil servants after a given period, and in regard to the employment of the junior assistants.

No. 6.—Report of the Committee, dated the 24th May 1831, on the subjects referred to them.

No. 7.—Letter from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to the Committee, dated the 28th of May 1831, calling upon the members, Messrs. T. Pakenham and W. Macnaghten, who dissented from the recommendation of the majority, to state the grounds of their sentiments against the employment of junior servants in the adjudication of civil suits.

No. 8.—Reply of Messrs. T. Pakenham and W. Macnaghten, dated the 22d June 1831.

No. 9.—Minute by the Governor-general, dated the 10th November 1831.

Nos.

	Monthly.
* From 10 to 14 years' service - - -	600 Rupees.
14 to 18 ditto - - - -	800 —
18 to 22 ditto - - - -	1,000 —
22 and upwards - - - -	1,200 —

(17.) Letter from Secretary to Bengal Government; Dec. 27, 1831.

Nos. 10 & 10 A.—Mr. Holt Mackenzie's paper and recast of the civil allowances of the Bengal presidency, as they stood on the 1st November 1825.—Note. These documents are without signature or date, but were prepared by Mr. Mackenzie, when on a tour in the Western Provinces with Lord Amherst in 1826.

No. 11.—Extract from the proceedings of the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department, dated the 20th December 1831, containing a Minute by Mr. Blunt, with reference to the case of Mr. Fraser, the late judge and magistrate of the northern division of Bundlecund, and to the question of notifying in the public prints instances of neglect or misconduct on the part of civil servants, in like manner as is the practice in the army, alluded to in paragraphs 12 to 19 of the Governor-general's Minute. Mr. Blunt records also his concurrence in the opinion of the majority of the Committee in favour of employing the junior servants as heretofore in the adjudication of civil suits.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, 27 December 1831.

(18.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the *Bombay* Government, to the Secretary to the Supreme Government at *Fort William*; dated 23d December 1830.

(18.) Letter from Secretary to *Bombay* Government; Dec. 23, 1830.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the accompanying copies of the Minutes recorded by the late Governor and the present members of this Government, together with a copy of a despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, suggesting measures for ameliorating the depressed condition in which the civil servants of this presidency are now placed, in consequence of the extensive and varied modes of reductions in the public expenditure, which financial embarrassments have compelled this Government to adopt.

2. The Governor in Council has directed me to submit to the particular consideration of his Lordship in Council, the various arrangements suggested for the improvement of the civil service, and earnestly to request his sanction to the immediate adoption of the scale of remuneration proposed to servants out of employ, in the 12th paragraph of that despatch, viz.

That Civil Servants out of employ, from

10 to 14	Years' service,	receive	600	rupees per month.
14 to 18	- -	-	800	- - -
18 to 22	- -	-	1,000	- - -
And 22	and upwards,	-	1,200	- - -

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Acting Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 December 1830.

(19.)—MINUTE by the late Governor, Sir *John Malcolm*; dated Daporee, 18th September 1830.

(19.) Minute by Sir *J. Malcolm*; Sept. 18, 1830.

I HAVE stated, in my remarks on the case of Mr. Fell, my intention to notice generally the situation of civil servants at this presidency now out of employ; and in doing this, I am compelled, by the actual, as well as prospective, condition of the civil service of Bombay, to bring the whole subject to the serious consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

In my Minute of the 1st of December last, I alluded to a plan for regulating the salaries of civil servants, in a considerable degree by length of service, and I proposed its immediate adoption with respect to certain offices. I now lay before the Board the following documents: No. 1, being a statement of the allowances according to the graduated scales which I should propose to be assigned to each situation affecting the civil service, according to the standing of the gentlemen filling it, No. 2, being a statement showing the financial results which would attend the introduction, at the present moment, of this scale; these results, it will be seen, would produce a reduction of more than nine per cent. The principle is so fair, that no reasonable objection can be made to it. It renders the employment of public officers, when juniors, in situations for which they are particularly fitted, more easy and more economical than it now is, and it is assuredly proper that while a fair remuneration is given for the duties of a station, that it should be graduated with reference to the claims from length of service of the person by whom it is filled. This system is further recommended to me by its being an approximation to the plan for giving a certain pay

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State of the Civil Service.

according to seniority to civil servants, and fixing, independent of that, an allowance for the duties of the station to which they are nominated.

The arguments used by Mr. Mackenzie, who brought this plan to the notice of the Supreme Government, are to my mind unanswerable, and he has shown by figured statements that it would be no increase of expense. Cases must daily happen where, from the nature of the duties committed to civil servants, the greatest embarrassments and often much loss must occur from the incompetence or comparative unfitness of an individual to an office; yet would it not be harsh, and indeed cruel, to remove a respectable man, against whose integrity there was no charge, from a station, on the ground of his not being equal to his duties, when the effect of that removal is a reduction from two or three thousand per mensem to less than three hundred?* The same difficulties occur when civil servants, after taking their furlough (probably on account of bad health), return to India. Is it possible a Governor can fulfil without pain his duty of selecting according to his judgment, when by that selection he may have several old public officers (not one of whom he may deem exactly fitted for the vacant station) on the petty allowance which the regulations now grant to a civil servant, whatever be his rank, who is out of employ, and which is less than what is given to a writer of six months standing in India, from the date of his passing in Hindoostanee and joining a station?

I am aware of the arguments that may be used, of this system enabling Governors to employ juniors with more facility to the injury of seniors; but in the present state of the service, which is daily becoming more one of supervision and control, and the duties consequently having more of responsibility attached to them, and requiring more of knowledge and of talent than when they were upon a more limited scale, every facility to the latitude of selection must be an advantage, considering the nature of the civil service and its duties. I have no fear of abuse of patronage ever producing evils equal to those which the system recommended would remedy.

It will depend upon the Honourable the Court of Directors what attention they may pay to this proposition as a general measure; but as affecting several civil servants of standing and character who have recently returned, and are daily expected at this presidency, I must desire its partial adoption (provided the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council sees no objection), as required by the actual condition of the civil service at this presidency. Under recent changes, by which great reductions have been made, some civil servants were thrown out of employ who are now drawing the salaries of their former stations. If attention to economy leads to those public officers† being employed as vacancies occur, there is no prospect of all the following civil servants at Bombay, and those expected from England, having employment for two or three years.

At present there are out of employ,

	Length of Service.
Mr. Fell	40 Years.
Crawford	24 —
Pelly	22 —
Moore	17 —

And the following are at home, and may be expected to return:

Mr. Baber	33 —
Lloyd	23 —
Gardiner	18 —
Boyd	17 —
Greenhill	14 —
Torin	13 —
Glass	11 —

The utmost monthly salary termed, that is, drawn by any of these gentlemen, is 296 per mensem, and it cannot be said that they either had a right to anticipate being reduced to the situation in which they are now placed when they took their furlough, or when they returned. They could not expect reductions which were to throw such a blight upon their prospects; and as the revisions which have placed civilians of long standing in this predicament, have been beneficial to the public, I do consider that their claim to attention is valid, and I would propose, on the ground of the present being a special case, that civil servants out of employ,

From 10 to 14 Years' service, receive	600
14 to 18 ditto	800
18 to 22 ditto	1,000
And 22 and upwards ditto	1,200

The immediate monthly disbursement to meet this arrangement would be 4,400 rupees.

It would not be liable to increase, as there would be a prospect of public servants of a standing entitled to it, being provided for before others returned from England; but as the case from the causes I have stated is special, it might be made temporary, and dependent upon

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* 296 rupees per mensem is the allowance given to a senior merchant out of employ.

† Temporary duties have been assigned to one or two.

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(19.) Minute by Sir *J. Malcolm*; Sept. 18, 1830.

upon the Court of Directors adopting the plan proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, which will prevent civil servants who are out of employ being any burden to Government; and should this plan not be adopted, no civil servant should be entitled to the above allowance who took his furlough after the recent reductions were made by the resolution of Government.

There are several civil servants of standing, whose stations have been abolished, or are to be so when they vacate them; all those draw the full pay of their former or actual offices; and it appears to me that it would be a measure of economy as well as utility, to admit such to retire on a small increase of pension to England, rather than that they should remain at such cost as they are now in India, where in addition to increased expense, they must for a time stop all promotion in the service, and shut out civil servants returning to their duty, from every prospect of employment; and if the surplus annuities of this establishment were applied to this object, it would, I conceive, be alike beneficial to the service and to Government.

But it becomes my duty to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the late economical changes at this presidency threaten such consequences to the junior branches of the service, as to call imperatively for some remedy; for though it may be stated that the rise of the civil servants at this presidency, for the last 12 years, has been considerable, that only aggravates the bad consequences which must now be anticipated from the junior branches becoming hopeless and discontented; and if the actual state of the service can be shown to be such that this must be the inevitable result of measures of reduction recently adopted, it is of importance to devise a remedy against an evil that is calculated to impair or destroy that energy and public spirit in the principal agents of administration, without which no plans of reform can be permanent or successful.

I annex a scheme received from Mr. Le Geyt, which, if his views of the subject are correct, would accomplish this object, and impart life and hope to the service; at the same time it effects a saving to Government.

The calculations made in this scheme may perhaps not be correct: I am, indeed, disposed to doubt the data upon which some of them are grounded; and I also think that the view taken of pecuniary benefit from its adoption is exaggerated, but this does not materially affect the question, for provided it is not a pecuniary sacrifice, and of this there appears no apprehension, I should strongly urge its adoption, or some similar measure that would mitigate, if we cannot altogether remove, the serious depression and stagnation of the civil branch of the service of this presidency, and which will prove, if not remedied, alike injurious to the hopes of individuals, and to the interests of Government. The duties that remain are of a nature that require an animation and vigour in those who have to exercise them, that can only be inspired by fair hopes of advancement. If these are deadened and destroyed, we may cease to derive the advantages we have now a right to expect from late arrangements, and may have to regret, when it is too late, the loss of that temper and spirit which, as well as integrity and knowledge, are essential to carry the measures we have recently adopted into successful execution.

I request that this Minute, with such observations as my colleagues think proper to make, may be forwarded to the Supreme Government and to the Court of Directors. This subject has long occupied my attention: it is one of the most serious importance. I have no hesitation in stating it to be my opinion, that all plans the objects of which are to combine efficiency with economy in the administration of India, that have been adopted or are in progress, will fail, if the civil service remains clogged as at present with supernumeraries, and those who must be the instruments of the immediate as well as ultimate success of such plans, are not placed in a condition that gives them heart for their labours, and holds out within a reasonable period prospects of fortune and distinction to those whose performance of their arduous and responsible duties entitle them to look to such desirable and honourable rewards.

(signed) *John Malcolm.*

(20.) Statements of Salaries and Appointments.

20.)—STATEMENT (No. 1.) of CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, with SALARIES regulated on the principle of combined reference to Official Duty and Length of Service.

CLASS 1st.

Appointments probably held by Servants of more than 20 Years standing, and the Salaries of which on various grounds it may be desirable to keep fixed.

Nos.	APPOINTMENTS.		Salary per Ann.
			Rs.
1	Chief Secretary to Government - - - - - - - - -		45,000
2	Accountant general - - - - - - - - - -		
3	Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut - - - - - - - -		
4	Revenue Commissioner - - - - - - - - - -		
5	Resident at Baroda - - - -	Personal allowance per annum 24,000 Table allowance - - - 30,000	54,000

CLASS 2d

APPOINTMENTS probably held by Servants of from 12 to 20 Years standing

Nos.	APPOINTMENTS	SALARIES PER ANNUM The period which has elapsed from the date of the Officer's first Arrival being		Addition per Annum for each additional Year beyond the 15th as far as the 20th inclusive	TOTAL in 5 Years	Maximum Total
		Less than 12 Years	More than 12, but less than 15.			
		Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
6	Secretaries to Government	33,000	37,500	1,500	7,500	45,000
7	Junior Judges of the Sudder Adawlut	33,000	37,500	1,500	7,500	45,000
8	Mint master and Civil Auditor					
9	Persian Secretary and Translator of Regulations	26,000	30,000	1,500	7,500	37,500
10	Collector of Sea and Land Revenue in Bombay, and Superintendant of Stamps	26,000	30,000	1,200	6,000	36,000
11	Principal Collector	26,000	30,000	1,200	6,000	36,000
12	Judge and senior Judge	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
13	Senior Magistate of Police, and Postmaster general	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
14	Commercial Resident (allowances arranged to average)	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
15	Collector and Zillah Magistrate	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30 000
16	Sub treasurer and General Pay master	18,000	20,000	1,200	6,000	26 000
17	Warehouse keeper	18,000	20,000	1,200	6,000	26,000
18	Superintendant of the Deccan Revenue Survey	20,000	24,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
19	Deputy Accountant-general	15,000	18,000	1,200	6,000	30,000
20	Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, holding another appointment	4,800	6,000	600	3,000	9,000
21	Deputy Civil Auditor, and Deputy Mint master	10,800	14,400	1,200	6,000	20,000
22	Register to the Sudder Adawlut	12,000	16,000	1,200	6,000	22,000
23	Duputy Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, holding another appointment	3,600	4,200	1,200	6,000	10,200
24	Sub collector	10,800	12,000	1,200	6,000	10,000
25	First Assistant to a Collector or Principal Collector	9,600	10,000	1,200	6,000	16,800
26	First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
27	First Assistant to the Accountant general	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
28	First Assistant to the Collector of Sea and Land Revenue in Bombay, and Superintendant of Stamps	9,600	10,800	600	3,000	13,800
29	Assistant Judge at a detached station	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,800
30	Assistant Commercial Resident (allowances however arranged to average)	9,600	10,800	1,200	6,000	16,200
31	Assistant Judge at a Sudder station	8,400	9,600	1,200	6,000	15,600

CLASS 3d

APPOINTMENTS probably held by Servants of less than 12 Years standing

Nos	APPOINTMENTS	SALARIES PER ANNUM The period which has elapsed from the date of the Officer's first Arrival being		Addition per Annum for each additional Year beyond the 12½	TOTAL in 5 Years	Maximum Total
		Less than 5 Years	More than 5 but less than 12			
		Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
32	Assistant Persian Secretary, Translator of Regulations	6,000	7,200	1,200	6,000	13,200
33	Second Assistant to Collector and Principal Collector	5,400	8,400	Need not be provided for		
34	Second Assistant to Political Resident	5,400	8,400			
35	Assistant below the First Assistant to the Accountant general, or Collector of Sea and Land Revenue	4,800	7,200	600	3,000	10,200
36	Assistant to Sub-treasurer, and General Paymaster	3,600	4,800	600	3,000	7,800
37	Assistant below the Second Assistant to a Principal Collector	4,200	6,000	Need not be provided for		
38	Second and lower Assistants to a Commercial Resident (allowances however regulated to average)	4,200	6,000			

STATEMENT (No. 2.) showing the Financial Results which would attend the introduction at the present moment (1st June 1830), of the graduated SCALE of SALARIES proposed in the Governor's Minute of December 1, 1829.

NAMES.	Date of Arrival.	APPOINTMENTS.	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the introduction of the changes specified in the late proposed Scale.	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale.	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary.	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary.
John Fell	3 Sept. 1790	Late Commercial Agent in Malabar	16,320 – –	—		
J. Sutherland	16 July 1807	Senior Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut	46,500 – –	46,500 – –		
E. Ironside	20 June 1806	Puisne Judge	45,000 – –	45,000 – –		
J. Farish	24 – 1809	Civil Auditor and Mint-master	40,000 – –	40,000 – –		
T. C. Fraser	10 – 1806	Commercial President to the northward	30,000 – –	30,000 – –		
J. H. Crawford	20 – –	No employ (Dewannee allowance)	3,555 2 16	3,555 2 16		
J. Williams	1 Sept. 1807	Resident at Baroda (Salary and Table allowance)	54,000 – –	54,000 – –		
T. Barnard	6 Oct. 1806	Judge and Session Judge, and Agent at Surat	36,000 – –	36,000 – –		
G. W. Anderson	24 June 1809	Puisne Judge	48,000 – –	48,000 – –		
J. D. D. Vitre	17 Sept. 1810	Senior Magistrate of Police, Postmaster-general	36,000 – –	28,800 – –	- - -	7,200 – –
J. A. Dunlop	16 Feb. 1808	Revenue Commissioner	45,000 – –	45,000 – –		
Suville Marriott	1 Sept. 1807	Judge and Session Judge, and Agent at Poonah	39,800 – –	39,800 – –	- - -	800 – –
J. H. Petty	27 June –	No employ, and Dewannee allowance	3,555 2 16	3,555 2 16		
E. R. Baillie	5 Sept. 1811	Puisne Judge	42,000 – –	42,000 – –		
J. Wedderburn	30 Oct. 1808	Accountant-general, Military, Commercial, Revenue and Judicial Accountant	45,000 – –	45,000 – –		
C. Norris	25 – 1811	Chief Secretary	48,600 – –	48,600 – –		
J. Henderson	18 Sept. 1808	Warehouse-keeper	36,000 – –	26,000 – –	- - -	10,000 – –
J. Box	20 Oct. 1812	Territorial Secretary	40,500 – –	40,500 – –		
B. Doveton	17 Sept. 1810	Collector of Customs and Land Revenue	36,000 – –	34,800 – –	- - -	1,200 – –
G. Moore	12 July 1812	No employ (Dewannee allowance)	3,555 2 16	3,555 2 16		
J. Taylor	9 Aug. 1813	Late Puisne Judge of the Guzerat Court of Appeal	30,000 – –	—		
W. H. Wathen	– May –	Persian Secretary	18,000 – –	33,000 – –	15,000 – –	
W. J. Lumsden	– Aug –	Late Puisne Judge of the Guzerat Court of Appeal	37,400 – –	—		
J. Kentish	– May –	Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur	30,400 – –	26,800 – –	- - -	3,800 – –
John Williams	27 Oct. 1813	Late Collector of Sea Customs, Concan	21,600 – –	—		
T. Bourchier	9 May –	Postmaster-general	24,000 – –	—		
E. Grant	27 – 1815	Judge, and Senior Judge of Ahmedabad	28,000 – –	24,000 – –	- - -	4,000 – –
G. L. Elliott	– – –	Ditto Concan	28,000 – –	24,000 – –	- - -	4,000 – –
W. C. Bruce	16 June 1816	Sub-treasurer, General Postmaster, and Superintendant of Stamps	30,000 – –	20,000 – –	- - -	10,000 – –
E. E. Elliott	15 May –	Deputy Warehouse-keeper	18,000 – –	—		
W. Stubbs	– – –	Principal Collector of Surat	35,000 – –	30,000 – –	- - -	5,000 – –
T. Williamson	12 Sept. –	Judicial Secretary	37,500 – –	37,500 – –		
J. Vibart	– – –	Principal Collector of Ahmedabad	35,000 – –	30,000 – –	- - -	5,000 – –

(continued)

NAMES	Date of Arrival	APPOINTMENTS	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the introduction of the changes specified in the late proposed Scale	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary
H G Oakes	2 April 1817	Deputy Accountant general, Military, Commercial, Revenue, and Judicial Accountant	24,000	18,000	- - -	6,000
L R Reed	30 May	Principal Collector of the Concan	35,000	30,000	- - -	5,000
G Giberne	— — —	Collector of Poonah	30,000	24,000	- - -	6,000
J A Forbes	17 — —	- - - Sea Customs in Guzerat (on leave)	21 600	—		
R Mills	30 — —	Sub-collector in charge of Broach	16,800	12,000	- - -	4,800
E B Mills	— — —	Ditto - - - Kaira	16,800	12,000	- - -	4,800
J Pyne	11 — 1818	Ditto - - - Rutnaghery	16,800	12,000	- - -	4,800
J P Willoughby	10 Feb 1819	Acting Judicial Secretary	35,000	33,000	- - -	2,000
Ditto	— — —	Political Agent in Guzerat (absent on duty)	—			
J A Shaw	— — —	Sub-collector in charge of Sholapoor	16,800	10,800	- - -	6,000
W S Boyd	1 June —	Collector of Khandeish	28,000	20,000	- - -	8,000
H Borradaille	29 May —	Register to the Sudder Adawlut	—			
Ditto	— — —	Acting Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat	—			
W R Mories	24 March —	Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint master	12 000	10,800	- - -	1,200
W Simson	12 May —	First Assistant Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur	12,000	9,600	- - -	2,400
R Hutt	— — —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Sholapoor	14,400	9,600	- - -	4,800
D A Blane	7 June 1820	- - - Ditto - - Ditto - Rutnaghery	—			
Ditto	— — —	Acting Political Agent in Kattywar	24,000	—		
Sir R K Arbuthnot	— — —	First Assistant Collector, Poona	8,400	9,600	1,200	—
J H Jackson	— — —	- - Ditto - Principal Collector, Ahmedabad	12,000	9,600	- - -	2,400
Alexander Bell	30 April —	Deputy Collector of Customs, Land Revenue	13,260	9,600	- - -	3,660
Alexander Elphinstone	7 June —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Broach	14,400	9,600	- - -	4,800
John Warden	17 April —	Deputy Agent for Sirdars (on leave)	—			
J H Furquhenson	— — —	First Assistant Principal Collector of the Concan	12 000	9,600	- -	2,400
N Hornby	— — —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Dhoolia (on leave)	14,400	9 600	- - -	4,800
R K Pringle	10 June —	Superintendent of Revenue Assessment	16,800	20,000	3,200	—
E. Montgomorie	11 — —	Superintending First Assistant Principal Collector in the Concan, and Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge for Rutnaghery	— 14,400	9,600	- - -	4,800
W Chamien	31 Oct —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Hemednugger, acting for Mr Hornby	14,400	9,600	- - -	4,800
J W Le Geyt	— — —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poonah, Deputy Agent for Sirdars	14,800	—		
H A Harrison	10 June —	First Assistant Principal Collector of Dharwar	12 000	9,600	- - -	2,400
R T Webb	— — —	Acting Register to the Sudder Adawlut	12,000	12,000	—	
Ditto	— — —	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan	—			
H Brown	11 — —	- - - Ditto - Ditto - Ahmedabad	8,400	8,400	—	
J W Muspratt	10 — —	Acting Ditto - - Ditto - - Ahmednuggur	8,400	8,400	—	
Ditto	— — —	Superintending Assistant to the Principal Collector, ditto	—			
R Stewart	28 June 1822	First Assistant Principal Collector of Surat	12,000	9,600	- - -	2,400

G. Grant	27 April	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, ditto	8,400	8,400	—	
H. Young	15 Aug.	Register at Dharwar	14,400	9,600		4,800
W. C. Andrews	11 June	Second Assistant to the Principal Collector, Surat	6,600	8,400	1,800	
J. W. Langford	11 June	Ditto Ditto Concan	6,600	8,400	1,800	
N. Kerkland	11	Ditto Ditto Ahmedabad	6,600	8,400	1,800	
W. W. Malet	15 Aug.	Ditto Collector Poonah	6,600	8,400	1,800	
James Seton	17 May	Ditto Principal Ahmednuggur	6,600	8,400	1,800	
J. N. Shaw	11 June	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in the Concan	8,400	8,400	—	
Ditto	—	Superintending Second Assistant Principal Collector, ditto	—			
C. Sims	10	Ditto Ditto Surat	6,600	8,400	1,800	
W. J. Hunter	11	Ditto Ditto Concan	6,600	8,400	1,800	
W. G. Barnett	10	Ditto Ditto Ahmedabad	6,600	8,400	1,800	
R. C. Money	25 May 1823	Deputy Persian Secretary	6,000	7,200	1,200	
G. G. Chambers	—	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat	4,800	6,000	1,200	
C. Prescott	12 March	Ditto Ditto Ahmedabad	4,800	6,000	1,200	
W. Richardson	—	Agent, Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poonah	8,400	8,400	—	
J. Steven	6 July	Ditto Collector in Khandeish	4,800	6,000	1,200	
Ditto	—	Superintending Second Assistant Principal Collector, Ahmednuggur	—			
J. Erskine	27 Oct.	Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner	12,000	—		
L. Wilkinson	8 June 1824	Ditto Ditto Resident, Nagpore	—			
T. H. Tabbot	10 May	Ditto Principal Collector at Ahmedabad	4,800	6,000	1,200	
F. A. Corsur	21 Jan.	Ditto Ditto Ditto	4,800	6,000	1,200	
J. Burnett	7 June	Ditto Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment	12,600	—		
W. Birdwood	23 May 1825	Ditto Principal Collector of Surat	4,800	4,200		600
A. Seton	29 Sept. 1824	Ditto Ditto Ahmednuggur	4,800	6,000	1,200	
P. Bacon	30 May 1825	Acting Second Assistant Collector of Poonah during Mr. Arburthnot's absence, but that gentleman having returned, Mr. B. loses the situation	6,600	5,400		1,200
E. J. Fawcett	6 June	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat	4,800	4,200		600
H. W. Reeves	12 Dec.	Ditto Collector of Poonah	4,800	4,200		600
A. Malet	29 April 1820	Ditto Resident at Baroda	9,000	9,600	600	
R. D. Luard	12 Dec. 1825	Ditto Collector of Poonah	4,800	4,200		600
A. Hornby	19 May 1826	Ditto Principal Collector of Surat	4,800	4,200		600
A. W. Ravenscroft	23 June 1827	Ditto Ditto at Dharwar	4,800	4,200		600
R. C. Chambers	1 April	Ditto Ditto Surat	4,800	4,200		600
G. Coles	31 March	Ditto Ditto Ahmednuggur	4,800	4,200		600
W. W. Bell	—	Ditto Ditto Ahmedabad	4,800	4,200		600
P. Scott	12 June	Ditto Collector Poonah	4,800	4,200		600
J. W. Bainbridge	—	Ditto Principal Ditto Ahmednuggur	4,800	4,200		600
E. J. Stracy	—	Ditto Collector Poonah	4,800	4,200		600
E. Chamier	26 Oct.	Ditto Principal Collector Conkan	4,800	4,200		600
R. S. Trumpton	—	Ditto Collector Kandeish	4,800	4,200		600
C. A. H. Tracy	—	Ditto Ditto Poonah	4,800	4,200		600
J. P. Chambers	12 Feb. 1828	Ditto Principal Ditto Ahmedabad	4,800	4,200		600
J. G. Lumsden	5 April 1829	Ditto Ditto Concan	4,800	4,200		600
J. Gordon	1 June	Ditto Ditto Ditto	4,800	4,200		600
H. Liddell	5	Ditto Ditto Surat	4,800	4,200		600

(continued)

NAMES.	Date of Arrival	APPOINTMENTS	Actual Salary per Annum subsequently to the introduction of the changes specified in the late proposed Scale	Salaries per Annum which would be assigned by the graduated Scale	Excess of graduated Salary over actual Salary	Excess of actual Salary over graduated Salary
W H Dyke	1 June 1829	Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
W Countney	31 Dec. -	Ditto - Ditto - Concan	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
G Malcolm	30 Nov 1828	Ditto - Ditto - Dharwar	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
G J Blane	- - -	Ditto - Ditto - Ditto	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
R Spooner	- - -	Ditto - Ditto - Ditto	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
J S Law	13 Feb 1829	Ditto - Collector - Poonah	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- -	600 - -
W Dent	- - -	Ditto - Principal Collector Ahmednuggur	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
J M G Robertson	3 July -	Ditto - Ditto - Ahmedabad	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- -	600 - -
J Spens	—	Ditto - Ditto - Dharwar	4,800 - -	4,200 - -	- - -	600 - -
Capt H D Robertson	—	Principal Collector of Ahmednuggur	35,000 - -	36,000 - -	1,000 - -	
Capt H W Hodges (Mad Est)	—	First Assistant to the Collector of Kandeish	8,400 - -	8,400 - -	—	
Major Barnewall	—	Political Agent, Kattywar (absent on duty)	—			
Josiah Nisbit (Madras Civil Service)	13 Oct 1819	Principal Collector, Dharwar	42,000 - -	36,000 - -	- - -	6 000 - -
J A Stevenson - ditto	26 July 1810	Sub collector, South Beema	16,800 - -	10,800 - -	- - -	6,000 - -
W Elliot - ditto	14 June 1821	Sub collector	16,800 - -	10,800 - -	- - -	6,000 - -
R Cathcart - ditto	16 Sept 1826	Second Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar	6,600 - -	5,400 - -	- - -	1,200 - -
		Rs	19,86,546 2 48	16,16,966 2 48	43,800 - -	1,81,060 - -

The Amount of actual Salaries is as above Rs		19,86,546 2 48
From this must be deducted the following items, which either are or will be reduced		
Mr Fell's Salary Rs	16,320	
Mr Taylor's	30,000	
Mr Lumsden's	37,400	
Mr Williams'	21,600	
Mr Boucher's	24,000	
Mr Elliot's	18,000	
Mr Forbes'	21,600	
Mr Blane's	24 000	
Mr Le Geyt's	14,800	
Mr Erskine's	12,000	
Mr. Bunrott's	12,600	
		2,32,320 - -
Carried up Rs		17,54,226 2 48

Permanent expenses of actual Salaries per annum Rs		17,54,226 2 48
Expense of graduated Salaries		16,16,966 2 48
Difference reduction of the graduated scale, (being upwards of 9 per cent)		1,37,260 - -
And by the above Statement,		
The excess of actual over graduated Salaries Rs	1,81,060	
Deduct excess of graduated over actual Salaries	43,800	
Difference net reduction by the graduated scale		1,37,260 - -
Mr Boyd's actual salary has been put down at	28,000	
Instead of, as it ought to have been	25,200	
The amount of saving is therefore less than above stated, by the difference		2,800 - -
And is therefore properly Rs		1,34,460 - -

(20.) Statements of Salaries and Appointments.

There are now in India belonging to this presidency, as supernumeraries and servants out of employ,

		Rs.
2	Judges of the Court of Appeal, on 30,000 rupees each per annum	60,000
1	Zillah Judge	24,000
3	Collectors holding Sub-collectorates, receiving an excess of pay of	25,000
6	First Assistant Collectors, at 12,000 rupees each	72,000
8	Second Assistant Collectors, at 7,200 each	57,600
32	Assistants, at 4,800 each	153,600
1	Commercial Resident *	30,000
1	Collector of Sea Customs	24,000
1	(Mr. Fell) late Conservator of Forests	15,000
3	Senior Merchants, each 3,552 rupees each	10,656
58		Rs. 472,456

Of the civil servants at home on furlough, 11 may be expected to return; and six situations are held by Madras servants and military officers, which may be filled by civil servants.

Dharwar: 1 Principal Collector.
— 1 Sub-collector.
— 1 Second Assistant to the Principal Collector.
— 1 Principal Collector at Ahmednuggur.
— 1 First Assistant to the Collector in Kandeish.

There are at present at home on furlough and sick certificate 19, and absent on leave in India, four civil servants.

It is fair to assume that 18 may be absent on furlough in England.

There are now since the new modelling of the service, 78 situations for civil servants, and there are 148 servants on the list: of these, 10 may be expected not to return to the service, which will reduce the number to 138, which leaves a surplus of 34 servants beyond appointments; deducting 18 assumed to be on furlough, and eight specially employed or sick in India, then 34 cannot, under any probable contingency, find employ, but must remain supernumerary. The pay of these 34 supernumeraries may be fairly estimated at 1,000 *l.* per annum each, because those five who receive from 24,000 to 30,000 rupees per annum, (*vide* List) will not be so easily provided with permanent appointments as the juniors; and as ten years, on the fairest calculation, may elapse before their complete absorption can take place, the whole expense likely to be incurred may be estimated as equal to about five years of the present pay of the whole number, at an average of 1,000 *l.* a year.

The present worth of the pay of the 34 supernumeraries for five years, amounts to about 134,800 *l.*

This immense sum must therefore be contemplated as a certain loss to the Company, from which there is at present no prospect of being relieved.

Until all these supernumeraries are provided for, there can be no promotion, and there certainly ought to be no increase to the number already in the list. The prospects of many of those individuals who entered the service since 1817, are completely blighted. The state of the service till 1827 was such, that a man might reasonably expect to attain a respectable station, with a liberal salary, in a period of from 10 to 12 years after his arrival. There are about 30 situations at the head of departments in the whole service. Not more than four of these can be expected to become vacant per annum; so that a gentleman who has just entered the service and stands 148th, has no reasonable chance of attaining the head of an office for nearly 30 years.

In this deplorable state of the service, some relief is absolutely necessary, and that which appears most feasible, and least open to objection on the score of expense, is to endeavour to get rid of some of the supernumeraries, the process of whose absorption so completely shuts out all prospects of promotion to the junior branches.

This might be effected by offering to a certain number who have entered the service prior to the 1st of January 1826, before the present reductions were contemplated, at the expiration of 13 years of service, an annuity of 500 *l.* per annum, and requiring a resignation on their part of all claims on the Company for ever. This measure would relieve the service of a number of its members whom it will be found most difficult to provide for. It would dispose of many of those who were sent in such numbers to Bombay, after the Mahratta war, when the territory of that presidency was increased, and it was supposed their services would be required.

The present worth of 32 annuities (for which number this scheme would provide), commencing at the age of 33, which most men of 13 years standing have attained, is 193,920 *l.*, from which deducting 42,768 *l.*, as the value of the sum allowed for three years as pay on furlough, after 10 years service, leaves 151,152 *l.* as the real expense of the pensions to Government.

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* This officer is employed in his duties, but a reform is meant when he vacates.

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Out of the 34 servants alive at the age of 33, the London tables show that about 23 would be alive at 45, when each would be entitled to a professedly gratuitous annuity from the Company of 500 *l.*, the value of which would then amount to 123,702 *l.* But since the payment of this sum does not commence till after 15 years, the present value of these 23 pensions is reduced to 51,617 *l.*, or the sum which in 15 years would amount, at six per cent., to 134,800 *l.*

This 51,617 *l.* added to 134,800 *l.*, amounts to 186,417 *l.*, as the present value of what these 34 supernumeraries will ultimately cost the Company; whereas by the scheme, they may be provided for at an expense of 151,152 *l.*, thus making a saving of 35,265 *l.* to Government, by the adoption of this scheme.

It may be mentioned that there are now available 10 annuities of 1,000 *l.* per annum each, of which one half is a free gift from the Company.*

There can be no doubt that the service at large, for the sake of getting rid of 34 supernumeraries, would gladly consent that these unclaimed annuities should be made available to this scheme, which might be done by leaving the proposed annuities open to 10 of the senior public servants, in addition to the pensions they had become entitled to by 22 years service in India. This application of the unclaimed pensions would be beneficial to the civil service at large, in proportion as those who took them were advanced in rank and station; while the Company would repay only that part of each additional pension which has already been paid for by the service at large. The Company would be relieved from the possibility of any claims being hereafter made upon them for these surplus annuities, and would derive immediate benefit in being relieved, from the means afforded of employing servants now receiving salaries. The age of the senior annuitants would also be a further advantage, as those left could not be calculated so long as that of the younger men to whom the annuities were open; promotion and life would be given to the service, and Government would early be relieved from paying civilians out of employ, and incumbents whose offices are to be abolished on their vacating them.

(signed) *J. P. Le Geyt.*

(21.) Minute of *J. Romer*, Esq.; Sept. 22, 1830.

(21.)—MINUTE of *John Romer*, Esq.

THERE can be no doubt of the general truth of the lamentable picture here drawn of the present state of the Bombay civil service. It is one of the material results which have necessarily followed the extension and varied modes of reduction in the public expenditure, which financial embarrassments have compelled the Government to adopt, and while it may, therefore, be said to be not unexpected, it is as clearly a state of hardship and suffering, which justice requires should be provided for.

I am inclined to believe that the remedies proposed by the Governor, for affording the relief so urgently called for, are the best that can be devised, looking at the double object of replacing the civil service in a fair and equitable condition, as regards remuneration and promotion, and keeping down public expense. Some modifications and corrections in the detail of the schemes proposed, may probably be found necessary, and for this purpose they will have the benefit of revision and examination by our superiors; but I hope that the Supreme Government will agree to the plan submitted for the immediate relief of unemployed civil servants.

Earnestly desiring to see the civil service of this presidency re-established on some sure basis of service and reward, and trusting that the measures now brought forward for attaining an end so just and so desirable, will meet with the approbation and cordial assistance of our superiors, I shall content myself with expressing my entire concurrence in the sentiments with which our President concludes his Minutes, the truth and importance of which cannot fail to recommend themselves to the deepest attention.

22d September. (signed) *John Romer.*

(22.) Minute of *W. Newnham*, Esq.; Sept. 25, 1830.

(22.)—MINUTE of *W. Newnham*, Esq.

I AM gratified to find that the truly deplorable state of the Bombay civil service is at length to be brought under the consideration of the Supreme Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the forcible manner depicted in the President's Minute; and I fervently hope that their early and liberal attention will be given to the means of ameliorating the depressed condition in which so great a portion of honourable and able servants are now placed.

I trust the Supreme Government, when these papers shall be laid before them, will sanction the immediate operation of the new scale of allowances proposed for servants out of employ, instead of the totally insufficient allowance now granted as dewannee. Nothing can be more distressing than the prospects of the gentlemen now out of employ, and those expected from England; both the revenue and judicial lines appear closed to them for many years to come; for

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* If these annuities should ever be claimed, they would cost the Company about 53,785 *l.*, being the present value of that free gift.

(22.) Minute of *W. Newnham*; Sept. 25, 1830. Mr. Gardiner, senior merchant.

for I conclude before either of these gentlemen* could be appointed to the higher situations of judges or collectors, the number of supernumeraries of each class, now retained on full pay, should be first brought into active employment.

Besides the gentlemen above enumerated, it must not be forgotten that a gentleman of 18 years standing, who only three years ago returned to India in hope of active employment, very shortly afterwards proceeded again to England, from the hopelessness of obtaining any situation suitable to his rank.

Mr. Le Geyt's scheme appears to me deserving of every consideration: his view of the present state of the civil service is by no means overdrawn, and I know no measure that can afford such immediate relief, or prove so acceptable to a great portion of the service, as the grant of the pensions embraced in his scheme.

In the meantime humanity, as well as a desire to keep unimpaired the energies of a valuable body of servants who cannot be usefully employed, demands that we should relax in some degree the strict letter of the absentee regulations, and allow such of the supernumeraries whose services are not actually required, to reside in the Neilgherries, or in other favourable climates, without diminution of their allowances until their services are again called for. †

Bombay, 25 Sept. 1830. (signed) *William Newnham.*

(23.) Letter from Secretary to Governor-general; March 10, 1831. General Department.

(23.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, *Bombay*; dated March 10, 1831.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23d December last, forwarding copies of Minutes by the members of Government, and of a letter addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors, by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the subject of the deteriorated condition of the civil service at that presidency, and soliciting the particular attention of the Supreme Government to certain propositions brought forward by the late Governor.

In reply, I am desired to state that, under the strong representation made by the Governor in Council, in behalf of the servants thrown out of employ by recent arrangements, or whose prospect of recovering office on return from furlough is so much deteriorated, his Lordship is disposed to sanction, until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be known, a payment to servants out of employ from either of the above causes, without fault on their part, on the scale recommended in paragraph 6 of the late Governor's Minute, dated 18th September 1830, viz.:

After from	10 to 14 Years' service,	600 rupees per mensem.
–	14 to 18 - - - -	800 - - - -
–	18 to 22 - - -	1,000 - - - -
–	22 and upwards - - -	1,200 - - - -

His Lordship is at the same time of opinion that this allowance will give the local government a title to the services of those gentlemen, either as officiating in other offices, or for committees, and other temporary employ, without further payment in the nature of deputation allowance, or on any other account.

With respect to the general questions brought forward in the late Governor's Minute, I am directed to state, that a like superfluity of servants, compared with the number of available offices, has been felt at this presidency, and the evils from the retardment of promotion are considered to be on the increase.

The late Civil Finance Committee have submitted a report on the present condition and prospects of the civil service of the three presidencies; and his Lordship has submitted the subject to a committee composed of the senior officers now in his Lordship's camp, the result of whose deliberations, with the determination of this Government thereon, will hereafter be communicated to the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kunkul, 10 March 1831. (signed) *H. T. Prinsep,*
Secretary to the Governor-general.

(24.) Letter from Secretary to Governor-general; March 7, 1831.

(24.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to *T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, Wm. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman,* and *W. H. Macnaghten* Esqrs; dated March 7, 1831.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Governor-general to refer for your consideration and report, the enclosed papers, viz.: First, a Report from the late Civil Finance Committee, on the subject of the state and prospects of the Bengal civil service, under the probability of a considerable reduction

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* Two supernumerary judges of circuit, one zillah judge and three collectors, degraded to the duties of sub-collectors.

† Many officers entitled to only three assistants have now above 12 supernumeraries.

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reduction in the number of public offices to which they will be eligible; and secondly, a letter with enclosures, from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, showing the views of the members of Government at that presidency, and the measures adopted or proposed by them under a similar difficulty, from a superfluity of servants on the Bombay Civil Establishment, compared with the number of offices.

The Governor-general desires to learn your mature opinion on the specific plan proposed partially for adoption at Bombay, but which had its origin with Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of this service; the principle being to recast the existing allowances of all offices filled by civil servants, so that without involving Government in additional charge, every civil servant shall receive, as the due of his rank and standing, a certain fixed pay equal to his respectable maintenance, and the pay of office shall be made a proportionate addition thereto, varying of course according to the nature and responsibility of the office, but so graduated as with the service-pay referred to, to constitute an average emolument nearly corresponding with the present salaries of the offices of the several departments.

The Governor-general will likewise be happy to receive from you any suggestions that may occur to you, as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of civil servants after a given period; and likewise in regard to the employment of the present supernumerary junior assistants.

The records of the several offices in camp, bearing on the above questions, will, of course, be available to you; and the heads of offices associated in the committee will consider themselves authorised to call for any further information or papers you may require.

I have, &c.

Camp, Landourd, 7 March 1831. (signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,

Secretary to the Governor-general.

(25.) Report from Committee, &c.; May 24, 1831.

(25.)—REPORT of the Committee to the Governor-general, dated May 24, 1831.

My Lord,

IN compliance with your Lordship's orders, communicated in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, dated 7th March last, we have held meetings for the purpose of consulting together upon the various points submitted for our opinion.

2. The first subject discussed was the plan for recasting the existing allowances of the civil service, which has been submitted by Sir John Malcolm, and appears to be strongly recommended by the Bombay Government. The scheme professes to be based upon a project of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and may be characterized in a few words, as a plan for reducing the salaries of the generality of the more highly paid offices to a minimum scale lower by about 25 per cent. than at present, and giving to the incumbents a personal increase according to their standing and residence.

3. The new scale is so cast, that after providing an increase for about 20 assistants and others of long standing, it would nevertheless, if applied to the Bombay service in its present distribution to the different offices, yield a saving to Government of nine per cent. on the aggregate of civil allowances.

4. We put out of the question Mr. Le Geyt's plan for pensioning off a number of the supernumerary servants, and taking the surplus funds of the Civil Annuity Institution to meet part of the charge. Sir John Malcolm, though he brings forward the paper, does not pledge himself to the calculations, nor recommend the adoption of that scheme. It is one, indeed, that as involving the appropriation of funds not belonging to the Government, ought obviously to have been submitted to the service at large, before being laid before the Government at all.

5. We understand your Lordship to desire our opinion only on the projects of Sir John Malcolm and of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and to these, therefore, we propose to confine our observations.

6. The papers explanatory of the scheme of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, are not at hand; but from the verbal explanations given to us by those who have seen them, we judge the plan to have been the following: The civil auditor's book of allowances to civil servants on the Bengal establishment, was taken as it stood in 1826, a year when the number of appointments much exceeded the present, and when allowances had not been subjected to the retrenchments since applied, and the whole of these were recast by Mr. Mackenzie, in such a manner as to give the same precise appointments with nearly the same salary for each, but with the difference of being divided into a service-pay, variable according to length of service, and increasing to 2,400 rupees per mensem for a maximum, after 25 or 30 years residence, and a fixed pay of office somewhat exceeding half the present rates, the former resembling the regimental pay and batta, and the latter the half-pay of situations in the army.

7. Upon the latter scheme we beg to remark, that we think it both reasonable and expedient: we see no objection whatsoever, but, on the contrary, much advantage in distributing the allowances of the civil service as proposed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, upon the supposition, of course, that the calculation is fairly made, and the service at the time in a wholesome state, that is, without supernumerary assistants waiting promotion, or more than the usual average number of men out of employ.

8. We should even see advantage in applying the principle at the present time in Bengal, prospectively as situations fell vacant, provided the rates assumed in Mr. Mackenzie's calculations were taken as the fit scale for the remodelled allowances, or, as this may be considered to be out of the question in consequence of its probably leading to increased charge, provided

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provided the recast were made as a new distribution of the existing aggregate allowances for the existing offices only, not including any provision at their expense for assistants of old standing or for servants out of employ. But we are unanimously of opinion that it would be injurious and inexpedient in the extreme to attempt a recast on the principle proposed by Sir John Malcolm, the effect of whose plan would be twofold. First, to provide more liberally for the junior servants whose promotion has been injured or retarded, at the expense of existing incumbents; and, secondly, to make a saving to Government, amounting in the aggregate to nine per cent. on the total of existing civil allowances: thus creating a fund sufficient to afford higher pay to servants out of employ, who being thrown out by the abolition of situations, or on return from furlough, find difficulty in recovering their position.

9. We conclude the pay of office to be now as low as it can be consistently with the principle on which civil allowances are regulated. If not so, let reductions be made wherever there may be excess; but let them be made openly and upon ground shown. If, on the other hand, the salaries are already as low as they can be consistently with the principle which regulated them, it seems to us that Government cannot, without injury to the public service, abstract from their aggregate amount or from the salaries of certain classes of offices, the means of providing more liberally either for the juniors disappointed of promotion, or for those thrown out of employ by reduction of the number of offices.

10. It is stated that at Bombay, out of a service of 150, nearly 70 servants are now in one or other of these predicaments, including those absent on furlough; the number of efficient offices, great and small, being reduced by the consolidation or discontinuance of situations to only 71. Your Lordship will immediately perceive that if the 70 supernumeraries are to receive a more liberal provision from the same aggregate allowance to the civil service, it can only be done by taxing heavily the salaries of the 71 efficient.

11. Moreover, the tax so laid on salaries to meet the heavy charge of existing supernumeraries, would operate as a perpetual reduction, for as the supernumeraries were gradually absorbed, through the discontinuance of appointments of civil servants to the presidency, the allowance of each would become the profit of Government. The death or appointment of a supernumerary neither would nor ought to be made a reason for increasing the salary once allotted as sufficient remuneration for the labour and responsibility of an office.

12. Thus it appears to us that it is quite a misapplication of Mr. Holt Mackenzie's scheme, to apply it to the purpose recommended; and if by retrenchments and reductions the number of assistants waiting promotion, and of persons thrown out of employ, has become such as to attract attention, the fund that should be looked to for their provision, is the saving effected by the measures of economy of which they are the victims. There would be little justice in making the existence of such supernumeraries a ground for rateably diminishing the allowances of the remaining offices, and still less if the rates levied ostensibly for this object were looked to as a fund of further saving to revert to Government as the supernumeraries died, retired, or found employ. That this would be the effect of Sir John Malcolm's scheme, though probably not the object of it, is sufficiently apparent. It is a plan of retrenchment by rateable diminution of the higher salaries, and though doubtless intended for the benefit of the service, in reality taxing, as above observed, certain classes of officers 25, and the body of servants near 10 per cent.

13. It seems to us that there are three objects which ought always to be kept distinct, viz.: First, the allotment of fit emoluments for office in this country; secondly, the allotment of a fitting number of servants to carry on the duties of administration under the system adopted or determined upon; and, thirdly, the claims to provision of those sent out to administer the country under one system, in case, through a change of system, their services are no longer required.

14. These three considerations are inseparable from the existence of a body of functionaries like the civil servants of the three presidencies, and they all three require to be carefully and separately weighed in deliberating upon any scheme of extensive reform in the system or machinery of government. Mr. H. Mackenzie's plan referred only to the first head, and we think ought to be confined thereto. Any attempt to mix up with it provision for a derangement in the number of servants compared with offices, through a miscalculation of the number required, or for a derangement through a change of system, would be forcing the scheme to purposes to which it was not fairly applicable, and for which it was never devised.

15. Considered merely as a mode of paying servants, we think, as we have before stated, that the plan of division into service-pay and office-pay, has many palpable advantages, and is not liable to any solid objections that we can anticipate.

16. The power of wider selection that it would confer on the Government, we estimate as inconsiderable, but regard rather as an advantage than the contrary; for the possibility of the abuse of this power noticed by Mr. Romer, as an objection to the principle of the scheme, is an argument against the allowance of any discretion in the selection of officers. But surely the restriction by law to members of the civil service is abridgment enough to the latitude necessary for the conduct of great affairs.

17. There are two other points referred to in the Secretary's letter above acknowledged, on which our opinion is solicited, and which were accordingly discussed at our meetings. First, the means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of senior servants; and, secondly, the best mode of employing the present juniors.

18. On the first point, we feel much difficulty in offering any decided opinion. Men in the possession of high and advantageous offices, will only relinquish them voluntarily when their views and wishes, in respect to final retirement, are fully satisfied. If the prospects of the service are such, that after 25 or 30 years this point is not ordinarily obtained, there can be no remedy but by providing what is wanting from other sources.

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19. The Annuity Fund was instituted with this view; but the provision it offers, viz. a life annuity of 1,000 *l.*, does not seem to be sufficient for the purpose contemplated.

20. A representation on this subject was addressed to the Government by the subscribers at large, in the early part of the past year; and it will be in your Lordship's recollection that permission was solicited from the Honourable Court of Directors, to apply the surplus arising from the full number of annuities not being claimed, to aid this in common with other objects. We hope that the application in question received the powerful support of your Lordship's Government, and are now in daily expectation of a reply from England, which we doubt not will, in that case, be favourable; but we are free to acknowledge that we look upon the effect of any such appropriations as were contemplated by the subscribers, to be very limited in the increased inducement to retire they were calculated to offer to senior servants. There appears to be little hope with the service, constituted as it is, that more than a small proportion of more than commonly prudent or particularly fortunate individuals, will be able to retire with independence at the period contemplated in the scheme of the fund, viz. after a service of 25 years; and as every year spent in India after that period, adds to the ties which habit may have created, and diminishes with doubly accelerated force those of early association, by which our native country is bound to us, the inducement offered by the annuity is diminished as age advances, so that through inability to retire at the time, the seniors remain as a perpetual burthen on the service.

21. But the greatest obstacle to future rapidity of rise, is in the paucity of offices compared with the number of expectants. It must be reckoned amongst the necessary evils of wide systematic retrenchment, that the future prospects and present means of the parties affected, must both suffer proportionate deterioration; and it hence strikes us as an union of impossibilities, to expect that retirements and the promotion they give, can by any means be accelerated while the number of offices is every moment subject to diminution, and the salaries of the remainder are daily laid open to fresh retrenchment.

22. The retirements here spoken of are of course voluntary, but they might be made compulsory, and that either by direct regulation, fixing the period at which certain specific offices should necessarily be vacated, or by that indirect discouragement of lengthened stay in India, which might be offered by placing servants, after a certain period, under disabilities, such, for instance, as by the Court of Directors declaring them ineligible to counsel, to the Sudder Adawlut and the Sudder Boards. We do not feel called upon to enter at length on this branch of the subject, and we are compelled, therefore, to close our observations by admitting our inability to suggest any adequate means of accelerating promotion without recurring to new principles at variance with the received maxims upon which the government of India has hitherto been conducted. We should regret to see these abandoned without full and mature consideration, and do not desire to take on ourselves the character of being the advocates of further changes.

23. Connected with the retardment of promotion is the other evil to which our attention is directed, and upon which our opinion also is required, and that is the difficulty now experienced in finding fit employment for the juniors recently appointed to the service.

24. It appears that for three successive years, the Court of Directors appointed to Bengal 40 and 50 civil servants in the year, whereas the natural demand, upon the assumption of no change in the number of offices, was about 20, or at most 25 servants to supply deficiencies from death, retirement, or from other causes.

25. The augmentation thus made in the number of nominations, was in compliance with repeated requisitions addressed to England by the Supreme Government, and these were so urgent, that to enable the home authorities to satisfy the demand, a specific Act of Parliament was passed, with the supposed emergency assigned in the preamble, as a ground for removing existing restrictions, so as to enable the Court to appoint qualified persons immediately, without the condition of a two years' previous education at the college of Haileybury, as heretofore required by law. The young men invited by this assurance of wide employ, have arrived and have passed the required examinations in India. In the meantime, however, the views of the Governments which made the requisitions have changed, and instead of having employments for which more European agency is required, the intention is to work more extensively with natives both in the judicial and revenue departments, and the difficulty experienced is to determine what, under the application of that system, is to be done with the superfluous European servants applied for and provided, while other notions prevailed.

26. Our information is not complete as to the extent to which it is proposed to make use of native agency to the exclusion of European covenanted officers in the judicial department; but the discontinuance of the register's courts, indeed, of all courts with European judges, for the trial of civil suits in the first instance, have been stated as reforms immediately in contemplation.

27. It would hence appear that the providing judges for the civil courts of the first instance, is to be taken away from the civil service, an extensive branch of business which has heretofore furnished occupation for at least 70 servants. In the Revenue department we do not discover that any new field is opened to compensate for this diminution.

28. We beg to remark, that it seems to us that servants of the highly educated and highly paid class of those admitted to the civil service of these presidencies, cannot be employed with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country in any department of mere official routine. The preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, even the taking of evidence and reporting on accounts, can all be better done by writers and mohurrers receiving only one-tenth of their pay, and the head of an office would never willingly employ a covenanted assistant in any of these duties. If he requires such an assistant it is for his own relief, not for that of his clerks and mohurrers. The principal must

be able to transfer responsibility, and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service; and it is on this principle that we have deemed it necessary to consider the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, as to the best mode of employing the junior officers referred to.

29. Considered in this light, we are of opinion that in the Revenue department there are many duties that might be absolutely made over to be performed by the assistants under their own responsibility; such, for instance, as the management of the post-office, of the stamp and abkaree revenues, and under the proposed union of customs to the land revenue, collectorships of that branch also. The management of the treasury might, moreover, be transferred, under the condition of the collectors being thereby absolved of the responsibility, and so the decision of any class of cases usually referred to or brought before collectors; but in all such transfers it must be a condition that the assistant shall act with the collector's authority, subject or not to appeal to his superior, as may be thought advisable with reference to the age and experience of the assistant. Except he act under such a feeling, the Government would not command painstaking service, nor would the superior officer derive advantage or relief from his exertions.

30. Applying the same principle to the Judicial department, we see nothing that junior servants can fitly be set to perform except the decision of points that arise in the conduct of cases, or the determination of the cases themselves that are brought into court. This is the only judicial duty that a judge or magistrate performs in his own person. Every thing ministerial is done by his umla, or by the vakeels of the parties, or passed as mere matter of form. The judge has no trouble with a case until it is brought to an issue to require his order, or a judgment, when the papers must be read before him, and the parties heard. Unless the passing of this order or decision can be transferred, he cannot be assisted or relieved from the study, research, and patient investigation necessary to satisfy his own mind as to the grounds on which his orders shall be founded. It is much the same with a magistrate. If he is responsible for the police, he cannot transfer the reading of daroghas' reports, or any other branch of duty on the discretionary management of which, that is, on the orders passed, his credit must depend. If he has to review what is done, or to sign and be responsible for the order of an assistant, he must study the merits of the case himself, and will not be relieved from any portion of his present labour.

31. The departments, therefore, in which only junior servants can fitly be employed, being those involving the exercise of judgment, and the undertaking of responsibility, we do not see any judicial duty than can be substituted for that they have heretofore performed in the decision of civil and criminal cases.

32. It is argued that they cannot be so capable, and will not be so likely to give good judgments as natives of the country appointed for the purpose. This opinion was maintained in the discussions which we have had, but the majority of us were not satisfied with the grounds on which it was contended that junior servants were unfit for the business of civil adjudication.

33. We look upon the question of the relative capability of natives and covenanted Europeans for the business of judicial decision, to be the same nearly as that of their relative capability for the business of government.

34. The courts, civil and criminal, are the instruments of controul by which property is maintained and protected, rights are asserted and declared, and society itself held together. The management of the business of the courts is the real administration of the country, and the civil business more especially so. The Government may discredit the civil courts, and transfer so much of the determination as to property and private right to the collectors, amils and revenue authorities, that parties no longer holding the judicial tribunals in respect, will seek in preference a determination of these officers in their favour. Much has been done this way in the western provinces, by the enlargement of the collector's powers over lands when under settlement, and by the transfer to this officer of the preliminary determination of all questions of rent and possession; also, by vesting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit with the powers of Regulation 1, of 1821; and, finally, by the rules passed in regard to lakhiraj property. But in the districts settled in perpetuity, with the interests and property created thereby all still under litigation, the civil courts must always be the respected instruments of power and of government.

35. The majority of us are of opinion that the principle to be followed should be to do as much of this work for the people by the agency of the Government servants of the first class as possible, and to use natives and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform.

36. Our own opinion, and, we believe, the opinion of the people, is in favour of the register courts which it is proposed to abolish. We understand them to be popular institutions, and taken at the average, we think there cannot be a question but that if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by these officers or by sudder ameens, they would, in the security of at least a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary, notwithstanding his comparative youth and alleged inexperience. If it be a question, therefore, how to find employment for the civil officers now in the country, we confess we see no sufficient reason for shutting them out of this specific line of business, that is, for transferring to natives exclusively the adjudication of civil suits in the first instance.

37. It is foreign to our purpose, and we have no desire to enter into the question of the actual fitness of natives for this branch of business, the manner of selecting the judges of this class, the limits to be set to their powers as judges in the first instance, the checks upon misconduct, wilful or from incapacity, and the mode of applying them, without trenching on the principle of independence heretofore looked upon as an essential of the judicial system. On all these questions the majority of us see difficulties nearly insurmountable; but your Lordship's question to us refers only to the employment of civil servants, not to the propriety or otherwise of likewise employing natives.

38. We are compelled to acknowledge, that through the want of proper tests as the condition of nomination to the civil service, and also in part through a laxity in those who might reject, but avoid the invidious office, young men are sent out to this country in greater number than ought to be the case, who are utterly unfit for the exercise of judicial power. We do not advocate the cause of these; let them be discovered, and sent home as not qualified for taking the part designed for every civil servant in the general administration of this country. But we maintain, that if the civil servants, as a body, are fit for the higher duties of administration; in other words, if the system established by law for providing administrators for India is worth maintaining, the administrators so provided are the fittest persons to be vested with the conduct of the civil courts, so far as their number allows of their undertaking the office.

39. No civil servant at the present day commences his career in the mofussil until he is 20 or 21 years of age. He will necessarily have exceeded this age before he is appointed register. His faculties ought then to be fully matured and his character well developed. He is in the habit of considering, and deciding, and of acting for himself; this follows from the separation from family, and from the circumstances of his position in India. He is, say, but moderately versed in the literature and in the philosophy of Europe; but if educated in the college of Haileybury, pains will have been taken to instruct him in that particular branch which refers to the science of government in which natives are so lamentably deficient. His acquaintance with the languages of the country is assured by difficult examinations to an extent to be able to read and understand all that is set before him. The majority of us cannot understand why such a person should not be capable of deciding cases carefully explained and argued before him by vakeels, unless his intellect or his judgment be naturally defective.

40. Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registers, under the system which has prevailed for near 40 years, are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers. This must depend upon the disposition of the individual who passes the judgment; and the character of most men is sufficiently declared at 24 or 25 years of age, for it to be said whether or not they are fit for the function of civil judge. We confess, therefore, we do not understand the principle on which unfitness for the judicial office is assumed to belong to those years; and in respect to acquaintance with the usages of the country, the judge must take them, as proved in evidence before him. If the habit of inquiry and research, and a patient and painstaking disposition exist, added to an accurate acquaintance from education with the principles of right and wrong, common perspicacity must lead to a correct judgment.

41. The very highest officers of our Indian state bring only these qualities to guide them in the performance of functions of infinitely greater importance than the judicial duties heretofore entrusted to junior civil servants; and it is not commonly objected against their entering on their functions that they are not yet acquainted with native character, and with the usages, habits and ways of thinking that prevail amongst those they have to govern or to judge.

42. In answer, therefore, to the third question put to us by your Lordship's orders, the majority of us join in declaring the opinion, that the adjudication of civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed; that to take away this line of business from the service in order to seek for other for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people, or advantageous to the Government.

43. We have said we do not think assistants can be usefully employed unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility. The same objection that has been started to their deciding civil suits would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus, by the abolition of the registers' courts, a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the changes proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies, they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and, if any body will trust them, debt.

44. We understand that it is a part of the system to give the allowances heretofore attached to the register's offices to assistants as they rise in standing and reach the period of service when they might expect to be appointed registers.

45. We have said nothing on the subject of emoluments, having desired to confine ourselves to the means of employing and not paying the functionaries procured from England to govern this country. If as assistants they be not vested with the independent management

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(25) Report from Committee, &c.; May 24, 1831.

ment of some branch of business on their own responsibility; if they are subject to the caprice of a superior, perhaps of inferior ability to themselves, and the question whether business shall be transferred or not, be left dependent on the influence of a serishtadar, we should despair of seeing the assistants, as a body, made useful to the state proportionately to the charge incurred in maintaining them. And although individual collectors or individual magistrates and commissioners may have found means of extracting useful service from them through the terms of confidence on which they have lived together, the example will not warrant a reliance on such a system for the general conduct of affairs, nor is the employment so given, by superiors for their own relief and in the spirit of confidence, any substitute for the independent management of a civil court under rules and responsibilities declared by law.

46. With a service overloaded as that of Bengal, nay, we may say as those of the three presidencies now are, through the acts of the Government, and in compliance with their repeated requisitions for further covenanted officers, we look upon it as a measure of most hazardous and injurious influence, to withdraw them wholly or in great part from the departments of civil adjudication. We know no substitute that can be provided for this wide field of employ, no other branch of duty that could be assigned to them with equal advantage to Government and to the people, and with any prospect of equal benefit to the men themselves, in the influence exerted on character, the insight afforded to business of all descriptions, and qualification created by the habit of deciding between man and man for the highest offices when their turn shall come to be eligible for them.

47. It is accordingly our earnest recommendation that this branch of business be not taken away from the civil service, in the permanently settled districts of the Bengal presidency, more especially where, except through the civil courts, the Government have no influence or authority in the country, saving only such as the magistrate exerts in respect to those who bring themselves within his cognizance.

48. Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten concur in what has been stated in the first 22 paragraphs of this Report, but they beg leave to express their dissent generally from the greater part of the observations and arguments which have been advanced in the remaining paragraphs.

49. They can perceive no difficulty in finding suitable employment for the junior civil servants without assigning to them judicial duties, the discharge of which will be more efficiently provided for under the system which the Government, in its wisdom, has resolved to adopt of having a more extended recourse to native agency.

50. The voluminous nature of the remarks which their colleagues in the Committee have deemed it necessary to record in support of their opinions, has induced Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten to refrain from entering into particulars, and to content themselves with a simple declaration of their dissent on this occasion. If required, however, they will be prepared to state more fully the reasons which have prevented their concurring in the sentiments entertained by the majority of the Committee.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *T. Pakenham.* *H. T. Prinsep.*
T. C. Robertson. *R. M. Tilghman.*
W. Fane. *W. H. Macnaghten.*

Simla, 24 May 1831.

Note.—Mr. Robertson's name is signed to this despatch under authority given by him for the purpose. The notes and memorandums written while the Committee were sitting, are deposited with your Lordship's secretary, in case of your Lordship's desiring to refer to the opinions of individual members.

(26.) Letter from Secretary to Governor-general; May 28, 1831.

(26.)—LETTER from the Secretary to the Governor-general, to *T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, W. Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman*, and *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esqrs.; dated May 28, 1831.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th inst. to his Lordship's address, reporting on the points referred for your consideration in my letter dated 7th March last.

The Governor-general desires, with reference to the observations contained in the concluding paragraphs of the Report, that the members of the Committee who did not concur in the opinion expressed therein, as to the inexpediency of withdrawing the junior civil servants from the branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, and the presiding in tribunals of the first instance, will state their sentiments and the grounds of their dissent at full length for his Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *H. T. Prinsep,*
Secretary to the Governor-general.

Simla, 28 May 1831.

Appendix (M.)

(27.) Letter from Messrs. *Pakenham* and *Macnaghten*, 22 June 1831.

(27.)—LETTER from Messrs. *Pakenham* and *Macnaghten*, to the Secretary to the Governor-general in the General Department, dated June 22, 1831.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, intimating the desire of the Governor-general, with reference to the observations contained in the concluding paragraphs of the Committee's report, dated the 24th ultimo, that the members of the Committee who did not concur in the opinion expressed therein as to the inexpediency of withdrawing the junior civil servants from that branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, and the presiding in tribunals of the first instance, should state their sentiments and the grounds of their dissent at length, for his Lordship's information.

2. In compliance with this requisition, we shall note in the margin the several arguments made use of by the majority of the Committee, and proceed to state our own opinions *seriatim*, with reference to those arguments; being content to incur the charge of prolixity, rather than run the risk of misrepresenting the sentiments of those with whom, on this occasion, we have the misfortune to differ.

Para. 20. We beg to remark, that it seems to us that servants of the highly educated and highly paid class of those admitted to the civil service of these presidencies cannot be employed, with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country, in any department of mere official routine. The preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, even the taking of evidence and reporting on accounts, can all be better done by writers and mohurrirs, receiving only one-tenth of their pay; and the head of an office would never willingly employ a covenanted assistant in any of these duties. If he requires such an assistant, it is for his own relief, not for that of his clerks and mohurrirs. The principal must be able to transfer responsibility, and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service; and it is on this principle that we have deemed it necessary to consider the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, as to the best mode of employing the junior officers referred to.

3. We do not, in the first place, precisely understand what is meant by the allegation that servants of this class cannot be employed with commensurate advantage to the general administration of the country in any department of mere official routine. If, however, it is meant, that because the members of our service are highly educated and highly paid, they ought, however, young and inexperienced, to be admitted to offices of trust and responsibility, and that, if they are not so employed, the pains and expense bestowed on their education, and the liberal allowances assigned to them by Government, will be in a measure thrown away, we must be permitted to question the accuracy of the inference. If incompetent to the duty assigned, there can be clearly no commensurate advantage in employing them; education will not supply the place of experience, still less will high pay, though both are unquestionably good, and perhaps indispensable, adjuncts to other official qualifications in this service. In all countries considerable time is occupied in learning the principles of any liberal profession before an attempt is made at reducing them to practice, and this long after the ordinary period of education has passed. We see no reason why the office of judge in this country, more arduous perhaps than in any other, should alone be exempted from preliminary probation. The liberality of the pay granted during the probatory interval, cannot alter the nature of the case. We should have thought that the preparation of cases, the collating or abstracting of papers, the taking of evidence, and reporting on accounts, were appropriate occupations for a young civil servant; and that if these duties can really be better performed by writers and mohurrirs receiving one-tenth of their pay, the advantages of superior education cannot be very conspicuous: neither do we think it by any means follows that the superior cannot derive relief from the employment of his subordinate, without a transfer of responsibility.

Para. 29. Considered in this light, we are of opinion that in the Revenue department there are many duties that might be absolutely made over to be performed by the assistants under their own responsibility: such, for instance, as the management of the post-office, of the stamp and abkaree revenues; and under the proposed union of customs to the land revenue collectorships, of that branch also. The management of the treasury might, moreover, be transferred, under the condition of the collector's being thereby absolved of the responsibility; and so the decision of any class of cases usually referred to or brought before collectors. But in all such transfers it must be a condition that the assistant shall act with the collector's authority, subject or not to appeal to his superior, as may be thought advisable, with reference to the age and experience of the assistant. Except he act under such a feeling, the Government would not command pains-taking service, nor would the superior officer derive advantages or relief from his exertions.

4. Many of the duties proposed to be confided to the assistants in this paragraph, may, we think, with safety be entrusted to them, though the proposition for entrusting to them the uncontrolled management of the treasury, and absolving the collector from all responsibility in its concerns, may be questionable. We should object also to their being permitted to dispose of cases which have been hitherto cognizable by collectors, though the points in litigation in such cases are, generally speaking, more simple than those which come before the ordinary courts of judicature. Many of the young men might be sent to the stations of such of our commissioners as have shown a peculiar interest in promoting the objects contemplated in Regulation VII. 1822. They should be instructed in the duties of making settlements, accompanying the collector in his visits to the interior, and performing such part of the settlement duties, under his immediate control, as he might entrust to them. Such of them as were deemed qualified, with reference to their experience and talents, might be deputed to form the detailed settlements during the favourable season for such operations, subject of course to the revision of the collector and commissioner. During the unfavourable season of the year they might be employed in abstracting their proceedings, or in performing such other duties as their superiors in the Revenue department might

prescribe to them. By this means we think that the progress of the detailed settlements might be much expedited, and a body of men trained up in the knowledge of those affairs, which occupy so prominent a place in our Indian administration.

5. We fully admit that the judge who has to pass a decision cannot be relieved from the duty of research and investigation; but it is by no means evident to us that he might not derive most important aid from the employment of a junior civil servant in the conduct of ministerial duties. It does not follow that because this duty has been hitherto performed by the omlah, that it has been properly, impartially and satisfactorily performed. Every thing is now done by ill-paid and irresponsible individuals, save only the actual decision or determination. We need not say how much the value of such decision or determination must depend on the fidelity of the preliminary proceedings.

Para. 30. Applying the same principle to the Judicial department we see nothing that junior servants can fitly be set to perform, except the decision of points that arise in the conduct of cases, or the determination of the cases themselves that are brought into court. This is the only judicial duty that a judge or magistrate performs in his own person: every thing ministerial is done by his umla, or by the vakeels of the parties, or passes as mere matter of form. The judge has no trouble with a case until it is brought to an issue to require his order, or a judgment, when the papers must be read before him, and the parties heard. Unless the passing of this order or decision can be transferred, he cannot be assisted or relieved from the study, research and patient investigation, necessary to satisfy his own mind as to the grounds on which his order shall be founded. It is much the same with a magistrate; if he is responsible for the police, he cannot transfer the reading of the darogah's reports, or any other branch of duty, on the discretionary management of which, that is, on the orders passed, his credit must depend. If he had to review what is done, or to sign and be responsible for the order of an assistant, he must study the merits of the case himself, and will not be relieved from any portion of his present labour.

6. We are of opinion that there is a great variety of duties in the Judicial department in which the junior civil servants can be employed, independently of the decision of civil and criminal cases. We conceive that there are many ministerial duties, to aid in the performance of which, their services would be most beneficial. The preparation of a case for decision is of itself a duty which would afford ample occupation to any junior servant attached to a civil court. It is a duty which, though of especial importance, requires only attention, integrity, and a competent knowledge of the native languages, for its efficient performance. It is a duty, however, which is now of necessity left entirely to the omla, and by the abuse of which there can be no doubt of their reaping a most abundant harvest, to the detriment of honest claimants and the general perversion of justice.

Para. 31. The departments, therefore, in which only junior servants can fitly be employed being those involving the exercise of judgment and the undertaking of responsibility, we do not see any judicial duty that can be substituted for that which they have heretofore performed in the decision of civil and criminal cases.

7. We see no objection to the junior servants being entrusted with the execution of decrees, or to their being employed in giving effect generally to all acts of the courts. We think also that they should be required to furnish, in English, the substance of the decrees passed by the native judges, and to state their opinion in each case as to whether the decree is or is not borne out by the reasons adduced in support of it. Such an employment, while it exercised their ingenuity, would familiarize them with the language and technicalities of judicial proceedings. They might thus in many instances be the means of doing solid service to the community, and they would acquire the ability to adjudicate between man and man, without running the risk of being the unconscious instruments of injustice, to which their inexperience must necessarily expose them.

8. In the Criminal department they might be advantageously occupied in disposing of a great proportion of the police reports, which occupy a considerable share of the time and attention of the magistrate; and some of them might be deputed into the interior of districts as superiors of police, with such limited powers, regarding the investigation of cases and the apprehension of offenders, as their superiors might think proper to assign to them. Their presence would check the venality of the police officers, and by mixing with the people they would obtain that practical experience of the native character in which the best of us are so lamentably deficient.

9. Had we been required to maintain the affirmative of this proposition, we confess that the difficulty of the task would have deterred us from attempting it, but the negative we consider as a self-evident truth. We believe no argument is required to prove that the junior members of a limited body, selected without any reference to their abilities, natural or acquired, and composed of strangers to the language, the habits and the character of the people, would not be so likely to give good judgments as individuals taken from the people themselves, and selected on account of their learning, their experience, and the general superiority of their qualifications. We could not entertain a different opinion without ascribing to the natives of India such general absence of principle or such universal inferiority of intellect as we should be sorry to think were the characteristics of any civilized nation.

Para. 32. It is argued that they cannot be so capable, and will not be so likely to give good judgments as natives of the country, appointed for the purpose. This opinion was maintained in the discussions which we have had; but the majority of us were not satisfied with the grounds on which it was contended that junior servants were unfit for the business of civil adjudication.

10. We cannot recognize either the force or the applicability of the comparison contained in this paragraph. For the business of government few men, whether Europeans or natives, are fit. The science of government, if we may judge from the lessons recently received by the world, may be said to be yet in its infancy; but the business of deciding questions of civil controversy is a very different thing, and wholly unsusceptible of any analogy with the former. We think there is no department in which the natives of this

Para. 33. We look upon the question of the relative capability of natives and covenanted Europeans, for the business of judicial decision, to be the same nearly as that of their relative capability for the business of government.

country are calculated to be so peculiarly useful to the State and to their fellow countrymen as in the conduct of forensic duties; patience and penetration, those cardinal judicial virtues, may be said to be their national characteristics.

Para. 34. The courts civil and criminal are the instruments of control by which property is maintained and protected, rights are asserted and declared, and society itself held together. The management of the business of the court is the real administration of the country, and the civil business more especially so. The Government may discredit the civil courts, and transfer so much of the determination as to property and private right to the collectors, amils, and revenue authorities, that parties, no longer holding judicial tribunals in respect, will seek in preference a determination of these officers in their favour. Much has been done in this way in the Western Provinces, by the enlargement of the collector's powers over lands when under settlement, and by the transfer to this officer of the preliminary determination of all questions of rent or possession; also by vesting commissioners of Revenue and Circuit with the powers of Regulation I. 1821; and finally, by the rules passed in regard to lakhiraj property. But in the districts settled in perpetuity, with the interests and property created thereby all still under litigation, the civil courts must always be the respected instruments of power and of government.

11. Our colleagues cannot be more deeply impressed than ourselves with the vast importance attaching to an efficient administration of justice, and it is from no want of reverence for the sacred character of the judicial office that we dissent from their condemnation of the expedients which Government has been forced to employ for the adjudication of disputes in the unsettled provinces. The Government has wisely selected the fittest practical instruments for the duty to be performed, without regarding any theoretical objections which it might involve. Where everything is so strange to us, we must be content for a time if our machinery is useful though not symmetrical, and we may rest assured that our advance towards perfection will not be retarded, if, in aid of our labours, we summon the native intellect of the country.

Para. 35. The majority of us are of opinion that the principle to be followed should be to do as much of this work for the people, by the agency of the Government servants of the first class, as possible, and to use native and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform.

12. Were the question involved in this discussion to be decided on the principle admitted by our colleagues, we should have no objection to join issue with them on this single point. The civil service cannot perform the judicial business of the country. The portion which they do transact is quite trifling compared with that which, even under the system hitherto pursued, was disposed of by natives. The portion of judicial business transacted by the junior servants or registrars is so small (setting all other considerations aside), that their services in this department cannot be held to be very material. In the year 1828 (we have not access at present to the returns for later years), there were disposed of altogether 173,994 civil suits. Of this number 4,427 only were disposed of by the registrars, and no less than 159,144 by the native judges. European judges, we think, should be confined almost exclusively to the duties of direction and control. It is only by the steady observance of such a system that we can hope to do justice to the country.

Para. 36. Our own opinion, and, we believe, the opinion of the people, is in favour of the registrars' courts, which it is proposed to abolish. We understand them to be popular institutions; and taken at the average, we think there cannot be a question but that, if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by these officers or by sudder ameens, they would, in the security of at least a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary, notwithstanding his comparative youth and alleged inexperience. If it be a question, therefore, how to find employment for the civil officers now in the country, we confess we see no sufficient reason for shutting them out of this specific line of business; that is, for transferring to natives, exclusively, the adjudication of civil suits in the first instance.

13. There is a fallacy concealed in this argument. We cannot believe the registrars' courts to be popular institutions, because we cannot believe that any people would like to have their interests exposed to the jeopardy of an immature judgment; but that the registrars' courts are preferred to those of the native judges, is probable enough: and why is it so? The natives see their own countrymen saddled with all the drudgery of justice, with no incentive to pride, with every temptation to dishonesty. They see the Europeans, on the other hand, with all the honours of office, with every motive that can incite virtue to exertion, and with prospects too alluring to admit of their deviating from the path of rectitude. But this proves nothing but that it is the bounden duty of Government to ameliorate the condition of those native functionaries in whose hands is already placed so large a share of the fortunes of their fellow countrymen.

Para 37. It is foreign to our purpose, and we have no desire to enter into the question of the actual fitness of natives for this branch of business, the manner of selecting the judges of this class, the limit to be set on their powers as judges in the first instance, the checks upon misconduct, wilful or from incapacity, and the mode of applying them without trenching on the principle of independence heretofore looked upon as an essential of the present judicial system. On all these questions the majority of us see difficulties nearly insurmountable; but your Lordship's question to us refers only to the employment of civil servants, not to the propriety or otherwise of likewise employing natives.

14. The determination of the questions adverted to in this paragraph may, we think, be safely left to the wisdom of the Government; but for our own parts we cannot perceive any formidable difficulty which is likely to arise in their solution.

Para. 38. We are compelled to acknowledge that, through the want of proper tests as the condition of nomination to the civil service, and also in part through a laxity in those who might reject, but avoid the invidious office, young men are sent out to this country in greater number than ought to be the case, who are utterly unfit for the exercise of judicial power. We do not advocate the cause of these; let them be discovered and sent home, as not qualified for taking the part designed for every civil servant in the general administration of this country. But we maintain, that if the civil servants as a body are fit for the higher duties of administration, in other words, if the system established by law for providing administrators for India is worth maintaining, the administrators so provided are the fittest persons to be vested with the conduct of the civil courts, so far as their number allows of their undertaking the office.

15. Here our colleagues admit the melancholy fact, *ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.* But they go a step farther, and would proceed to deprive of their livelihood all those who, in spite of natural deficiency, youth and inexperience, should be found incapable of holding the scales of justice. They do not specify by what process the capability is to be ascertained; and we confess that we should anticipate infinite difficulty in providing a test that would prove efficient and unexceptionable. The system established by law never contemplated the

sudden elevation of youth to the seat of independent judgment. So mistrustful was the Legislature of these very courts, that the enactment of 1793, conferring on the registrars judicial powers (and in those days the period of probation was much longer than it has since been), provides that no decree of a registrar shall be valid unless countersigned by the judge, to denote his approbation of it. The subsequent Regulation, dispensing with this salutary check, was professedly the offspring of necessity.

Para. 39. No civil servant at the present day commences his career in the mofussil until he is 20 or 21 years of age; he will necessarily have exceeded this age before he is appointed registrar. His faculties ought then to be fully matured, and his character well developed. He is in the habit of considering and deciding and of acting for himself; this follows from the separation from family, and from the circumstances of his position in India. He is, say, but moderately versed in the literature and in the philosophy of Europe; but if educated in the college of Haileybury, pains will have been taken to instruct him in that particular branch which refers to the science of government, in which natives are so lamentably deficient. His acquaintance with the languages of the country is assured by difficult examinations, to an extent to be able to read and understand all that is set before him. The majority of us cannot understand why such a person should not be capable of deciding cases carefully explained and argued before him by vakeels, unless his intellect or his judgment be naturally defective.

16. We cannot admit that the faculties of a man are matured at the age here indicated, neither do we think that the total absence of control at this period of life can have a salutary effect in improving the character; and without intending any disrespect to the institution at Haileybury, we cannot suppose that the time passed there is more than sufficient to sow, even in the prolific soil, the seeds of future excellence. Learning, patience, temper, judgment, penetration and experience, are the necessary qualifications of a good judge. A young man may possess some of these virtues, but nature will hardly admit of being so forced as to bring them all to maturity before the season of age. For these reasons, without imputing any natural defect of judgment to our junior brethren, we think them unfit for the judicial office.

Para. 40. Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registrars, under the system which has prevailed for near 40 years, are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers: this must depend upon the disposition of the individual who passes the judgment, and the character of most men is sufficiently declared at 24 or 25 years of age, for it to be said whether or not they are fit for the function of civil judge. We confess, therefore, we do not understand the principle on which unfitness for the judicial office is assumed to belong to those years; and in respect to acquaintance with the usages of the country, the judge must take them as proved in evidence before him. If the habit of inquiry and research, and a patient and pains-taking disposition exist, added to an accurate acquaintance from education with the principles of right and wrong, common perspicuity must lead to a correct judgment.

17. Were we to concur in the remark set forth in the commencement of this paragraph, we must, in the first place, deny that there is any virtue in experience; but it is to the defect of this quality that we chiefly attribute the danger we deprecate. Mr. E. Strachey (a name which our colleagues will admit carries with it some weight) will exonerate us from a portion of the offence of mistrusting our countrymen's abilities. "As it is now, (he says*), the European judicial officer may, I think, be justly charged with want of ability. I mean this: things which relate to the ordinary transactions of life can be well understood only by those who are familiar with concerns of the same sort. A judicial officer in India is able, in proportion to his knowledge of the language, manners, customs, habits, prejudices, and other circumstances of the people. This sort of knowledge appears to me to be the most essential part of ability, and I think that our Europeans always have been and always will be mainly deficient in it." It is hardly necessary for us to say that the unfitness resulting from these causes could not be cured, without the aid of experience, by the qualifications enumerated by our colleagues.

Para. 41. The very highest officers of our Indian State bring only these qualities to guide them in the performance of functions of infinitely greater importance than the judicial duties heretofore entrusted to junior civil servants; and it is not commonly objected against their entering on their functions, that they are not yet acquainted with native character, and with the usages, habits, and ways of thinking that prevail amongst those they have to govern or to judge.

18. We confess our inability to perceive the aptitude of this illustration. It does not by any means follow that, because functions are of infinitely greater importance, the same description of qualification should be required for their due performance as for those of an inferior situation. The head, which directs and controls the motions of the entire body, is not required to perform the functions of the feet.

Para. 42. In answer, therefore, to the third question put to us by your Lordship's orders, the majority of us join in declaring our opinion that the adjudication of Civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed. That to take away this line of business from the service, in order to seek for other for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people or advantageous to the Government.

19. What is here stated is matter of opinion; ours is decidedly different. The registrars are for the most part young men, with judgments necessarily immature, and with experience necessarily limited. Their courts, considered as establishments for the disposal of business, are of inconsiderable utility; the number of suits which they decided on an average was trifling compared with the sum in litigation. The zeal, the spirit and the energy of youth, are little required in the judgment-seat: the position is unbecoming to their years, and is only calculated to display their failings, while it cramps the more active virtues.

Para. 43. We have said we do not think that assistants can be usefully employed, unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility. The same objection that has

20. From what we have already stated, we trust it will have been shown that the privation of all employment need not be the

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* Vide 2d Vol. of Judicial Selections, p. 76.

been started to their deciding civil suits, would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus, by the abolition of the registrars' courts, a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal, and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the changes proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies, they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and if any body will trust them, debt.

consequence of the abolition of the registrars' courts, nor is there, in our opinion, any just cause for apprehending that idleness and its concomitant vices should spring from such a cause.

Para. 44. We understand that it is a part of the system to give the allowances heretofore attached to the registrars' offices to assistants, as they rise in standing and reach the period of service when they might expect to be appointed registrars.

21. We are not aware of what may be the intention of Government in this respect. We have, however, no reason to believe that the proposed transfer to natives of the judicial powers hitherto exercised by junior civilians, was designed to deprive the latter class of any emoluments to which their services might entitle them, though we should not suppose that mere standing will entitle to a specific allowance.

Para. 45. We have said nothing on the subject of emoluments, having desired to confine ourselves to the means of employing, and not of paying, the functionaries procured from England to govern this country. If as assistants they be not vested with the independent management of some branch of business on their own responsibility, if they are subject to the caprice of a superior, perhaps of inferior ability to themselves, and the question whether business shall be transferred or not be left dependent on the influence of a sheristadar, we should despair of seeing the assistants, as a body, made useful to the State proportionably to the charge incurred in maintaining them. And although individual collectors, or individual magistrates and commissioners, may have found means of extracting useful service from them through the terms of confidence on which they live together, the example will not warrant a reliance on such a system for the general conduct of affairs; nor is the employment so given by superiors, for their own relief and in the spirit of confidence, any substitute for the independent management of a civil court, under rules and responsibilities declared by law.

22. It seems to be the opinion of our colleagues that the members of the civil service should, from their very first entry into public life, be entirely independent of any control beyond the general rules and responsibilities declared by law. But neither our reason nor our experience will permit us to coincide in such a doctrine. If indeed, as would seem to be here hinted, the junior members of our body are only to be coaxed into obedience, it is high time that a stricter system of discipline should be substituted for that which has hitherto been in force. To this end it is only requisite that those who have control over the young men should be given to understand that Government will expect at their hands the maintenance of a stricter discipline, and that they will not be excused if from any mistaken notions of lenity they tolerate idleness or screen misconduct.

Par. 46. With a service overloaded as that of Bengal, nay, we may say as those of the three presidencies now are, through the acts of the Government and in compliance with their repeated requisitions for further covenanted officers, we look upon it as a measure of most hazardous and injurious influence to withdraw them wholly or in great part from the departments of civil adjudication. We know no substitute that can be provided for this wide field of employ; no other branch of duty that could be assigned to them with equal advantage to Government and to the people, and with any prospect of equal benefit to the men themselves, in the influence exerted on character, the insight afforded to business of all descriptions, and the qualification, created by the habit of deciding between man and man, for the highest offices when their turn shall come to be eligible for them.

23. With reference to the observations contained in this paragraph, we have only to repeat our belief that abundant employment may be found for the junior members of the civil service, without elevating them at once to the office of judge. But were there nothing left for them to do, we sincerely believe that it would be better for the Government, for the public, and for themselves, that they should do nothing, than that they should attempt to do that to which, from no fault of their own, they must be utterly incompetent. If, moreover, we could tolerate such a thing as judicial apprenticeship, and suffer the fortunes and interests of the community to be practised upon as the materials for learning the art of judicature, we much doubt whether proficiency in it could be attained by such means. To constitute the judgment seat a school for judicature, is a proposition which, with all deference to the judgment of our colleagues, appears to us to be preposterous in the extreme.

Para. 47. It is accordingly our earnest recommendation that this branch of business be not taken away from the civil service in the permanently settled districts of the Bengal Presidency, more especially where, except through the civil courts, the Government have no influence or authority in the country, saving only such as the magistrate exerts in respect to those who bring themselves within his cognizance.

24. It seems to be now generally admitted that necessity as well as justice requires that the natives of the country should be entrusted with authority to determine suits of a greater amount than hitherto. But the continuation of the registrars' courts is incompatible with such extension of their powers, unless we equally extend the powers of the registrars' jurisdictions (which we have not heard recommended by the most strenuous advocates of these juvenile judicatories), or unless we place them in a subordinate position to the native tribunals, which is certainly not to be desired.

25. The extended employment of native agency in judicial matters we hold to be a measure worthy the wisdom of the British Government. We consider it as a measure obviously just, by its providing an economical and effective judicature, which has been long and imperatively required; as a measure unquestionably politic, by its being calculated to strengthen and increase the attachment of the subject to the State; as a measure, in short, which is evidently conducive to the best interests of the Government, by its necessary tendency to promote the moral improvement, the happiness, and the prosperity of the people.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Pakenham.*
W. H. Macnaghten.

Simla, 22d June 1831.

(28.)—MINUTE of the Governor-general, dated 10th November 1831.

(28.) Minute of Governor-general; 10 November 1831.

THE Bombay Government, in their despatch to the Honourable Court, under date the 1st of December 1830, submitted, with their recommendation of it, a proposition of Sir John Malcolm, founded upon an original plan of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, for assimilating the salaries of the civil service to those of military officers employed on the staff: that is, one part of the pay to be considered as personal pay, and regulated according to length of service; the other part, as the pay of the office or staff appointment which the incumbent may happen to fill. Mr. Mackenzie's plan, which was written during Lord Amherst's government, never having been recorded, I now take the opportunity of doing so. It will be found, like all others coming from the same pen, an able paper, and to contain a strong and forcible exposition of the difficulties, drawbacks and imperfections unavoidably belonging to an administration conducted by Europeans and foreigners, in a country situated like India, with the customs, habits and language of whose inhabitants there is so limited an acquaintance.

2. The scale proposed by Mr. Mackenzie is inserted below*. The only remark I feel inclined to make upon it is, that the personal salary is too high for the juniors and too low for the seniors. It is among the latter that inefficiency is so detrimental to the public service, while an inadequate provision operates upon them with extreme hardship. A high salary to the former is attended only with disadvantage, in facilitating the contracting of debt, by giving the means of paying a larger amount of interest and insurance. To the juniors the allowance should be measured by the wants of a strict economy, rather than upon a scale of affluence, and there can be no better criterion in fixing the limits of a sufficient and proper maintenance than the military pay of the army. By the subjoined Table† it will be seen that a captain receives, when on full batta, 89 rupees per mensem less, and on half, 129 rupees less, than the proposed personal allowance of 500 rupees per mensem, exclusive of office pay, proposed to be given to the writer between three and eight years' standing, whose average years do not probably exceed the whole average service of the other.

3. It seemed desirable, upon a project affecting the interests of the service at large, to submit it to the discussion of some of the very respectable and experienced officers who happened to be at the time in my camp. A committee was in consequence formed, whose report will be now recorded. Their opinion will be found to be favourable to the principle of the plan. Subsequent changes, and the great proposed reduction in the whole establishment, would make a new re-cast or arrangement of salaries necessary; and it would not be, of course, the intention of the Home Authorities that these accidental circumstances should operate to the disadvantage of the establishment that is to be permanently kept up. It is not, however, upon the details, but upon the principle of the plan, as tending to improve the comfort of individuals, and to promote the efficiency of the administration, that I propose to offer any remarks.

4. I will take this occasion of adverting to a remark contained in the 57th paragraph of the report of the Civil Finance Committee, dated 12th July 1830, in which they take a review of the civil establishment of the Bengal Presidency. They observe, that in the Lower Provinces, for the mere collection of the revenues, a native tehsildar might take the place of an European officer; and in the following paragraph they advert to the objection that might probably be made to it, in reference to the usual practice of Government of appointing to the easy office of a collector to a district permanently settled, the least competent of the public officers:

"Para. 58.

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* Class.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	Allowance of Rank per Annum, as per Note.	Allowance of Rank per Annum, as per List.
1st.	Exceeding 30 years - - - - -	20,400	24,000
2d.	Ditto 25 and less than 30 - - -	16,500	18,000
3d.	Ditto 20 - ditto - 25 - - -	12,000	14,400
4th.	Ditto 15 - ditto - 20 - - -	9,600	12,000
5th.	Less than 15 years - - - - -	8,400	Same as preceding Column.
6th.	From 8 to 11 years - - - - -	7,200	
7th.	Exceeding 3 years - - - - -	6,000	
8th.	Less than 3 years - - - - -	4,800 and 3,600 respectivsly.	

N.B. It would appear that after writing the Note, and while preparing the re-cast of the civil list upon its principles, Mr. Holt Mackenzie saw reason to increase the higher grades: the comparison holds so as to exhibit an equality of the totals with the higher allowance for senior servants.

†	Full Batta.	Half Batta.
Colonel - - - -	1,280	1,280
Lieutenant-Colonel - -	1,020	820
Major - - - -	780	635
Captain - - - -	411	371
Lieutenant - - - -	254	224
Ensign - - - -	200	180

" Para. 58. Against this arrangement, we have as yet only heard one material objection, not founded upon a misconception of the position in which the Government and its revenue officers stand towards the people; viz. that it will no longer be possible for Government to find employment for indolent or ignorant men, without greater inconvenience than is now experienced from the appointment of an incompetent collector. But this is an argument which, at the present moment especially, it must be unnecessary for us seriously to notice."

5. To maintain the converse of this proposition may appear ludicrous and absurd, but it is to facts, and not to theory, that we are to look; and if it be true, that incompetent men always have been and must continue to be employed, it then becomes a position not quite so clear, whether the lesser evil to the community might not be to retain such offices, though at some increase of cost, in which a moderate degree of efficiency may be harmless at least, instead of reducing the number of appointments to the lowest possible amount, and assigning to each such an extent of duty as can only be executed by superior industry and ability. It appears to be an error in all our administrative arrangements, that we have calculated upon a degree of imaginary perfection in the agency by which this country is exclusively governed, which it would be utterly inconsistent with the laws of human nature that it can possess. The Government of the Bengal Presidency, containing about fifty millions of people, is entrusted to about 400 individuals, not selected by any reference to qualifications, subjected hitherto to no subsequent weeding, exposed to a climate unfavourable to the European constitution, and particularly adverse to mental and bodily activity; not roused to exertion by the ordinary stimulus of competition; neither checked nor encouraged (except partially in the Lower Provinces, where the press and the residence of Europeans have some small influence) by public opinion; and from the vast extent of our territories, placed, for the most part, at so remote a distance from the seat of Government, as to render the control and superintendence of official authority utterly inefficient and inadequate. I mention these circumstances with no desire to disparage the civil service, because it may be, I believe, boldly and confidently asserted, that no part of His Majesty's colonial possessions is as well administered as that of the East India Company: I state them as facts and truths, always to be born in mind, and strongly enforcing the necessity of devising every possible contrivance by which the internal defects of this foreign agency, in an uncongenial climate, can be corrected and improved.

6. I shall take the liberty of recapitulating some of the measures which have been adopted for this purpose; and shall notice others that I think might be successfully introduced.

7. Beginning with the first and indispensable qualification for public employment, the utmost possible competency in the native languages, I have urged the continuance of the college, as affording the most efficient system of education; and I have as strongly recommended that the test of competency shall be subjected to the only true and impartial trial, viz. that which shall be conducted by permanent examiners selected for honour and education.

8. To obviate the great disadvantage to the Government and to the public, of an ever-changing agency, by the continual transfer of officers from one situation to another, the proposal of a more general equalization of allowances had my entire consent, and has had the best effects.

9. To render official control and superintendence more efficacious, and to bring it nearer to the door of the executive officers in the provinces, I cordially adopted the plan of substituting for the Courts of Circuit, ordinarily the resting place of those officers not considered the best fitted for the higher employments in the service, individual commissioners, whose personal responsibility would be directly involved, and whose charge would be so circumscribed as to admit of a real supervision.

10. I now advocate for the same reason, the transfer of a deputation, both of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Sudder Adawlut, to the Upper Provinces; so that the community, whose best rights and interests are entrusted to their care, may have the power of a direct and personal appeal.

11. And pursuing still further the same principles, I concur in the necessity so strongly urged by the Civil Finance Committee, though differing with them in the plan itself, that our Western Territories should be placed under a distinct Government.

12. I must here advert to an objection made by the Vice-President in Council to my recommendation of a measure, more than any other calculated to provide a countervailing balance, in the place of all those powerful influences of community of feeling and public opinion, operating to excite and to check functionaries in other parts of the world; I mean the publication of neglect and delinquency in the general orders of Government, as is the practice in the army. I advert to the case of the judge and magistrate of Humeerpore, and the total omission of the commissioner of the division, as well as of the Court of Appeal, to both of which authorities this officer was subject, to notice his long continued neglect of public duty. The death of the officer has put an end to all further proceedings; and I shall now only allude to the reasoning of a preceding Government, in which Mr. Blunt agrees, for the purpose of expressing my dissent from it.

13. It seems, that in a letter dated the 30th of August 1827, paragraph 175, copy of which has unluckily not been transmitted with the other papers, the Court of Directors suggested to the Bengal Government, " the expediency of giving publicity to the decisions passed by Government on the conduct of their public officers." The Supreme Government answered, " We have in a preceding paragraph ventured to express our opinion, that such a course might operate with undue severity where officers are removed or suspended for official acts, for which positive criminality does not properly attach; and with every deference to the sentiments entertained by your Honourable Court on the subject, we beg to state, that in

our judgment such a measure ought to be restricted to special cases of the more serious character described in Regulation XVII. of 1813 (corruption, embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust, or other gross misdemeanor); and that even then, the result of any such case ought not to be published till after the final decision of your Honourable Court regarding it has been passed, and all intention of instituting a criminal prosecution against the accused party shall have been relinquished."

14. To this last remark there can be no objection: it would be obviously wrong, if the accused is to be put upon his trial, that his case should be prejudged by the Government; if the question be referred to the decision of the Court, it would be also very inexpedient in many respects that the decrees of the Government and of the Court should publicly appear to be in contradiction to each other, as might frequently occur.

15. Mr. Blunt makes this remark upon the preceding extract: "I concur entirely in the sentiments expressed in the letter to the Court of Directors, and am of opinion that any public notification, in which the official character even of an individual is concerned, should be restricted to cases of gross delinquency."

16. Cases of gross delinquency ought to be held up to public execration, in every possible manner; but it may be questioned whether these greater crimes inflict one thousandth part of the injury that arises from idleness and habitual neglect of duty. The first class are comparatively of rare occurrence; their enormity confines them within narrow limits, they cannot be of long duration, and such crimes will find no indulgence in the sympathy of the service at large: but that description of idleness and neglect in a principal, whose cutcherry, as in the case in question, is shut for weeks together to the suitors for justice, and whose duties in fact devolve upon an ill-paid and irresponsible omlah, afflict a whole community, introduce universal corruption, and place every man's rights and interests in jeopardy. No moral turpitute is attached to such misconduct, in public opinion; it entails no dishonour in the estimation of his associates; but the consequences upon the happiness and rights of the native population are excessive, and therefore, for the sake of example, call upon the Government to express its reprehension in the most public manner.

17. From the following remark of Mr. Blunt, I as strongly differ: "Generally the proposed notification appears to me calculated most seriously to injure the character of the civil service in the estimation of the public, both European and native; and a promulgation reflecting generally upon any branch of the service, I should conceive to be a measure of very questionable policy, and which must, in its application to a large portion of the service, convey an unmerited censure."

18. Was the statement contained in the proposed notification true or false? this is the question. Is it not unavoidable that there should be much of the misconduct that I have described? Are not the acts of the mofussil functionaries much better known to the native population and to the European residents, than to the Government itself? The publicity given to a breach of duty by an individual cannot affect the service at large: but the silence of Government materially affects its own character, by the conclusions which must necessarily be drawn, either that the superior authority does not exercise a sufficient vigilance over its subordinates, or exercising this vigilance, and well informed of misconduct which it forbears to notice, that much more care is evinced for the private interests of its own countrymen in office, than for the welfare of its native subjects. I rather believe that the despatch of the Court under date the 2d February 1831, received subsequently to this discussion, has settled the point in dispute.

19. It is therein stated, that in all cases of charges against European officers, where the orders of the local Government are definitive, the Court see no reason why the orders passed upon them should not be made public. Those cases are necessarily excepted, wherein the special confirmation of the Honourable Court is requisite. I have, however, to request, as I consider the measure itself to be very conducive to the efficiency of the administration, that the whole of these papers may be brought to the particular notice of the Honourable Court.

20. While I am of opinion that it would be difficult to form any agency more efficient than that of the civil service; and while I deem it necessary that its integrity as a body, and the secure prospect of honour and reward, should be preserved to it; it is impossible to be insensible, at the same time, to some of the disadvantages belonging to this, in common with all "exclusive orders." In all will be found the same disposition to view with satisfaction things as they are; the same indulgence towards the errors of members of the same community, and the want of that exertion generally which rivalry and competition can alone excite. But besides these, there is in the mode of recruiting the civil service by very young men, which seems however to be unavoidable, a cause operating very much to diminish what might otherwise be the greater usefulness of an European agency. These young men come out at too early an age to have acquired any practical experience in any branch of business, science or knowledge; and therefore, instead of bringing out, as new comers, the latest improvements of the European civilized world, to be engrafted upon the existing stock, they themselves retrogade, and fall into the opinions and feelings of an age gone by. These effects must, I think, be very obvious to any stranger's eye, who has been familiar with English practice, with the wants of every community, and with the obligations of those by whom its concerns are managed. The Honourable Court have done something to supply this defect, by the indulgence of a three years' furlough after an expiration of 10 years' service, when the individual will be able fully to appreciate and to profit by his observations upon the superiority of Europe, in every particular comprised in the science of civil economy and government. I venture to think, that it would be even good policy to make this furlough a compulsory measure, deducting this period from the term of service required before the

pension can be received. But this alone would not be sufficient. To correct this exclusiveness, to introduce a feeling and counsel independent altogether of the service, and to add to it the benefit of European experience, combined with matured judgment and acknowledged talents and learning, it would be most useful in my judgment to associate with the judges of the Sudder Courts in the Upper and Lower Provinces, one or more judges appointed by His Majesty, for the purpose of better superintending and of improving the administration of justice and of the police. It is essential that this infusion of a different agency should not be so extensive as to interfere with the integrity of the service, and with its just and fair prospects. The recommendation is made upon the same principle on which we have already proposed the union of the judges of the Supreme Court with the local Government, for all purposes of legislation.

21. In addition to the subjects contained in the despatch of the Government of Bombay, two other questions were submitted to the Committee:

1st. The means of accelerating promotion by inducing the retirement of senior servants;

2dly. The best mode of employing the junior servants.

22. It is difficult to provide a remedy for the evil contained in the first question, which is only felt in Bengal, where there are more than 20 pensions in arrear, for which there are no applicants, while in Bombay and Madras the annual appropriation will not satisfy the demand. The cause is in the great debt of the older servants, produced by habits of extravagance, which never existed to the same extent in the other presidencies, and the effect of which is to saddle the public service with a perpetual burthen of old and worn-out officers, and to blast the hopes of the rising generation of that promotion to which they are justly entitled. In the last year, two propositions were made to the Honourable Court by the subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund, in order to induce incumbents to retire: first, by increasing, out of a part of the accumulated annuities, the amount of pension to those entitled to retire; a proposition of the equity or success of which I should be very doubtful; secondly, by allotting the remainder in small annuities, to those officers who had not completed their period of service, but from continued bad health would be glad to return to England. For this latter description of misfortune, both humanity and the benefit of the service would urge a provision, not only for the present occasion, but as a general regulation: for the sake of the pension, the individuals are induced to hang on, continually absent from their stations and doing little real duty, while life is put to great hazard, and excellent service often meets with a cruel return.

23. But if some measure is necessary to protect the fair claims to promotion of our own servants, it is more loudly called for by the interests of this vast population. If we exclude the natives from every place of emolument and honour in the country; if these great advantages are conferred upon a privileged few, we are doubly bound to alleviate as much as possible the evils of this monopoly, and not to allow, for the mere personal advantage of the individual, the administration to be encumbered by a mass of incapacity, whether proceeding from ignorance and idleness, or infirmity of mind or body. The proposition of Mr. Holt Mackenzie will give great aid to the Government in providing with less injury to the public service for the inefficient seniors. Whatever a strict and severe morality may dictate, it is impossible in practice to deprive an old servant of his office, if he has been guilty of no act of delinquency, only because he is useless, and to consign him at once from comfort and wealth to the comparative beggary of an officer out of employ. Mr. Mackenzie's plan makes a fair compromise between the rights of the individual and of the public, and enables the Government with less hesitation to perform this invidious part of their duty: but Mr. Mackenzie's plan is imperfect as a remedy, because it supposes the continued employment of an inefficient individual, and only mitigates the evil by placing him in an office of less responsibility. But there are men in the civil service, and in high situations, who are totally unfit to be employed. In the army, these cases are disposed of in the pension and invalid lists, according as they may have arisen from bad and vicious habits, or from causes reflecting no discredit upon the character of the individual. It would be easy to extend Mr. Mackenzie's plan so as to remove both these occasions of great obvious public injury.

24. Upon the second question, the best mode of employing the junior civil servants, the Committee are divided in opinion, the majority advocating the employment of assistants in the independent management of some branch of public business, on their own responsibility, and considering the registrar's court as the best school of instruction; the minority asserting the total unfitness of young men of immature judgment, without experience, and with little knowledge of the customs, manners or language of the country, for the administration of civil justice.

25. It is difficult to conceive how a young man can become a good judge, collector or magistrate, only by the repetition of his own bad decrees, by making bad settlements, or by unjustly flogging and fining unfortunate prisoners. It is not in this way that the knowledge of law and judicial practice, or of any other science, is acquired in any other part of the world. The mode of elementary instruction at the expense of the rights and sufferings of others, here recommended, was, I believe, compared by Mr. Courtney Smith, not very inaptly, to the study of anatomy by the dissection of living subjects: but this proposition of the majority, strange as it will to many appear, is nevertheless in perfect accordance with actual practice, and would probably meet the convenience and wishes of the greater part of the service; the seniors finding much more useful and manageable their native omlah and English writers, and the juniors very naturally preferring the freedom and consequence of independent and uncontrolled command.

26. This feeling and practice is strongly illustrated by the reasoning contained in the 45th paragraph of the report, signed, let it be recollected, by some of the most experienced and

(28.) Minute of Governor-general; 10 November 1831.

intelligent officers in the service: "If, as assistants, they be not entrusted with some independent branch of business on their own responsibility, if they are subject to the caprice of a superior, perhaps of inferior ability to themselves, and the question whether business shall be transferred or not be left dependent upon the influence of a sheristadar, we should despair of seeing the assistants, as a body, made useful to the State, proportionately to the charge of maintaining them; and although individual collectors, and individual magistrates and commissioners, may have found means of extracting useful service from them, through the terms of confidence on which they live together, the example will not warrant a reliance on such a system for the general conduct of affairs; nor is the employment so given by superiors, for their own relief and in the spirit of confidence, any substitute for the independent management of a civil court, under rules and responsibilities declared by law."

27. To this remark the minority answer: "If indeed, as would seem to be here hinted, the junior members of our body are to be coaxed into obedience, it is high time that a stricter system of discipline should be substituted for that which has been hitherto in force."

28. The result of all my investigation, now pretty extensive, and very earnestly made, into the system of our administration, has been a conviction that its main defect consists in the absence of all official subordination, in the equality existing between all ranks, and in the individuality, if I may so say, of every public functionary. The recommendation that I would, in conclusion, the most strongly urge upon the Honourable Court is, that they would confirm and persevere in the system long since recommended by them to the Madras Government, upon the authority of Sir Thomas Munro, of uniting the appointments of collector and magistrate, of destroying the independence of each other of every officer employed in the same district, of making the collector's a great office, consisting of deputy collectors and joint magistrates and assistants, subordinate to one head, and acting upon the same system. The public will then be saved from the evils of a continually occurring interregnum, from the succession of perfect strangers to all the concerns of the district, and from the undue advantages which all such occasions of the virtual suspension of authority give to a corrupt omlah. This arrangement gives also to the Government an opportunity of providing a counterbalance to the inefficiency of a chief, by aiding him with subordinates of superior qualifications, and by placing under the correction of a strong superior the idle and the weak. It is in a school of this kind that young men will be best trained. A profound knowledge of jurisprudence, or the high attainments that distinguish English lawyers and judges, are not to be looked for; nor, however desirable, are they indispensable; but what is necessary is, that those, both young and old, who have the decision of suits, whether for 10 or 1,000 rupees, and who are vested with the powers of fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment, should have served their apprenticeship; should be conversant with the manners and business of the country; and that their opinions should be formed upon the practice and greater experience of their superiors in office.

29. This plan is in the course of introduction, and I will not deny that I think it will work ill at first; the seniors will not assert their authority, nor will the juniors willingly submit to control. But there can be no good government until the principle can be firmly established: and, as is observed by the minority, "to this end it is only requisite that those who have control over the young men should be given to understand that the Government will expect at their hands the maintenance of a stricter discipline; and that they will not be excused, if from any mistaken notions of lenity they tolerate idleness or screen misconduct."

Camp, Teza Mouree, 10th November 1831. (signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

(29.) Memorandum by *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq.

(29.)—MEMORANDUM by *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq. (without Date or Signature, but prepared in 1826).

THAT the mode in which the civil servants of the Company are now paid is open to objection, Government has more than once recognized; and some years ago, having had occasion to notice particularly the evils resulting from the frequent translation of officers from one district to another, I was encouraged to submit a plan for obviating the inconvenience. Different things occurred to prevent me from maturing any scheme; but having in the comparative leisure of this place reverted to the subject, I now submit the thoughts that have occurred to me.

The objections referred to may be stated under the following heads:—

First, That the salaries of the different offices, which in some departments have from various causes departed widely from the scale adjusted by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, are not duly proportioned to the labour and responsibility incurred; and that the emoluments attached to offices involving the same degree of labour and responsibility are not uniform.

Secondly, That there is no distinct provision for length of service.

Thirdly, That the subsistence money assigned to civil servants out of employ is altogether inadequate to their support.

The first circumstance has necessarily an unfavourable influence on the spirits and zeal of those who are called upon to discharge arduous and important functions, to say nothing of the positive waste of the public money in the excessive remuneration of inferior duties; for there are in the circumstances of this country and of our body obvious considerations that give to the mere pecuniary reward of public service a peculiar importance. We have here no permanent residence. Our merits and demerits are little known, even in the country; are not thought of among the general body of those with whom our latter years are to be spent. The best service is but rarely recognized even by the Government; it is never (for the exceptions are too few to deserve notice) rewarded by public honours. Our rank in the country is settled according to seniority: that which we shall enjoy in England will depend mainly on the fortune we may possess. The humblest tradesman who retires with a large fortune will scarcely recognise at home the superiority of those whose councils have gained or secured extensive regions, or contributed to the happiness of millions; and probably in general society, now as of old, it may be said, "Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque, sed quadringentis sex septem millia desint, plebs eris."

Were the overpaid offices always reserved for the seniors of the service, the prodigality might at least be palliated; but still much of the mischief would remain; and I need not observe that such is not and cannot always be the case. Indeed several of the offices in question (salt agencies, for instance) require activity to prevent the abuses to which they are particularly open; and the largeness of the salaries having, in some instances, tempted old and infirm men to undertake duties which would otherwise have been left to young and active servants, has, I am convinced, occasioned to Government a loss which ten times the nominal amount of the allowance drawn would not compensate. I speak the more freely on this point, because though I still think the principle of subdividing agencies might be very profitably pursued, Government is, generally speaking, very fortunate in the present incumbents; but I have clearly in my recollection more than one agent whose resignation, had the public purse been my private property, I should have considered it an act of obvious prudence to purchase by a very large donation; satisfied that ten lacs of rupees would not have exceed a year's purchase of the loss sustained through inefficiency of control.

But the most serious evil resulting from the unequal distribution of the emoluments of office, is to be found in the frequent changes which Government is consequently compelled to make or allow.

In the Revenue department, for instance, many of the districts most easily managed yield a large amount of revenue from the stamps and excise: the former is realized with little or no trouble, and little or no responsibility; the trouble and responsibility incurred in the collection of the latter are altogether inconsiderable, and bear no certain proportion to the amount realized. It is of course generally an object with the revenue servants to get appointed to the districts in question; and a Governor-general, anxious to distribute the advantages of the service with impartiality, cannot easily resist claims founded on seniority or merit, though satisfied that the transfer of the applicant to a new district is attended with detriment to the public interests: indeed, as matters now stand, to neglect such claims would occasion so much discontent as to outweigh the evils of change. Hence it very frequently happens that officers in all respects well suited to the situations they hold, are removed to others, in which, even if equally possessed of local knowledge, they will be less useful to the Government. The most able sometimes seek easier, and the less efficient are candidates for more arduous situations *. It is always very difficult to place the best men where the highest qualifications are required; and every change not suggested by some such special exigency necessarily involves many and serious evils to the Government and to the people. The extent of those evils we have had occasion to observe more closely in visiting the different districts: the strangeness of the judge and magistrate or collector to those of whom he ought to have the most intimate knowledge; his ignorance of those local peculiarities of soil, climate, population, caste, character, distribution of property, and institutions, on which his arrangements for the management of his district must hinge; the opening to intrigue; the revival of long-settled claims and disputes; the sudden disruption of plans and trains of investigation; the alarm and uncertainty of the people and of the native officers; the mutual misapprehensions and distrusts; the groundless forfeiture of long-established claims to consideration: these and other consequences of bringing a new man into a district, constitute a mass of evils which it is difficult adequately to describe; they seriously aggravate the unavoidable but unfortunate circumstances which estrange us from our subjects; they generally impair the strength, efficiency and popularity of our administration; they add largely to the pressure of business under which our officers groan; they operate seriously to injure the public finances, and they miserably expose to hazard the comfort and happiness of the people.

The longest life, indeed, spent in the management of an extensive district, would still leave an English gentleman deplorably ignorant of much it would be eminently useful to know; and it would be well if this circumstance were more generally and constantly adverted to. A Dutch or German gentleman suddenly called upon to administer the affairs of an English country, would be expected to betray throughout life innumerable ignorances, and to fall into innumerable errors in regard to the community: yet he would have spoken from his infancy merely a different dialect of the same tongue; he would have been instructed to adore the same God in the same manner; he would have been taught to search the same sacred volume for the rules of life, and for the grounds of his hopes in immortality; he would have drunk in youth at the same fountains of ancient genius; his thoughts would have been shaped after the same models of taste, and their current directed by the same maxims

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* One instance I recollect, so honourable to the individual that I cannot avoid mentioning it, in which a gentleman cheerfully undertook the charge of a disordered district at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice; I mean the transfer of Mr. Christian from Gorruckpoor to Agra; but I confess I can scarcely justify the Government for so availing itself of his public spirit and disinterestedness, and one might almost say that he carried the disregard of his private interests too far.

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maxims of wisdom; the same precepts and the same examples would for the most part have guided him in his conceptions of decency and honour; the same sciences would have fixed his notions of physical and moral phenomena; the same laws would have prescribed the general principles of civil and international right; he would find the same acts providing nearly for the same wants; he would mingle in all the social enjoyments of private life; he would join in public worship, and partake in most of the acts of public bodies; he might form the closest domestic relations with those of his new country: yet still the foreigner would prevail, and his judgment would be received with distrust on the simplest municipal regulation. Nay, a citizen of the same country would be expected long and anxiously to inquire before he ventured an opinion on any matter foreign to his ordinary profession: experience in agriculture, for instance, is claimed only by those whose daily occupation and daily bread it has been for a long series of years. How then are we to account for the confidence with which the possession of knowledge in regard to Indian affairs is so often assumed, or for the apparent indifference with which the means of lessening our palpable ignorance are too generally regarded? What would be our feelings if subjected to the best meant blunders of a foreign despot, and that in matters touching the nearest and dearest interests of life? With what sentiments would we regard the arrival of a stranger, armed with so much power for good or evil, with new plans, new prejudices, and new retainers? Or if we deplore the ignorance which the best informed must acknowledge, and which the ablest will the most readily avow, how comes it that we so continually sanction arrangements by which the evil is so largely aggravated, and by which the benefits of local experience, purchased with great difficulty, and at best miserably defective, are sacrificed or impaired?

In a word, every unnecessary change in the station of public officers seems to me to be and to be felt as a cruel injury; than which there is perhaps nothing that Government should more strenuously endeavour to avert; and in proportion as the existing distribution of the emoluments of office tends, as it certainly does tend, to occasion frequent changes that would not otherwise occur, it must, I think, be regarded as the cause of evils far more serious than one is at first sight prepared to trace to such a source.

The want of some distinct provision for length of service is also to a certain degree injurious to the public interests, by occasioning changes that would otherwise be unnecessary; since it certainly sometimes happens that officers possessing very slender qualifications are appointed to new situations, to the detriment of the public service, out of a compassionate consideration for the narrowness of the incomes they happen to enjoy, or in deference to the principles which attach to seniority the right of promotion. It is further to be regretted, because it constitutes one, the only plausible, ground on which the excessive emoluments attached to particular offices are justified and maintained. It is at the same time hurtful to the public interests, by aggravating the discontent which supersession, however justly incurred, must occasion; and which, though it may produce no palpable neglect of duty, cannot fail to extinguish that zeal on which the spirited discharge of public functions mainly depends; especially in a country where there is no popular voice to supply the excitement of public applause. Independently too of actual supersession or slight, there is something melancholy and discouraging in the prospect of serving for a long series of years without any improvement in rank or emolument; and in some cases old servants have really been kept in the receipt of allowances from which they could scarcely be expected to make any adequate provision for their families.

The inadequacy of the subsistence money assigned to servants out of employment, I consider to be by no means a trifling evil. The sum allowed will do little more than pay the rent of a house in any healthy situation in Calcutta; the oldest servant is then worse provided for than the young writer attached to the College. The period which elapses before suitable employment offers is frequently considerable; in the interval the parties are often compelled to incur debt chargeable with a heavy interest, and subjected to much distress; and the Government must be proportionately under the necessity of restoring men to office with a less strict scrutiny of qualifications.

Adverting to the liberal scale on which service is paid, and to the present condition of the finances, I would not propose to subject the Government to any new charge, with the view of better providing for individuals in the predicament in question. Nay, the general body of the service will certainly gain by any new distribution of the existing allowances which shall meet that object; all are liable to be in the situation of a servant out of employ, and the loss and embarrassment of the individuals greatly preponderate over the small sacrifice on the part of the general body by which they might be prevented.

The correction of the above evils is the object which I have chiefly had in view, when considering how the distribution of public emoluments may best be arranged. I have assumed that in a service so constituted as ours, there will be little difficulty in securing the best offices for the best men when emoluments are duly apportioned, and that there is little or no room for patronage in the vulgar sense of the word. The experience of nearly 12 years justifies me in thinking that any personal gratification which the dispensers of public employment may in a few instances have enjoyed, from the opportunity of indulging private favour, is, and is felt to be of little or no consideration; and the constantly recurring necessity of weighing the pretensions of rival candidates, which the unequal distribution of emoluments occasions, is a very serious cause of pain and embarrassment.

With the above impressions, it has occurred to me as expedient to divide the allowances of the civil service into two parts, of which one shall be regulated simply by a reference to the standing of the individuals; the other shall be attached to official situation, and adjusted according to official labour and responsibility.

In distributing the first-mentioned fund, which I shall call "allowance of rank," I propose to consider the civil servants, under the rank of councillors, as divided into eight classes: Of the senior merchants, *i. e.* gentlemen who have served 11 years or upwards, I constitute five classes: the first, containing Nos. from 5 to 38 of the civil auditor's list, consists of gentlemen whose period of service exceeds 30 years; the second, containing Nos. 39 to 72, consists of those who have served more than 25, but less than 30 years; the third class (Nos. 73 to 143), of those who have served more than 20, but less than 25; the fourth (Nos. 144 to 212), of those who have served more than 15, but less than 20 years; the fifth (Nos. 213 to 242), of those who have served less than 15: the junior merchants, servants of from eight to 11 years standing (Nos. 243 to 275), form the sixth class. The seventh class, it has appeared to me expedient (for reasons some of which will be mentioned hereafter, and others will be obvious on an inspection of the list) to extend to all who have served more than three years, though I have thus gone two years below the rank of factor. In truth, though I have considered it right to attend to those (somewhat antiquated) distinctions, when there has been no reason to the contrary, I would not be understood as attaching much weight to them; for they had their origin in a state of things very different from the present, and have little practical influence on the interests or feelings of our service, or on the measures of the Government in regard to it.

To the first class I propose to assign an allowance of 20,400 per annum, exclusively of official salary; to the second, an allowance of rupees 16,500; to the third, rupees 12,000; to the fourth, rupees 9,600; to the fifth, rupees 8,400; to the sixth, rupees 7,200; and to the seventh, rupees 6,000. All below servants of three years' standing, including students attached to the College, I consider to constitute the eighth class, and propose that they shall receive, as now, rupees 4,800 and 3,600 respectively.

The separate salaries which have occurred to me as proper to be attached to the several offices are specified in the annexed Statement, which I have purposely confined to offices chargeable on the Territorial revenue of Bengal.

The whole arrangement is, of course, in its nature to a certain degree arbitrary. We have no pronometer (if I may coin a word for the occasion) to measure the intensity of official labour, and I have been generally guided by the scale which regulated the arrangements of Lord Cornwallis, where it could be applied, and where there have not appeared reasons for departing from it; but I doubt not that, even though the general principle be approved, the details may be materially amended.

A few explanatory observations only appear to be necessary: the Statement * will for the most part explain itself. First, in regard to the allowances of rank, though the proposed adjustment of them has been the result of a good deal of thought, I do not know that I can give any good reason for the particular scale assumed. I have endeavoured so to regulate it as to provide for the junior servants adequate means of support in the early part of their service, even though they shall not be fortunate in early promotion; and to secure for the seniors, who may not have been qualified for important trusts, a liberal income in the latter part of their career.

Although in the first instance I have formed the classes with reference to periods of service, it may be preferable hereafter to assign to each of the first seven a specific number; because I think it very desirable to discourage the tendency to an increase in the establishment of covenanted officers, which the circumstances of our situation, and all our natural affections and prejudices, must strongly operate to promote.

Under that plan it would of course be necessary to keep on the list servants who may go home with the intention of returning to India, or to provide for their resuming their place in the class to which they belong, without displacing those who may have succeeded to them; but in either way no difficulty will occur in arranging the details of the scheme that may be preferred, though of course periodical revisions may be necessary as the circumstances of the service may alter. I should hope that before long the whole of those who have exceeded 25 years' service may be brought into one class.

It originally occurred to me as desirable to increase the allowances of the eighth class, by assigning

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* It will be observed that I have used the list furnished by the Civil Auditor in November 1825. This is the latest list I find among my records, and I do not imagine that the alterations which have since taken place will in any degree affect the principle of the plan. I have not therefore thought it worth while to refer to the presidency for another list. In the Judicial branch the new offices are all such as have been provided for. In the Revenue branch the new distribution of the salt chokees, which have now been attached to collectorships and other offices, will require arrangement: I should think a separate allowance in such cases, varying from 7,100 to 3,600, according to the number of chokees, would be appropriate. To the Superintendant of the Sulkea Golahs, a salary of *Rs.* 1,800 would be liberal. To the Arracan Commissioner *Rs.* 30,000, to the Chittagong Salt Agent and Collector *Rs.* 20,400, and to his Deputy *Rs.* 8,400. To the Judicial and Revenue branch, the Ramghur office ought I think to stand on the footing of a provincial judgeship. To the Collector and Joint Magistrate of N. Moradabad, I would propose a salary of *Rs.* 18,000, making the total allowance *Rs.* 25,200. To the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Judicial departments, *Rs.* 16,800 would I think be suitable.

On the whole I should imagine that if a statement be made up for the present time, it will be found (chiefly from the circumstance that the office of third Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been abolished, and that the Hidgelee appointment is not included in the list) a certain saving will be exhibited beyond what I have assumed. To the Hidgelee appointment there should be attached a special allowance for a sea-boat, to be drawn by the officer in charge.

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assigning to all young writers out of College 6,000 rupees, and to the collegians, who have the advantage of quarters in Writers' Buildings, rupees 4,800 per annum; but on further consideration I have thought it best to let things remain as they are. It is true that in Calcutta an income of rupees 4,800 is scarcely sufficient for the support of one holding the rank which it would be absurd to deny to the youngest member of a body so constituted as our service, if wholly unaided. But in general the young civilian has some independent funds; and I fear that an increase in the allowances assigned to him on his first arrival, would only have the effect of aggravating that delusion in regard to the pecuniary advantages of the service, which is one main cause of extravagance. With the precautions now taken by Government to prevent debt, it seems to be advisable to fix the income of the young civilian so as to enforce a certain and rather a strict attention to economy; and it appears to me probable that the subsequent increase of emolument to be obtained after the expiration of the third year, or on admission to any of the offices to which a distinct salary is attached, will be better appropriated and employed by the young civilian, than if on his first entrance into the country a higher allowance were assigned to him. The chief ground, however, for the conclusion to which I have come, is the persuasion that the interests of Government and the people would be greatly promoted if the principle which has, I believe, been adopted at Madras were generally followed here: I mean that of requiring every civil servant to spend three years in the Mofussil after being detached from College, and if those years were really spent in the situation of assistant. The appointment of young men to Calcutta offices in the first years of their service is, I think, on various grounds to be deprecated. It is scarcely less, I think, to be regretted, that they are so often virtually if not avowedly entrusted with independent authority, and especially with the power of the whip and the gaol. The effects of the early admission of the civil servants to substantive offices in the Judicial and Revenue departments, strike me as being very apparent and very mischievous; it aggravates greatly the necessary defects of our system, in its influence on the minds of the people, and it still more importantly and injuriously affects the character, temper and acquirements of the civil servants. The majority, even of our best men, seem to me to betray that crudeness and imperfection of knowledge which is the necessary consequence of being too soon thrown into the turmoils of public life, and that harshness of bearing and want of modesty, in their intercourse with natives and persons out of the service, which the premature possession of power generally induces, and for which the finest talents and the noblest purposes cannot, in the public sentiment, atone.

To the strength of the Government it is surely of very great importance that the conduct of our public officers should be such as to conciliate affection; but for this purpose it is not enough that they be influenced by that zeal and high sense of honour which does, I sincerely believe, eminently distinguish the civil servants of the Company: they must encourage kind feelings towards the people; they must know and take an interest in their concerns; they must temper authority with gentleness; they must think modestly of themselves and charitably of others; they must constantly bear in mind and guard against the danger of their giving unintentional offence; and, reflecting on the necessary offensiveness of a dominion exercised by such an aristocracy, they must constantly be on the watch lest they aggravate the evil, or omit any of the means by which it may be palliated.

Now, to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, disposition and principles, it seems to me that the present system is decidedly unfavourable; and that they are likely to be acquired only through a scheme which shall initiate the junior members of the service in public business, under the close control and immediate direction of seniors qualified to command their respect and attachment, and which shall compel them to obtain an adequate knowledge of the concerns of the people, and the laws and customs of the country, before they are required or empowered authoritatively to interfere in the administration of affairs. Three years does not appear to be too long an apprenticeship for so important and difficult a profession*; and the line, wherever drawn, seems naturally to mark that distinction which it was originally, I imagine, intended to draw by the designations of writer and factor, though applied of course to a different and far less dignified and responsible description of duty.

The adjustment of the salaries of office is more intricate and difficult. I cannot hope that I have hit upon a plan free from objection; and indeed, once for all, I may state that I submit the scheme not in the expectation that it will be approved and adopted (the change could not of course, in any event, be made without the previous authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors), but chiefly with the view of drawing attention to the general subject. I shall cheerfully give my best services to perfect any other arrangement that may ultimately be thought to promise greater advantages.

In the Judicial department I have fully maintained the present scale of emoluments (considered in the aggregate), because I am satisfied that they are far from excessive in amount; and though the principle of the scheme requires in some cases a reduction of the emoluments drawn by certain servants of comparatively low standing, yet this will I hope be found to be abundantly compensated by the advantages to the enjoyment of which they will ultimately rise. Promotion in the line is usually so regular, that no individual can well suffer by an arrangement which is advantageous for the general body, and I do not of course propose that the scheme, if adopted, should affect present incumbents.

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* In the Schedule submitted I have been guided by the rank given in the Civil Auditor's list, having no other document immediately at hand to go by: but in applying these remarks, I would refer to actual residence and employment in the interior, and they of course are meant to include acting appointments; the question being as to the authority exercised, not the tenure by which it is held. Even however if I had the means, it would scarcely be worth while to correct the Schedule, the precise time when the increased allowance shall commence being of little importance.

Generally, I may observe, that the plan of assigning a separate "allowance of rank" seems to render unnecessary the existing differences in the salaries of the several judges of courts and members of Boards, and this I consider to be one essential recommendation of the scheme; for it seems to me obvious that the differences in question are injurious to the public service, not only in causing persons to be uselessly transferred from one part of the country to another, but in occasioning the introduction of a senior or judge to be regarded by his colleagues with feelings little calculated to promote that harmony and zealous co-operation which it is so desirable to maintain and secure. When the official allowances of all the circuit judges are the same (and the only difference in duty being favourable to the ease and economy of the senior, there seems to be no sufficient reason for the existing distinction, unless strictly applied to benefit length of service), it is not likely, I should hope, that the arrangements of one year will be annulled in the next, and that judges will in the course of 12 months have to apply themselves to acquire a knowledge of different divisions, separated by an interval of a thousand miles, and still more remote from each other in the circumstances and character of the people.

In proportion as our empire has extended, the duties of the judges of the supreme native court have necessarily become more important and arduous; to them, therefore, it seems to be essentially necessary to assign a very liberal rate of salary. I trust the experiment will never be made of establishing at a distance from the Presidency, and from communication with the Government, a court vested with such large powers as the Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adawlut, whose construction of the law is conclusive, and whose judgments are subjected only to the check of an appeal to His Majesty in Council; a check which, if feeble in regard to a court stationed in Calcutta, would be nearly nominal in its application to a tribunal fixed at a thousand miles up the country. Nay, I must be permitted to doubt the wisdom of the arrangement which, in opposition to the system of 1793, and upon general principles little applicable to this country, and in no country I believe strictly applied, has operated to disjoin the chief judicial authority from all connection with the executive government. I must further question the expediency of multiplying the judges of a court vested with such powers, when the exigency was merely to provide for the comparatively easy duty of deciding criminal or civil cases, involving, most of them, mere questions of fact. We may consider ourselves fortunate indeed if the service shall at any one time furnish three men duly qualified for the situation of a Sudder judge: nay, were I to define the qualifications, I should be forced to conclude that we must generally look in vain for a single individual so gifted; for to the establishment of anything like a system of law worthy of England, it is plain that qualifications of the rarest description should belong to those who are called upon to control and direct the judicial offices.

Should it be determined to place a part of the Sudder judges on the footing of deputies or vice-agents, and to confine the powers of general control and special appeals to a smaller number (an arrangement which I think would add greatly to the efficiency and character of the court), it would not, I conceive, be necessary to assign to the officers vested with such restricted powers so large a salary as I have proposed. An allowance equivalent to that which I thought adequate for the members of Boards would, I conceive, suffice; and of course, in this case, as in regard to the Boards, the amount of salary, in so far as it is adjusted with a view to the general competition of the department, may properly be reduced, as the situations are made to bear a larger proportion to the candidates: the prizes being more numerous, the value of each should naturally fall.

In the first class, which in the list in question includes two fixed and one officiating judge, the aggregate allowance of each of the former will be rupees 56,800, in the second class rupees 52,800, and in the third rupees 48,000.

The aggregate allowances of the judges of the provincial courts exceed, it will be seen, those now received by them. The advantage belongs to the junior judges; and this has appeared to me desirable, because, when the expense and annoyance of the circuit is considered, these officers seem to be, comparatively speaking, underpaid. Whether the office be so constituted as to secure all the advantages that might reasonably be expected from so large and expensive an establishment, is a question which it would be out of place now to discuss at length: I shall only remark generally that they do not appear to provide sufficiently for the speedy and regular delivery of the gaols; and that, as civil tribunals, they do not seem to stand so high in general estimation as to make me sure that much advantage is derived from their appellate jurisdiction.

Of the judges, and judges and magistrates, it seems advisable to equalize the official salaries, which I propose to fix at 18,000 rupees, leaving of course the aggregate emoluments of individuals to depend on their standing in the service. Those of the third class of civil servants, which includes a large number, will under the proposed arrangement have aggregate emoluments equal to the highest scale now drawn, viz. sicca rupees 30,000 per annum. In the fourth class they will receive 27,600; and in the fifth (which now contains seven, drawing on an average 26,000 rupees), 26,400.

The existing distinction in favour of the Western Provinces, I propose to set aside; there seems to be no sufficient reason for it on the score of expense, and on that of labour and exposure to the climate, the Bengal zillahs might possibly claim an excess of emoluments. When we first acquired the country the distinction was reasonable; but it would be difficult

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now to say why Behar and Benares should have different scales, and Benares and Seharunpore the same.

Under the above plan the official salaries of the judges of the Sudder, Provincial and Zillah courts (36,000, 24,000 and 18,000 rupees), will bear very nearly the same proportion to each other as the allowances now assigned to them respectively.

In regard to the allowances assigned to the other judicial officers no particular remark appears to be necessary.

To the members of the Boards of Revenue I propose to assign a salary of 30,000 rupees, making the aggregate allowance of the highest class 50,400, and of the lowest 42,000. In the middle class, to which most of the members belong, the allowance will be rupees 46,800, and the average of the three (rupees 46,400) differs from that now drawn by the lower Board of Revenue, which appears to be the best standard, in the trifling sum only of rupees 266. On the whole, there is an average deduction of about 1,800 rupees, which appears to be fully justified by the great increase which has of late years been made to the number of Boards.

If indeed, as I am now disposed to think advisable, the officers of control employed in the interior shall hereafter be placed on the footing of commissioners, acting under the general direction of a Presidency Board (and especially if the duty shall be combined with that of the judges of circuit), a modification of allowances would become necessary; and since to the General Board many details now thrown upon Government would naturally belong, the allowances of its members might very properly be rated higher than those assigned to the existing Boards.

A notion has occurred to me, which I may take this opportunity of mentioning, that in selecting persons for Boards and other offices of control, Government might derive much advantage from a distinct reference to the subordinate functionaries interested. Individuals would doubtless very often over-rate their own pretensions; but in regard to the relative merits and claims of others, I believe our service would be found to come to a very fair decision, with a just advertence both to seniority and to general qualifications. It seems to me that there would be found combined with a reasonable consideration for length of service, and a natural repugnance against subjection to the authority of a junior, a very decided desire that the higher offices of the service should be filled by superior men, really capable of directing and controlling, and influenced only by an honest zeal for the public good; and the votes of the judges or collectors of any division, relative to the selection of the individual to be placed over them, would, I am disposed to think, afford to the Governor-general better means of deciding on the claims of candidates than are now within his reach. The plan would have the obvious advantage of affording a complete answer to any complaint of supersession; and the more I reflect on the subject, and especially on the painful duty which, when vacancies in such offices occur, now devolves on the Governor-general and his confidential advisers, the more I am inclined to think that the scheme (though at first sight it may appear rather wild) would practically be found productive of many solid advantages. In such cases I can say positively that patronage, in the sense of personal favour to individuals, is never thought of; and as Government might still reserve not only a veto, but the actual appointments, I do not conceive that its authority would in any degree be weakened: at the same time the measure would, I conceive, be calculated to have very happy effects on the temper and character of the service, correcting especially the tendency which the existing system, when most mildly and impartially administered, has to produce waywardness or indolence in the discharge of our public duties.

The reference to the officers interested might be best made by a letter addressed to each individual, requesting him to send by return of post, for the consideration of the Governor-general, the names of those civil servants, to the number of   , whom he might consider best qualified for the vacant office, arranged in the order in which he might consider them deserving of preference, and apprising him that he was at full liberty to insert his own name in any part of the list he might judge proper.

But to return to the matter in hand: the collectors of land revenue in the Western Provinces it appears to be clearly advisable to put on a footing with the judges and magistrates; for their duties can scarcely be regarded as less arduous or important. They are generally of the same standing, and in responsibility they stand pre-eminent.

In the Lower Provinces the functions of collectors are obviously much less responsible and difficult; and for them, therefore, when not charged with magisterial duties, I consider a salary of 12,000 rupees to be ample. The same I propose for collectors of customs in the interior; and it will be seen that, notwithstanding the limitation of official salary, the older collectors will, with the addition of the allowance of rank, obtain a very liberal income, considerably exceeding what is actually drawn by several mentioned in the list.

The only objection, indeed, that has occurred to me against the measure of placing the allowances of collectors in Bengal and Behar on a lower scale than those in the Western Provinces, is the risk thereby incurred of introducing into the latter officers insufficiently qualified. But this need not, I trust, be regarded as a very formidable objection, unless we suppose on the part of Government a very culpable degree of inattention; and in truth, the labour of a collector's life in the unsettled districts, superadded to the danger of disgrace in failing to discharge the duties of the office, will probably be found to counteract in a great measure the temptation of 6,000 rupees a year. Certainly if the Boards do their duty to the country, and if the Government peremptorily require as a part of that duty the honest developement of ascertained disqualification, the risk will be speedily reduced to what is unavoidable under the construction of our service.

I have still, too, left for the senior revenue officers of the Lower Provinces a few offices in some

State of the Civil Service.

some degree over-paid, for such I conceive the opium and salt agencies to be, though the pecuniary trust incident to the disbursement of large sums, but feebly checked, certainly requires special consideration; and in the case of most of the salt agencies the unhealthiness of climate should have its weight. These offices, though requiring activity and integrity, do not seem to demand the same qualifications as are necessary for judges and magistrates, or collectors who have to make settlements, and might with advantage be considered open to collectors in the Lower Provinces, as well as to officers in the Customs, Salt and Opium departments. The provision made for seniors will enable Government much more decidedly to resist the claims of persons wanting the requisite qualifications, and the temptation to seek the appointments in question will be lessened: but I confess this is the part of the plan I am most dissatisfied with.

The Cuttack collectorship I have of course ranked with those best paid, and it has likewise appeared to be right to place in that class the collectorship of Benares; but in regard to these, and indeed almost all the remaining offices, it may be sufficient to refer to the Statement.

The chief assistants in the territories to which the Regulations do not extend, appear to have duties not less important and laborious than those of judges and collectors in the Western Provinces; for though the population and wealth of the tracts under their control is generally less, it must be remembered that they have the combined duties of all departments.

Political residents I have left on their present footing as nearly as possible.

The Cuttack commissioner, and other mixed officers of that grade, it has appeared to be proper to place on the footing of the Boards of Revenue, in any permanent scheme; temporary exigencies should be met by special arrangements.

The Cumaon office stands on a level with that of a judge and magistrate; Ajmere and Bhopaul I have ranked higher, with reference to the existing salaries, rather than to any clear perception of the propriety of what I suggest; and it would indeed be preposterous to hope that in a matter turning so much on mere questions of degree, I should have in all or even in the majority of cases hit upon what will be approved; it will be enough if the whole scheme be not rejected, which I trust it will not be without serious consideration, merely because various detailed objections may occur.

The secretaries to Government I have placed on the same footing with the judges of the Sudder Court. In the highest class they will receive 56,400, or 1,400 rupees above what is now drawn by the chief secretary; in the lowest class in which they are likely to be found, rupees 46,400; the average in the list in question is rupees 50,300; the actual average is rupees 51,250. The arrangement now proposed providing for an increase of emolument with length of service, will afford a favourable opportunity of discontinuing the senseless and injurious distinction of chief secretary. Government will no longer be embarrassed in the selection of the persons best qualified for the several departments, by a consideration of the pecuniary interests of those immediately attached to it, or compelled to make special distinctions which cannot fail to be attended with more injurious consequences.

Your Lordship has frequently expressed your wish that the office of chief secretary did not exist, and the recent orders of the Honourable Court appear to me to render a change particularly desirable; for whilst there was a fixed rule the inconvenience was trifling. Under the rule in favour of seniority, no man worthy of the situation of secretary to Government would dream of objectiug to the choice of a senior secretary, whose appointment was in his judgment calculated to strengthen the Government of which he formed a part: even on the score of mere personal comfort, the first consideration is to have colleagues whom the service and community respect. Under an absolute rule in favour of the oldest secretary, a senior servant might take office under him without any personal degradation; the conditions being fixed and general, there is no room for individual distinction, and none consequently for the reasonable indulgence of individual feeling: but under the present system there must be a constant struggle with the pride (the honest pride) both of the actual incumbents and of the candidates for office. Nor let it be thought that those who on principle avoid solicitation, and are silent under the decision of Government, are necessarily satisfied because they do not complain: on the contrary, they are probably those who will feel most deeply any implied slight; and there must be no ordinary exertion of virtue if the slight is not met by feelings which ought certainly to have no place in the breast of one holding so high and confidential an office.

I am tempted to take this opportunity of stating more distinctly than I have yet seen done, the essential change which the extension of our empire, and other circumstances, have wrought in the condition of the secretaries to Government; because I believe it is highly dangerous to trust any man with the powers they virtually possess without avowed and well-defined responsibility, and because the form of conducting public business is calculated to induce very erroneous conceptions. But the subject would lead me into a long disquisition, from which I should probably find it difficult to escape without proposing some rather extensive alterations in the scheme of the Supreme Government itself; and I am afraid I shall already have exhausted patience, and gained for myself the character of an incorrigible schemer.

I shall only therefore remark generally, that the circumstances must be regarded as fully justifying the scale of allowances I have proposed, and might indeed suggest even a higher rate. I hope that I may be permitted to add, that I speak without scruple of a body to which I belong; not only because I do not propose that the plan, if adopted, should apply to personal incumbents, but because by the time the decision of the Honourable Court is likely to be obtained upon it, my connection with the country will be nearly drawing to a close.

I shall,

Appendix (M.)

(29.) Memorandum by *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq.

I shall not extend this Note by going into any further detail in regard to particular offices; I request that, in judging of the plan, distinct reference may be had not only to the general abstract, but to the detailed list, and that the effect of the gradual increase in the allowances of rank may be borne in mind, if it shall appear that the emoluments of any of the offices held by junior servants have been inexpediently curtailed.

I have not of course overlooked the objection that the proposed plan has not the advantage which is supposed to attend the system of remunerating by commission on certain branches of our receipts: in truth, I believe that the extent of that advantage has been over-rated; and it is certainly very imperfectly secured by the existing system, under which commission is assigned indifferently on the whole collections, whether the amount is to be traced to accidental circumstances, to general measures of the Government, to the exertions of former functionaries, or to the merits of the present incumbent.

In lieu of that system I would propose, that besides the fixed salary of office, all collectors and others employed in the Revenue department should be entitled to a commission at a liberal rate on all sums realized by them from the miscellaneous sources of revenue, in excess of the amount realized in the three years preceding their appointment, unless where Government shall see fit specially to order otherwise. By this means a further inducement will be held out to the continuance of officers in the same situations, and an active, zealous and able man, selected by Government to introduce reform where things may have been ill-managed, will reap the just reward of his exertions.

Further, it would, I think, be expedient to let it be geneaally known, that any one not being secretary to Government, or a member of a Board in the department to which the matter belongs, who may suggest to Government the means of introducing any general improvement in any branch of the revenue, or of making any saving of useless expense, shall, on his suggestion being adopted, be held to be entitled to a pecuniary remuneration equivalent to that assigned to officers by whom lands illicitly held free of assessment are resumed, viz. 25 per cent, or one year's receipt or saving.

I suggest the above-mentioned exception, because the functionaries in question should judge impartially of all schemes, with due consideration for the comforts of the people, and the general weal, not less than for the immediate profit of the fisc; and, if anything, it would be well to check the eagerness which a revenue secretary must have for increased collections. But in the case of inferior officers, or of persons not officially concerned, I should anticipate nothing but good from the stimulus in favour of that unpopular but most indispensable establishment, the Exchequer.

I have purposely excluded from consideration the offices in the Commercial department, not only because they do not form a charge on the territorial revenue, but because in other respects they are quite distinct; and I fear that in proposing any plan regarding them I should be particularly liable to error. The plan, however, if approved at all, can easily be extended; and certainly the present system, on which commercial servants are paid with reference to the sums disbursed by them, seems to me to be radically vicious: for the trade of the country depends upon the cheapness with which it can furnish its staple commodities; and when I reflect on the extraordinary enhancement which has occurred in the price of one important article, silk, I confess I cannot divest myself of the apprehension that the arrangements adopted have not been always those best calculated to secure that important object. In this case the manufacturers of England, not less than the commerce of India and the trade of the Honourable Company, are vitally interested.

It once occurred to me, that the commercial residents might advantageously be required to provide for sale in Calcutta a certain quantity of the same goods as are purchased by them for consignment to England, and that their commission on the whole investment might then very properly be adjusted with reference to the profit accruing on the Calcutta sales; but circumstances prevented me from prosecuting the subject, and in this remote region I can now only throw out the idea generally.

It cannot, I imagine, be denied that no trifling evils are inseparable from the existence of Government commercial establishments in the interior of the country; and that if the Company could purchase an equally good investment in Calcutta at the same cost, the country would gain greatly by such an arrangement. The above plan will have this additional advantage, therefore, that it will bring more distinctly to issue the extent of the advantages derived from the present system; and if the scheme succeeds to any considerable extent it will operate to reduce the cost of the investment, since the goods sold in Calcutta would of course bear their proportion of all fixed charges.

As to the financial result of the plan now submitted, I would observe that my immediate object has been to maintain the average emoluments of the service as nearly as possible on their present scale; and when it is observed that, after providing for gentlemen out of employment an income exceeding their present receipts in the sum of rupees   the difference between the expense that would be incurred under the proposed plan, and the charges actually incurred, amounts only to rupees   on a disbursement of rupees   or less than one per mille, I may claim to have succeeded tolerably well in attaining that object.

Should the public exigencies unfortunately require a reduction in the emoluments assigned to the civil servants, which however, if all departments unite in proper efforts to secure the due realization and the economical use of the public resources, will not, I trust, be necessary, it seems to me that the measure could be carried much more equitably and less objectionably into effect after the system I have now submitted was established; but that is a purpose I have not immediately contemplated: the plan, if at all approved, must rest on its tendency to secure other and more important advantages.

Appendix (M.)

State of the Civil Service.

STATEMENT of the CIVIL SERVANTS of *Bengal*, under the Rank of Councillors, with the ALLOWANCES of such as are chargeable to the Territorial Revenue of the Presidency; according to the Civil Auditor's List of the 1st November 1825.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
5	Senior Judge Provincial Court of Benares -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
6	Ditto Member Board of Trade - -	—	—	—	—
7	Collector Government Customs Cawnpore -	35,871 including personal Allowances.	24,000	12,000	36,000
8	Senior Judge Provincial Court of Patna -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
9	Commercial Resident Cossimbazar - -	—	—	—	—
10	Ditto - - - - Soonamooky - -	—	—	—	—
11	Senior Judge Provincial Court Bareilly -	50,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
12	Ditto - Moorshedabad - - -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
13	J. Money, out of employ (Commercial) -	—	—	—	—
14	Chief Judge Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	60,000	24,000	36,000	60,000
15	Ditto - Court of Appeal Dacca - -	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
16	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly.	45,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
17	Senior Member Board of Revenue Ceded Provinces.	55,000	24,000	30,000	54,000
18	Postmaster-general - - - -	61,385	24,000	24,000	48,000
19	Commercial Resident Etawah - - -	—	—	—	—
20	Senior Member Board Revenue Lower Provinces.	55,000	24,000	30,000	54,000
21	Commercial Resident Jungypoor - -	—	—	—	—
22	Puisne Judge of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	55,000	24,000	36,000	60,000
23	Mr. Williams, out of employ (Commercial)	—	—	—	—
24	Second Judge Court of Appeal Dacca -	40,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
25	Salt Agent at Bullooah and Chittagong, and Collector of Bullooah.	50,934	24,000	27,600	51,600
26	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Patna.	40,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
27	Superintendant of Stamps - - -	33,588	24,000	12,000	36,000
28	Opium Agent Malwa - - - -	60,000	24,000	24,000	48,000
29	Collector Government Customs Allahabad -	22,556	24,000	12,000	36,000
30	Second Member Board of Revenue Ceded Provinces.	50,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
31	Collector of Backergunge - - - -	21,771	18,000	12,000	30,000
32	Ditto of Moorshedabad - - -	26,243	18,000	12,000	30,000
33	Governor of Bombay - - - -	—	—	—	—
34	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Moorshedabad.	40,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
35	Mr. Paxton, out of employ - - -	3,906	18,000	- - -	18,000
36	Salt Agent Cuttack South Division - -	30,384	18,000	25,200	43,200
37	Collector of Benares - - - -	42,564	18,000	18,000	36,000
38	Officiating Puisne Judge of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	42,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
39	Collector of Calcutta - - - -	37,632	18,000	12,000	30,000
40	Commercial Resident Hurripaul - - -	—	—	—	—
41	Senior Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	55,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
42	Puisne Judge Sudder Dewanny Adawlut -	55,000	18,000	36,000	54,000
43	Commercial Resident Commercolly - -	—	—	—	—
44	Collector of Cawnpore - - - -	32,628	18,000	18,000	36,000
45	Second Judge Prov^{l} Court Appeal Benares -	40,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
46	Commercial Resident at Radnagore, &c. -	—	—	—	—
47	First Judge Court of Appeal Calcutta -	45,000	18,000	24,000	42,000
48	Senior Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	60,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
49	Third Member of Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	40,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
50	Commercial Resident Beenares, &c. and Opium Agent.	24,214	9,000 other moiety charged to Civil Department.	24,000	33,000

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
51	Opium Agent Behar - - - -	43,494	18,000	24,000	42,000
52	Deputy Collector Government Customs Furruckabad.	15,000	18,000	6,000	24,000
53	Second Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	50,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
54	First Commissioner Fort St. George - - -	- - Charged to Madras.			
55	Commissioner in Cuttack - - -	55,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
56	Resident at Hydrabad - - - -	96,633	14,400	81,600	96,000
57	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Patna	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
58	Chief Secretary to Government - -	55,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
59	Superintendant Western Salt Chokies -	28,875	14,400	9,600	24,000
60	Sub-Treasurer - - - - - -	36,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
61	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Benares	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
62	Collector of Burdwan - - - - -	26,184	14,400	12,000	26,400
63	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Dacca	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
64	Secretary to Government Judicial Department.	50,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
65	Collector of Dinagepoor - - - -	20,688	14,400	12,000	26,400
66	Resident and Commissioner Delhi Territories	1,08,633	14,400	93,600	1,08,000
67	Second Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Calcutta.	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
68	Second Member Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.	45,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
69	Judge and Magistrate Mymensing - -	26,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
70	Salt Agent and Collector 24 Purgunnahs -	40,301	14,400	27,600	42,000
71	Second Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	50,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
72	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Benares.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
73	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Patna	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
74	Collector of Government Customs Meerut and Collector of Land Revenue Delhi.	34,197	14,400	18,000	32,400
75	Collector of Inland Customs Calcutta -	27,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
76	Third Member Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	40,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
77	Sub-Export Warehousekeeper - - -	—	—	—	—
78	Third Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Calcutta.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
79	Puisne Judge of Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	55,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
80	Third Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
81	Fourth Judge - - ditto - - Dacca	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
82	Judge and Magistrate Saharunpore - -	30,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
83	Resident at Nepaul - - - - -	60,000	14,400	45,600	60,000
84	Agent Governor-general N. E. Frontier Bengal and Civil Commissioner Rungpoor.	52,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
85	Third Judge Provincial Court Appeal Moorshedabad.	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
86	Third Member Board Revenue Ceded Provinces.	40,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
	Additional Allowance - - -	6,000	—	—	—
87	Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department.	50,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
88	Collector Government Customs Agra -	47,870	14,400	12,000	26,400
89	Collector of Shahjehanpoor - - -	27,408	14,400	18,000	32,400
90	Resident Lucknow - - - - -	80,377	14,400	66,000	80,400
91	Judge of Hooghly - - - - -	28,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
92	Superintendant Police of Benares and Bareilly	42,000	14,400	30,000	44,400
93	Fourth Judge Provincial Court of Appeal Bareilly	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
94	Ditto - ditto - - - Moorshedabad	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
95	Senior Member Mofussil Special Commission.	40,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
96	Commercial Resident at Surdah - -	—	—	—	—
97	Judge and Magistrate Furruckabad - -	30,000	14,400	18,000	32,400
98	Mr. Gordon (out of employ) - - -	3,906	14,400	- -	14,400
99	Puisne Judge Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	55,000	14,400	36,000	50,400
100	Salt Agent Tumlook - - - -	40,746	14,400	25,200	39,600
101	Superintendant Salt Chokies Behar - - -	19,381	14,400	9,600	24,000
102	Mr. Clarke (out of employ) - - -	- -	In private trade.		

(continued

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
103	Collector of Furruckabad	29,388	14,400	18,000	32,400
	Special, as Superintendant Resources	6,000	- -	6,000	6,000
	Ditto, as Collector of Customs	3,600	- -	3,600	3,600
104	Fourth Judge Provincial Court Appeal Calcutta	35,000	14,400	24,000	38,400
105	Judge and Magistrate Dacca	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
106	Junior Member Mofussil Special Commission	40,000	12,000	24,000	36,000
107	Commercial Resident Bauleah	—	—	—	—
108	Collector of Sea Customs Calcutta	36,000 10,000 personal.	12,000	24,000	36,000
109	Collector of Cuttack	30,672	12,000	18,000	30,000
110	Judge of Chittagong	24,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
111	Collector of Juanpore	23,628	12,000	18,000	30,000
112	Ditto Tipperah	19,608	12,000	12,000	24,000
113	Ditto Midnapore	21,504	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Superintendant of Salt Chokies	7,947	- -	7,200	7,200
114	Superintendant of Police in Calcutta, Dacca, &c.	45,600	12,000	30,000	42,000
115	Accountant-general	44,400	12,000	30,000	42,000
116	Collector of Saharunpoor	25,452	12,000	18,000	30,000
117	Ditto Allyghur	27,612	12,000	18,000	30,000
118	Judge and Magistrate of Sarun	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
119	Collector of Etawah	26,820	12,000	18,000	30,000
120	Ditto Allahabad	40,608	12,000	18,000	30,000
121	Junior Member Board of Trade	—	—	—	—
122	Collector of Sylhet	21,360	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Special Duties	10,200	- -	10,200	10,200
123	Deputy to Opium Agent Behar	16,497	12,000	6,000	18,000
124	Judge and Magistrate Moorshedabad	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
125	Ditto Tipperah	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
126	Second Commissioner for settlement of Debts of late Nabobs of Carnatic.	- -	- Charged to Madras.		
127	Judge and Magistrate Ghazeepore	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
128	Import Warehousekeeper	- -	- Commercial.		
129	Collector of Government Customs Mirzapoor	45,000	12,000	12,000	24,000
130	Commercial Resident Malda	—	—	—	—
131	Judge and Magistrate Allahabad	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
132	Salt Agent Jessore Division	24,458	12,000	25,200	37,200
133	Judge and Magistrate Shahabad	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
134	Collector of Ghazeepore	26,940	12,000	18,000	30,000
135	Judge and Magistrate Barelly	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
136	Ditto Beerbhoom	28,069	12,000	18,000	30,000
137	Third Member Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	40,000	12,000	30,000	42,000
138	Judge of the Jungle Mehals	24,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
139	Agent Governor-general S. E. Frontier	50,000	12,000	30,000	42,000
140	Collector of Sarun	24,228	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Deputy Opium Agent	16,853	- -	6,000	6,000
141	Judge and Magistrate of Bhagulpoor	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
142	Judge of Zillah Nuddea	28,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
143	Collector of Government Customs Moorshedabad.	35,965	12,000	12,000	24,000
144	Secretary to Government Territorial Department.	50,000	12,000	36,000	48,000
145	Judge and Magistrate Goruckpoor	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
146	Deputy Accountant-general and Accountant Military Department.	33,600	12,000	21,600	33,600
147	Collector of Land Revenue and Customs Hooghly.	25,752	12,000	19,200	31,200
148	Judge and Magistrate Allyghur	30,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
149	Superintendant of Eastern Salt Chokies, and Collector of Customs Dacca.	28,077	12,000	19,200	31,200
150	Collector of Shahabad	24,108	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Deputy Opium Agent	4,785	- -	6,000	6,000
151	Collector of Agra	27,480	12,000	18,000	30,000
152	Judge of Rungpoor	26,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
153	Agent Governor-general Moorshedabad	- -	Charged to the Nizam's funds.		
154	Third Commissioner for settlement of Debts of late Nabobs of Carnatic.	- -	Ditto to Madras.		
155	Collector of Tirhoot	24,984	8,400	12,000	20,400
	Deputy Opium Agent	3,731	- -	6,000	6,000

Appendix (M.)

(29.) Memorandum by *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
156	Secretary to the Board of Trade - -	—	—	—	—
157	Resident Indore and Agent Governor-general Malwa.	96,624	8,400	81,600	90,000
158	Collector of Moradabad - - - -	27,792	8,400	18,000	26,400
159	Judge and Magistrate Cawnpore - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
160	Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces	25,992	8,400	14,400	22,800
161	Judge and Magistrate Cuttack - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
162	Ditto Mirzapore - - - - - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
163	Collector of Behar - - - - -	28,000	8,400	12,000	20,400
164	Ditto Jessore - - - - - - -	22,584	8,400	12,000	20,400
165	Judge of Zillah Court of Jessore - -	26,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
166	Judge and Magistrate S. D. Bundlecund -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
167	Ditto Zillah Court Rajeshahie - - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
168	Secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.	34,103	8,400	14,400	22,800
169	Superintendant Ajmere, and Political Agent Joudpore.	36,000	8,400	24,000	32,400
170	Commercial Resident Golagore, Santipore, &c.	—	—	—	—
171	Judge and Magistrate N. D. Bundlecund -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
	Political Agent - - - - - -	12,000	- -	12,000	12,000
172	Collector of Nuddea - - - -	22,236	8,400	12,000	20,400
173	Judge and Magistrate Midnapore - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
174	Ditto Zillah Court of Agra - - -	30,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
	Special Duty - - - - -	6,000	- -	6,000	6,000
175	Commissioner and Agent Governor-general in S. & N. Territories.	50,000	8,400	30,000	38,400
176	Sub-Accountant-general and Accountant Revenue and Judicial Department.	27,600	8,400	18,000	26,400
177	Collector of Meerut - - - - -	26,652	8,400	18,000	26,400
178	Commissioner Kemaoon and Gurhwal -	30,240	8,400	18,000	26,400
179	Collector of Mymensing - - - -	22,824	8,400	12,000	20,400
180	Judge and Magistrate Burdwan - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
181	Collector of Bareilly - - - -	28,872	8,400	18,000	26,400
182	Ditto Goruckpore - - - - -	25,020	8,400	18,000	26,400
183	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut Zillah Purnea	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
184	Judge and Magistrate Patna City Court -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
185	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut Tirhoot - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
186	Collector of Saswan - - - - -	25,416	8,400	18,000	26,400
187	Mint Master at Calcutta - - - -	36,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
188	Collector of Saidabad - - - -	24,672	8,400	18,000	26,400
189	Ditto of Boolundsheher - - - -	24,588	8,400	18,000	26,400
190	Deputy Collector Sea Customs Calcutta -	21,700	8,400	9,600	18,000
191	Collector of Rungpoor - - - -	23,772	8,400	18,000	26,400
	Magistrate ditto - - - - -	6,000	—	—	—
192	First Regt. Zillah Court Meerut, and Joint Magistrate.	12,000	8,400	6,000	14,400
193	Commercial Resident Rungpoor - -	—	—	—	—
194	Mr. Hobhouse (out of employ) - - -	- -	In private trade.		
195	Collector of Patna - - - - -	24,600	8,400	12,000	20,400
196	Judge and Magistrate suburbs of Calcutta, and Superintendant of Gaol at Allipore.	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
197	Judge and Magistrate Zillah Behar - -	28,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
198	Regt. of Bareilly Zillah Court and Joint Magistrate Shajehanpoor.	12,000	8,400	6,000	14,400
199	Mr. Sutherland (out of employ) - -	- -	In private trade.		
200	Judge and Magistrate Dacca Jelalpore -	27,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
201	Mr. Millet (out of employ) - - -	3,906	8,400	- -	8,400
202	Accountant Commercial and Marine Department, and Auditor Commercial Accounts.	14,400	8,400	6,000	14,400
203	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate at Etawah.	32,000	8,400	18,000	26,400
204	Collector of Purneah - - - -	24,516	8,400	12,000	20,400
205	Collector of Government Customs and T. D. Patna.	23,737	7,200	12,000	19,200
206	Judge and Magistrate of Juanpoor - -	28,000	7,200	18,000	25,200
207	Collector of Beerbhoom - - - -	12,749	7,200	12,000	19,200
208	Collector of Rajshahee - - - -	21,203	7,200	12,000	19,200
209	Mr. Dick (out of employ) - - -	3,906	7,200	- -	7,200
210	Superintendant Midland Salt Chokies -	19,923	7,200	9,600	16,800

(*continued*)

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State of the Civil Service.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
211	Collector of Banda - - - - - -	27,936	7,200	18,000	25,200
212	Judge and Magistrate City Court Moorshedabad.	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
213	Ditto - - ditto - - 24 Pergunnahs -	24,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
214	Political Agent Bhopaul - - - - -	30,000	ditto	20,400	27,600
215	Deputy Collector Government Customs and T. D. Benares.	12,327	ditto	6,000	13,200
216	Judge and Magistrate Meerut - - -	30,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
217	Collector of Bhaugulpore - - - -	14,712	ditto	12,000	19,200
218	Principal Assistant Southern Division Delhi Territory.	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
219	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate Zillah Backergunj.	24,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
220	Collector of Dacca - - - - -	23,358	ditto	12,000	19,200
221	Judge of Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate Zillah Sylhet.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
222	Secretary to Government Persian Department	48,000	ditto	24,000	31,200
223	Head Assistant Western Division Delhi Terry	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
224	Judge and Magistrate Dinagepoor - -	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
225	Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
226	Magistrate of Hooghly - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
227	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Southern Division Bundlecund.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
228	Secretary Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
229	Salt Agent Northern Division Cuttack -	24,468	ditto	18,000	25,200
230	Judge and Magistrate City Court Benares -	28,000	ditto	ditto	25,200
231	Magistrate Zillah Court Tirhoot - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
232	Superintendant of Law Suits and Remembrancer Legal Affairs.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
	Secretary to Special Commission -	3,600	- -	3,600	3,600
233	Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	24,000	7,200	14,400	21,600
234	Registrar City Court and Assistant Magistrate Patna.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
235	Judge and Magistrate Central Division Delhi Territory.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
236	Sub-Secretary and Accountant Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	14,400	ditto	6,000	13,200
237	Collector of Khoorda and Joint Magistrate of Western Provinces.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
238	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Pillibheet	18,797	ditto	8,400	15,600
239	Magistrate and Collector Ramghur - -	22,748	ditto	18,000	25,200
240	Assistant Salt Agent for Jessore Division -	12,000	ditto	6,600	13,200
241	Head Assistant in the First Northern Division Delhi Territory.	18,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
242	Registrar Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	24,000	ditto	14,400	21,600
243	Magistrate and Collector of Jungle Mehals -	22,848	ditto	18,000	25,200
244	Deputy Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	15,600	ditto	7,200	44,400
245	Magistrate of Jessore - - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
246	Assistant to Salt Agent Cuttack - - -	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
247	Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	9,600	ditto	6,000	13,200
248	Magistrate of Chittagong - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
249	Principal Assistant Agent Governor-general S. & N. Territories.	24,000	ditto	18,000	25,200
250	Mr. Millet (out of employ) - - -	2,930	ditto	- -	7,200
251	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Mozuffurnuggur.	18,168	ditto	8,400	15,600
252	Magistrate at Nuddea - - - - -	19,200	ditto	9,600	16,800
253	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Burdwan.	8,400	ditto	2,400	9,600
254	Deputy Collector Goruckpore - - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	13,200
255	Magistrate of Purnea - - - -	19,200	6,000	9,600	15,600
256	Mr. Wyatt (out of employ) - - - -	2,230	ditto	- -	6,000
257	Deputy Collector Government Customs Ghazeepore.	13,185	ditto	6,000	12,000

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
258	Registrar to the Zillah Court of Beerbhoom	8,400	6,000	2,400	8,400
259	Deputy Collector Government Customs and T. D. Meerut.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
260	Registrar Allahabad and Joint Magistrate Tuttehpore.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
261	Ditto of Bhagulpore and ditto of Moonghyr	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
262	Deputy Collector of Calpee - - -	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
263	Head Assistant Central Division Delhi Terry	18,000	ditto	18,000	24,000
264	Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate at Etawah	18,561	ditto	8,400	14,400
265	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Cawnpore.	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
266	Principal Assistant A. G. G. S. & N. Territories.	18,000	ditto	18,000	24,000
267	Registrar Civil Court Rajshaye and Joint Magistrate Bugorah.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
268	Sub-Collector of Sirpoor and Joint Magistrate	18,456	ditto	8,400	14,400
269	Registrar Zillah Court of Meerut -	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
270	Assistant Collector Moradabad - - -	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
271	First Assistant Collector Sea Customs Calcutta.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
272	Additional Registrar Tipperah Zillah Court and Joint Magistrate Noakhalee.	16,800	ditto	ditto	ditto
273	Registrar City Court of Dacca - - -	8,400	ditto	3,600	9,600
274	Deputy Collector Cawnpore - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
275	Joint Magistrate - - - - -	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
276	First Assistant Resident Catmandhoo - -	9,000	ditto	3,600	9,600
277	Head Assistant Board of Customs Salt and Opium and Superintendant Salt Golahs Sulkeea.	ditto	ditto	3,600	ditto
278	Registrar of Jounpore and Joint Magistrate Azimgurh.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
279	Registrar of Civil Court and Joint Magistrate Saharunpoor.	12,000	ditto	ditto	12,000
280	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Goruckpoor.	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
281	Second Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Moradabad.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
282	Extra Assistant Resident Hydrabad - -	6,000	ditto	- -	6,000
283	Assistant Commercial Resident Cossimbazar		Commercial Department.		
284	Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magistrate Etawah.	8,400	6,000	2,400	8,400
285	Assistant Judge and Magistrate Moradabad	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
286	First Assistant to Registrar Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	9,600	ditto	3,600	9,600
287	Registrar of Dinagepore and Joint Magistrate Malda.	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
288	Second Assistant Secretary Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.	6,000	ditto	- -	6,000
289	Secretary to Civil Commissioner Delhi -	18,000	ditto	7,200	13,200
290	Assistant Centre Division Delhi - -	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
291	Assistant to Civil Court of Assistant Magistrate of Jungle Mehals.	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
292	Assistant to Salt Agent 24 Pergunnahs -	9,600	ditto	6,000	12,000
293	Joint Magistrate Zillah Midnapoor - -	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
294	Registrar of Zillah Court at Behar - -	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
295	First Assistant to Secretary Board of Revenue Western Province.	4,800	ditto	ditto	ditto
296	Registrar of Zillah Court of Nuddea - -	8,400	ditto	ditto	ditto
297	Assistant Secretary Board of Revenue Western Province.	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
298	Assistant Salt Agent Tumlook - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
299	Registrar 24 Pergunnahs and Joint Magistrate at Barrasut.	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
300	Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate at Ballasore.	18,000	ditto	8,400	14,400
301	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Agra.	12,000	ditto	2,400	8,400
	Special - - - - - -	7,200	- -	3,600	3,600
302	Principal Assistant A. G. G. S & N. Territories.	18,000	6,000	18,000	24,000

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State of the Civil Service.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
303	Secretary to Commissioner Pegue and Ava	25,000	6,000	14,400	20,400
304	Deputy Collector of Banda - - -	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
305	Assistant Superintendant Police Division of Benares and Bareilly.	9,120	ditto	3,600	9,600
306	Assistant to Secretary Board of Revenue Western Provinces.	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
307	Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magistrate Tipperah.	7,200	ditto	2,400	8,400
308	Second Registrar City Court of Benares -	8,400	ditto	2,400	ditto
309	Head Assistant Export Warehousekeeper -	—	—	—	—
310	Registrar Zillah Court of Shahabad - -	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
311	Head Assistant to Accountant-general -	12,000	ditto	6,000	12,000
312	Registrar Civil Court and Assistant Magistrate Ghazeepore.	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
313	Registrar Zillah Court of Mirzapoor - -	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
314	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Midnapore.	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
315	Sub-Collector Belah - - - -	12,497	ditto	6,000	12,000
316	Second Registrar Zillah Court and Assistant Magistrate Allahabad.	7,200	ditto	2,400	8,400
317	Registrar of Civil Court Tirhoot - -	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
318	Registrar of Civil Court Northern Division Bundlecund.	8,400	ditto	ditto	ditto
319	Deputy Secretary to Government Persian Department.	15,600	ditto	7,200	13,200
320	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Hooghly.	4,800	ditto	- -	6,000
321	Second Registrar Zillah Court of Bhagulpoor	8,400	ditto	2,400	8,400
322	First Assistant Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	6,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
323	Registrar of City Court Moorshedabad -	7,200	ditto	ditto	ditto
324	Second Assistant to Resident Malwa and Rajpootana.	6,000	ditto	- -	6,000
325	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Moorshedabad.	4,800	ditto	- -	ditto
326	First Assistant Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department.	9,000	ditto	2,400	8,400
327	Registrar of Civil Court and Assistant to Magistrate of Suburbs of Calcutta.	7,200	ditto	ditto	ditto
328	Assistant to Sub-Treasurer - - -	12,000	ditto	ditto	ditto
329	Second Assistant to Accountant-general -	9,600	ditto	ditto	ditto
330	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Mymensing.	4,800	4,800	- -	ditto
331	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Nuddea.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
332	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Jessore.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
333	Second Assistant to Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	8,400	ditto	2,400	7,200
334	Second Judge of City Court of Benares -	7,200	ditto	2,400	ditto
335	Second Registrar Sudder Station Jounpore -	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
336	Second Assistant to Export Warehousekeeper	- - -	Commercial.		
337	Assistant to Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	4,800	4,804	- -	4,800
338	Assistant to Secretary to Government Persian Department.	7,200	ditto	2,400	7,200
339	Assistant to Collector of Hidjelee - -	4,800	ditto	- -	4,800
340	Ditto - to Secretary to Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
341	Assistant to Magistrate 24 Pergunnahs -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
342	Ditto - ditto - and to Collector Goruckpore.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
343	Assistant to Magistrate of Dacca Jellalpore	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
344	Ditto - to Political Agent and Superintendant Ajmere.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
345	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector Burdwan.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
346	Assistant to Secretary to Civil Commissioner Delhi.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
347	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Behar.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto

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(29.) Memorandum by *Holt Mackenzie*, Esq.

No.	APPOINTMENTS.	Present Income, exclusive of Temporary and Aggregate Allowance, and Fees Paid by Individuals.	Proposed Allowance of Rank.	Proposed Salary of Office.	Total of Proposed Emoluments.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
348	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Shahabad.	4,800	4,800	- -	4,800
349	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Bareilly.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
350	Attached to the College - - - -	3,600	3,600	- -	3,600
351	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Furruckabad.	4,800	4,800	- -	4,800
352	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of City Court of Patna.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
353	Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Alligurh.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
354	Assistant to Secretary Board of Revenue Central Provinces.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
355	Junior Assistant to Commissioner and to A. G. G. S. and N. Territories.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
356	Attached to the College - - - -	3,600	3,600	- -	3,600
357	Assistant to Magistrate at Burdwan - -	ditto	4,800	- -	4,800
358	Assistant to Collector of Bhagulpoor - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
359	Assistant to Collector and to Magistrate Moradabad.	4,800	4,800	- -	ditto
360	Extra Assistant to Registrar Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
361	Extra Assistant to Resident Hydrabad -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
362	Attached to the College - - - -	3,600	3,600	- -	3,600
363	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
364	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
365	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
366	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
367	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
368	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
369	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
370	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
371	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
372	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
373	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
374	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
375	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
376	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
377	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto
378	Ditto - - ditto - - - -	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto

(30.)—MINUTE of *W. Blunt*, Esq., dated 15th December 1831.

(30.) Minute of *W. Blunt*, Esq.; 15 December 1831.

1. THE Right Honourable the Governor-general having recorded a Minute in the General Department, dated the 10th ultimo, some parts of which have reference to measures which have been adopted, or which are now in progress in the Judicial Department, and his Lordship having desired that the Minute in question, and certain correspondence connected therewith, be brought to the early notice of the Honourable Court of Directors, I am desirous of offering, at the same time, some observations, which I request may accompany that despatch.

2. The scheme projected by the late Financial Secretary, during the government of Lord Amherst, for assimilating the salaries of civil servants to those of military officers employed on the staff, which has now, by his Lordship's orders, been recorded, and which forms one of the subjects referred by his Lordship's direction for the consideration and report of a Committee of senior civil servants, appointed under date the 7th of March last, may more appropriately be considered in the department in which it has been recorded.

3. But there are other parts of his Lordship's Minute in which some opinions I had the honour to offer, under date the 13th of April last are adverted to, and likewise other important judicial questions, on which the opinions of the Committee have been required, which, I think, it would be a dereliction of duty to omit to notice.

4. I conclude that the report of the Committee on the questions referred for their consideration, which is dated the 24th of May last, as well as the separate letter of the two dissenting members of that Committee, which is dated the 22d of June last, form a part of the correspondence which his Lordship has desired may be forwarded for the consideration of the Honourable Court, and I need not therefore specify the questions discussed in that correspondence.

State of the Civil Service.

6. Paragraphs the 12th to 19th of his Lordship's Minute have reference to the case of the late judge and magistrate of the northern division of Bundlecund, and to the expediency of notifying in the public prints any instances of neglect or misconduct on the part of the civil servants of this Government, in like manner as is the practice in the army.

6. In advocating that measure, his Lordship has noticed with strong disapprobation the omission of the Commissioner of the division, as well as of the Provincial Court of Appeal, to report to Government the continued neglect of public duty.

7. Such instances of total incapacity or neglect it is to be hoped very rarely occur, and the best security against their occurrence, or against any evil consequences arising from incapable or indolent persons being entrusted with offices requiring energy and talents, is by the exercise of the power which Government possess of removing such persons from office, and, if necessary, suspending them from employment; and by giving the Revenue and Circuit Commissioners, and the Judges of the Provincial Courts (so long as the latter may remain in existence) distinctly to understand that Government will hold them responsible for making known any instances of manifest incapacity or wilful neglect of duty on the part of any public functionary subject to their authority.

8. I cannot perceive that a necessity exists for any other measures for preventing the recurrence of any similar instance of continued neglect as that to which his Lordship has adverted. Nor can I anticipate any possible public benefit from menacing or inflicting the more severe penalty of public degradation and ignominy, except in cases of gross delinquency, such as are described in Regulation XVII, 1813, and which cannot of course be too strongly held up to public execration, provided the offender shall be convicted on a full investigation, conducted by officers duly appointed for the purpose, and according to the forms and observances prescribed by the Regulations.

9. In the case in question the inquiry instituted was of a more summary character. The defence subsequently called for, and furnished by the Commissioner, appeared to me very materially to exonerate him from blame; and although it was unquestionably the duty of the Benares Court of Appeal to notice to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut the neglect of the judge of Bundlecund to attend his civil court, the omission would, I think, have been visited with disproportionate severity by the proposed public notification, more especially with reference to the consideration due to the highly respectable character and long services of the individual who for nearly 30 years has presided over that court.

10. It should be remembered that neglect of duty, or other offence with which a military officer may be charged, is in no case promulgated until he has undergone a trial, and his defence has been heard by a competent tribunal, and the sentence confirmed by the highest military authority. Moreover, the maintenance of military subordination and discipline may perhaps require a resort to measures which are not equally necessary to provide for the due administration of civil government; and I earnestly hope therefore that a measure will not be resorted to which I am persuaded is unnecessary to the ends proposed, which would excite the strongest feelings of dissatisfaction throughout the service, and which would, in my opinion, be attended with the most baneful consequences to the character and respectability of that service, as well as to the public interests confided to their charge.

11. On the highly important question as to the best mode of employing the junior civil servants, and the expediency of withdrawing them from that branch of business which comprises the adjudication of civil suits, I concur entirely in the reasoning and opinions contained in paragraphs the 25th to 47th of the report of the Committee, dated the 24th of May last, and which appear to correspond with the sentiments which have been recorded by the majority of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.

12. The necessity of a more extended employment of native agency in the Judicial and Revenue administration of the country has been fully admitted, provided always they be so employed under sufficient checks and under European supervision and control. If this be withdrawn, generally speaking, every addition of power, in whatever department, which may be confided to natives will prove an additional source of abuse and of evil to the country; and I concur in opinion with the Committee that the principle to be followed should be "to do as much of this work for the people by the agency of the European Government servants as possible, and to use natives, and other subordinate instruments only for so much as the civil service cannot perform."

13. Against the employment of junior civil servants on the adjudication of civil suits, it is argued that they cannot possess the requisite qualifications and experience. It is assumed that their decrees are bad, and their sentences in criminal cases unjust, and that they acquire their judicial experience at the expense of the rights and sufferings of others.

14. These have not, however, been the sentiments of any preceding government, as the Regulations enacted during the last 40 years sufficiently evince; and had such incapacity and unfitness generally existed on the part of the junior civil servants, it is presumable that it must have been discovered during that period, and that each successive government since the time of Marquis Cornwallis would not have gone on extending from time to time the powers of registrars and assistant judges, if their judicial decrees or sentences were generally of the character described.

15. On this head the Committee observe, "Our experience does not lead us to the conclusion that the decisions of registrars under the system that has prevailed for near 40 years are more hasty or erroneous than those of the higher judicial officers;" and they consider the registrars' courts (now abolished) as popular institutions, which, if suitors had their choice whether to have their causes decided by those officers or by sudder ameens, they would, in the security at least of a conscientious judgment, prefer the European functionary. It cannot be doubted that if the junior servants were to succeed to judicial employments by

seniority

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(30.) Minute of *W. Blunt*, Esq.; 15 December 1831.

seniority of service, many would be re-employed who are wholly unfit to be entrusted with the discharge of judicial functions; but so long as the individuals are selected by Government, with reference not to their standing in the service but to their qualifications, their exclusion from the exercise of judicial functions will deprive the junior branch of the service of the most powerful incentive to emulation and exertion in the attainment of the qualifications necessary for the discharge of higher judicial functions, and in which it is to be apprehended they may in consequence be found deficient when they may have attained a more advanced age and standing in the service.

16. It is to be observed that the qualifications of a junior servant for the exercise of judicial functions are easy to be ascertained by a perusal of the decrees he may pass; and if they should evince any defect of judgment, or other want of capacity, the mischief that might arise from the continued employment of such person might be obviated by requiring the judge to submit such decrees for the consideration of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of Government, who would of course be competent, on such proof of incapacity, to put back the individual to his former condition of an assistant, while the judge would of course correct any errors of his decrees.

17. As a better assurance of the qualifications of the junior servants previously to their appointment to the exercise of judicial functions, they might be required to undergo an examination as to the principles of law which have regulated the decisions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the printed reports of civil causes determined by that court.

18. In criminal cases, it has never been customary to allow inexperienced junior servants to pass sentences of punishment, unless revised and approved by the magistrate; there is little danger therefore of innocent persons being unjustly punished.

19. But allowing that the junior civil servants, as a body, are unfit for the judicial office on the score of their youth and inexperience (although, as observed by the Committee, they seldom obtain such employment before they are 24 years of age), and from want of the necessary preliminary probation, it remains to be seen what remedy has been applied to the evil, and what probability exists that the judicial functions will be more ably and satisfactorily discharged by those on whom they will henceforth devolve.

20. It was no doubt a wise and benevolent policy to employ natives more extensively in the civil administration of the country than has hitherto been the practice in offices for which they may be qualified; and it appeared but just to declare all natives of India, without distinction, eligible to such employment, including of course all those who are born in India, though descended from European parents.

21. As regards Hindoos or Mahomedans, no doubt many individuals may be found who may be possessed of much ability, who are well versed in the Hindoo or Mahomedan law, and who have a thorough knowledge of the languages in which the business of the courts is conducted, but few will be found to possess any practical experience in the business of those courts, or to have undergone that preliminary probation, the want of which is supposed to disqualify a civil servant. In general too they will be found ignorant of the Regulations of Government, and not very well acquainted with the general principles of jurisprudence on which those laws are founded: with regard to integrity, we have only to hope the best. The selection however of those officers will be a matter of much difficulty, and in confirming their nomination, Government would appear to have no alternative but to adopt the recommendations of the officers in whom that nomination is vested.

22. There seems reason to believe, however, that of the numerous candidates for the offices of Sudder Ameen and principal Sudder Ameen, a very large proportion are native-born descendants of Europeans. I should doubt whether these young men generally are possessed of the several qualifications of learning, patience, temper, judgment, penetration and experience, which the two dissenting members of the Committee consider indispensable; experience, indeed, they can have none; and the regulation does not declare what qualifications shall be requisite for the judicial office, or prescribe any limitation as to age for any class of native judges; and however respectable or useful generally, as a body, the descendants of Europeans may be, I cannot bring myself to regard them as a class of persons better qualified to exercise judicial functions than the junior civil servants of the Company, much less to be entrusted with more extended judicial powers than have hitherto been vested in those officers.

23. That persons of the class above adverted to, or indeed that any natives of India whose qualifications are confined chiefly to a knowledge of the native languages, should be deemed better fitted for the judicial office than European servants of the Company, educated with a view to their employment in the civil administration of our Indian territories, would appear to reflect but little credit on the institutions of Haileybury or the College of Fort William; still, however, I cannot but believe that those who possess the advantage of a liberal European education, who have been brought up from their infancy with a high sense of moral obligations and in strictly honourable principles, and who possess a competent knowledge both of the native languages and of the laws enacted for the guidance of our courts of justice, as well as of the general principles of jurisprudence, must be as well qualified for the discharge of judicial functions as any of those by whom they are about to be superseded and excluded from employment.

24. However this may be, it requires, I think, but little foresight to discern the necessity of guarding against the judicial office, to which all natives of India are now declared eligible, becoming ere long a provision for the illegitimate offspring of Europeans, which will not only occasion much dissatisfaction to the Hindoo and Mahomedan candidates for judicial employment, instead of tending to increase and confirm their attachment to the

British Government, but must in other respects wholly disappoint every expectation of advantage from the new judicial arrangements.

25. It has been argued that the maintenance of the registrars' courts, or the employment of junior civil servants in judicial offices, is incompatible with the extension of the powers of native judges. This I shall admit, if the registrars or other European judicial officers were necessarily to be employed with powers more limited and in situations subordinate to natives of any class; but if the descendants of Europeans, born and educated in this country, without experience and without judicial knowledge, are deemed fit to be entrusted with original jurisdiction in civil suits, I can discover no sufficient reason why similar or more extended powers should not be entrusted to the junior civil servants, either as assistant judges or under any other suitable denomination; and I cannot divest myself of the persuasion, that it will ere long be found necessary to re-establish European courts of original jurisdiction, and to reduce the powers now vested in the native tribunals.

26. A further most important objection to the exclusion of the junior servants from judicial employ is, that no other suitable means of employment have been suggested whereby they might either render useful service, or acquire that knowledge and experience necessary to qualify them for the higher judicial offices.

27. The most experienced judicial officers and majority of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut agree in opinion that the junior civil servants cannot be employed with any public advantage in any department of mere official routine, or in the ministerial duties of the courts, which may always more expeditiously and more satisfactorily be performed by mohurrers or other subordinate native officers of the courts. Various expedients have been suggested for the employment of their services or occupation of their time; such, for instance, as that of furnishing in English the substance of decrees passed by the native judges, stating their opinion on each case; but if this practice be useful as a means of instruction, I should think it preferable to furnish them with decrees of the higher European courts, as being more likely to convey just notions of the principles of law than will probably be found (with very few exceptions) in the decisions of the native judges, a large proportion of which will, I have no doubt, at least for many years to come, be found erroneous, illegal or absurd: moreover, if this practice be useful as a means of instruction, there seems to be no reason why it should not form a part of those earlier exercises by which the junior servants are now required to prove their qualification for public employ. It has been suggested by the two members of the Committee who formed the minority, that the junior civil servants might be usefully employed in passing orders on the reports of the police darogahs; but every person who has held the office of a magistrate in any district of these provinces must know, that on the manner in which this part of the duty of the magistrate is performed, will materially depend the state of the police, and that so long as the magistrate is responsible for its efficiency and for the good order of the district committed to his charge, he could never entrust that branch of his duties to a subordinate officer.

28. It is proposed, indeed, to employ some of the junior civil servants under the revenue collectors and magistrates, in the capacity of deputy collectors and joint magistrates; this will only afford employment to a very few of the number thrown out of employ. Nor do I think that the deputy collectors or joint magistrates will afford much relief or render any effective aid to their superiors, unless they be permitted to exercise independent jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal from their acts or orders, or to a revision of those orders by their superiors when they may judge necessary. With exception of cases so appealed or revised, if the collector or magistrate shall be held responsible for the acts or orders passed by his subordinate officer, he will derive little aid from his services, as few persons having any regard for their official reputation would be disposed to transfer any duties of importance to their subordinates, while the responsibility for the manner in which those duties are discharged shall attach to himself; and the Committee have, I think, very justly remarked, "the principal must be able to transfer responsibility and be saved from the necessity of exercising his own judgment through the acts of his covenanted assistant, or he gets from him no relief, and the Government no adequate service."

29. It is at present a frequent cause of complaint by the juniors that they are not sufficiently employed by their superiors, and I am satisfied that with comparatively few exceptions, the junior branches of the service do not require to be "coaxed into obedience," but that for the most part they are anxious to be actively and usefully employed, and that instead of enjoining their superiors not to tolerate idleness, it may rather be necessary to guard them against excess of zeal and an over-anxious desire of employment which is generally manifested by the junior servants, and which should be tempered and restrained by the judgment and discretion of the superior until sufficient experience and knowledge of public business has been acquired.

30. I shall conclude these observations with the following extracts from the report of the Committee, concurring entirely in the sentiments therein expressed:

"In answer to the question put to us by your Lordship's orders, the majority of us join in declaring the opinion that the adjudication of civil suits is the fittest business upon which many of the supernumerary junior servants now in Bengal can be employed; that to take away this line of business from the service, in order to seek for others for them, is unnecessary, and cannot be desired by the people or advantageous to Government. We have said we do not think assistants can be usefully employed unless placed in situations or vested with powers enabling them to act on their own responsibility; the same objection has been stated to their deciding civil suits, and would hold against giving them any independent power. Thus by the abolition of the registrars' courts a large number of servants will be deprived of any employment, and habits of idleness will be encouraged or created at a time of life particularly

(30.) Minute of *W. Blunt*, Esq.; 15 December 1831.

particularly open to influences of that description. Instead of fostering zeal and stimulating the active spirit which has heretofore distinguished the junior servants, and to which the Government has been indebted for the most important services in all departments, the change proposed will lead the junior servants to despair of their prospects, to look upon themselves as degraded and not trusted, and finding nothing to call forth their energies they will sink into indolence, dissipation, and (if any body will trust them) into debt."

31. The Committee conclude their interesting report by earnestly recommending that this branch of business be not taken away from the civil service.

32. I shall add only a few words on the subject of the employment of the junior civil servants in the Revenue branch of the service, especially in aiding the progress of the settlements in the Western Provinces.

33. The recent establishment of a Sudder Revenue Board, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, in the Western Provinces, appears to present a favourable opportunity of affording to the junior servants in those provinces such preparatory instruction in the principles upon which the settlements of the land revenue ought to be conducted, as may qualify them to render essential service to the collectors in the prosecution of that branch of their duties. I have understood that in Goruckpore the assistants employed in revenue duties have acquired under the instructions of the late Commissioner, Mr. R. M. Bird (recently appointed a member of the Western Sudder Board), a sufficient knowledge of the business in which they are employed, to render their services highly valuable. It might be very beneficial to the public service if assistants intended for employment in the Revenue Department in the Western Provinces were, previously to entering upon their public duties, required to qualify themselves by serving for a time as assistants attached to the office of the Western Sudder Board, under whose instructions, and in the discharge of such duties as the Board might deem proper to assign to them, they might be expected sooner to acquire the requisite qualifications for employment in aid of the collectors in the duty of revising the settlements, and when sufficiently qualified they might be deputed, at the discretion of the Board, to those districts where their services might be most advantageously employed, some increased allowance being granted to them from the date that they may be so deputed, or may be reported by the Board qualified; and I would suggest the expediency of the Western Revenue Board being consulted (after Mr. Bird shall have joined the Board) as to the advantages which, in their opinion, would attend any arrangement of this nature, and as to the means of enabling the junior civil servants within the limits of their jurisdiction, to qualify themselves for employment in the Revenue Department.

34. Although I have recorded the foregoing observations and suggestions in the Judicial and Revenue Department, I have to request that a copy of this Minute may be sent to the General Department for transmission from thence, with the papers to which it has reference, to the Honourable Court of Directors.

(signed) *W. Blunt.*

(31.)—EXTRACT GENERAL MINUTE of Sir *John Malcolm*, dated 16th Nov. 1830.

(31.) Extract General Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*; 16 November 1830.

275. A GOVERNOR of Bombay cannot in my opinion perform his duty without frequently visiting the provinces. Those visits have been, for causes stated in my Minute of the 29th instant, attended with considerable expense. This has been much diminished however, and will be more so in future; but no cost that can be incurred will bear any comparison to the benefit produced by such circuits. They give life and animation to all classes; they are a check upon bad conduct, and an encouragement to good. The natives of India refer every thing to persons; they are slow to understand the abstract excellence of our system of government. They see in the Governor, when he visits the provinces, the head of the Government. The timid acquire confidence, and the turbulent are checked by his presence. Besides these impressions upon the native population, the Governor becomes acquainted with the European public officers of the provinces. Removed from the atmosphere and influence of a Presidency, he learns the character of those who administer the law or collect the revenue of the various districts, from the feeling and sentiments of the people: he sees and remedies abuses on the spot, and judges in person of the value of proposed improvements. It is by such visits also, that he can best determine on measures of economy, and prevent useless expenditure in every department. The extraordinary advances made in almost every branch of the government by my predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, are much to be imputed to his having passed so much of his time in the provinces; and I am certain I may ascribe a great proportion of the reforms and reductions as well as improvements that have been effected since my arrival, to the same cause. But above all, it is of importance to remark, that in countries situated like many of those under Bombay, the public peace is often maintained or restored by the presence or vicinity of the Governor.

276. There are objections which have been often urged to a Governor being for any period absent from the seat of his government; and certainly, independent of the extra expense which (though greatly reduced) must attend the circuits of the Governor, there are other inconveniences, from the frame of the civil government, no member of which, except the President, can exercise his functions beyond the limits of Bombay. But there are many reasons, which it is not here necessary to state, that lead me to think this part of the constitution of the Indian Government must undergo some change; and inquiry into this part of the administration will prove, that we cannot, without many and serious evils, continue

on the present enlarged scale of our empire, forms of rule established when the extent of its power was comparatively circumscribed.

277. Economy has been and will be promoted and maintained by the high and supervising officers who have recently been appointed in the provinces. The visiting commissioners in the Judicial, and the revenue commissioner in the Territorial branches, have already shown that these offices are efficient and salutary checks upon extra disbursements. But it is in the secretariat, constituted as that department now is at Bombay, that I must look for most aid in this essential part of the civil administration. The Supreme Government, at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, proposed two secretaries and a deputy, instead of three as at present, but giving an advance of pay to the second secretary, which added to that of the deputy, makes little or no saving. The reasons on which I was indisposed to change the existing system are most fully shown in my Minute noted in the margin. I brought in it the state of the territory of this presidency to the notice of the Board, and particularly the fact that we had neither revenue, military, or marine boards, and that the greater part of the duties that would be allotted to such boards are done by the secretaries, and with an efficiency (particularly in the aid given to Government to control expenditure) that rendered them the most valuable of instruments to effect and maintain financial reforms.

278. Adverting to their situation as officers of Government, I observed, "that I am decidedly adverse to a deputy secretary; such a person, if merely subordinate, would not be better than an uncovenanted assistant upon 300 or 400 rupees a month. If raised higher and occasionally performing his principal's duties, his pretensions would rise, and he would adhere to the Presidency in the hopes of advancement: to promote such a person after five or six years in an office, might be a convenience for mere office work, but it would limit selection from those ranks whence under the presidency it is decidedly most advantageous to make it, and depress hopes of advancement from service in the provinces. Supposing the deputy was precluded from the prospect of promotion at the Presidency, he would of course go, when that offered, to the provinces, and this would occasion constant changes in an office where it is desirable these should not be frequent. It may also be stated, and with me the argument has great force, that the confidence and deference which I consider a Government should (for the benefit of the public interest) give to a secretary in the affairs of his department, can only be given with advantage to one of acknowledged experience as well as talent, responsibly situated, and in fact identified with the Government. He cannot transfer it to a youth filling a subordinate situation, whatever his ability; nor would it be decorous that such should exercise the duties (especially those of check and control) which are now beneficially vested in the secretariat of Bombay. If such deputy is not to aspire to the temporary performance of the duty, and to indulge hopes of promotion in the line, it will never be an object of ambition to a junior servant of superior talent; and to admit of his doing either is in my opinion, for reasons already stated, highly objectionable in the present condition of this presidency.

279. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I observed in the Minute to which I have before alluded, that the arrangement proposed by the Finance Committee rests chiefly upon its economy. "The two secretaries at rupees 45,000 per annum each, and the deputy at 18,000 rupees, aggregating rupees 1,08,000, while the present establishment amounts to 1,23,000 rupees*. The salaries of the secretaries, as they stand at present, were fixed on a plan which I think particularly suited to those offices, and so applicable to the civil service generally, that I shall shortly bring † before the Board for transmission to the Honourable Court a proposition for fixing all civil allowances in the same manner." These salaries were part of a system according to which others were fixed, and the general result of which, as communicated in the despatch to the Supreme Government in the financial department of the 4th January last, was a saving of rupees 3,20,709, out of an expenditure of rupees 13,30,509, or more than 24 per cent. The office under consideration is that above all others in the regulation of which, for many reasons, the actual circumstances of each presidency and service must be considered, and the sentiments of the local Government cannot, I would hope, fail to be allowed peculiar weight. To the preceding detail of my opinion, I can only add that I came to my present duties with some experience and knowledge of their nature; circumstances have certainly combined to render them arduous, but though I have personally laboured more for the last three years than I ever did during any period of a long public life, I am confident I would not have fulfilled the work I have done, without the aid I have derived from the secretariat of this presidency; and I cannot refrain from repeating my opinion, that the success of the measures recently adopted, and above all, those which include a progressive reduction of expenditure, will depend much upon

this

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* Chief Secretary - - - - - - - - - -	Rs. 45,000
Mr Bax - - - - - - - - - -	40,500
Mr. Williamson - - - - - - - - - -	37,500
	Rs. 1,23,000
Proposed - - -	1,08,000
Difference - - -	15,000

† This I subsequently did in a Minute dated 18th September 1830.

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(31.) Extract General Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*; 16 November 1830.

this branch (as a part of the revised system of our civil administration) being kept upon its present footing. That, in my opinion, does not assign more of salary to the respective secretaries than it is just and expedient should be given them; but regard for the best interests of the presidency will reconcile me to a reduction of their salaries, to meet the amount required to be saved, rather than to hazard a change in the constitution of the department. I should, however, greatly regret such a reduction; the amount prescribed to be saved might be much better obtained in some other way. The present salaries are part of a system which was devised with care, and I must think with judgment, and which cannot be partially altered without in some way injuring its general operation."

280. The successful administration of this, as of every part of India, must greatly depend upon the condition and character of the civil service. The late revisions and reductions of this branch of the administration at Bombay have made changes that not only affect incumbents, but the future prospects of the juniors, in a degree that requires the immediate and the serious attention of the Court of Directors. In the Minute noted in the margin, I have brought this subject under their consideration, and have elucidated what I have proposed by a statement of a graduated scale of allowances, which would introduce a more just and equitable principle than now obtains of remunerating service, and be at the same time a saving of 9 per cent. upon the whole expenditure. The object of the proposed arrangement is: to give to civil servants a fixed pay, graduated according to their standing in seniority, without reference to their employment, and the allowances for offices to be fixed with reference to their duties and responsibility. "The principle (I observe, in the Minute alluded to) is so fair that no reasonable objection can be made to it. It renders the employment of public officers, when junior, in situations for which they are particularly fitted, more easy and more economical than it now is; and it is assuredly proper, that while a fair remuneration is given for the duties of a station, it shall be graduated with reference to the claims from length of service of the person by whom it is filled. This system is further recommended to us by its being an approximation to the plan for giving a certain pay according to the seniority of civil servants, and fixing, independent of that, an allowance for the duties of the stations to which they are nominated.

281. The arguments used by Mr. Mackenzie, who brought this plan to the notice of the Supreme Government, are to my mind unanswerable; and he has shown by figured statements that it could be no increase of expense. Cases must daily happen when, from the nature of the duties committed to civil servants, the greatest embarrassment, and often much loss, must accrue from the incompetence or comparative unfitness of an individual to an office. Yet would it not be harsh, and indeed cruel, to remove a respectable man, against whose integrity there was no charge, from a station, on the ground of his not being equal to its duties, when the effect of that removal is a reduction from 2,000 or 3,000 per mensem to less than 300 rupees? The same difficulties occur when civil servants, after taking their furlough probably on account of bad health, return to India. Is it possible a Governor can fulfil without pain his duty of selecting according to his judgment, when by that selection he may leave several old public officers, not one of whom he may deem exactly fitted for the vacant station, on the petty allowance which the regulations now grant to a civil servant, whatever be his rank, who is out of employ, and which is less than what is given to the writer of six months standing in India, from the date of his passing in Hindoostanee and joining a station.

282. I am aware of the arguments that may be used, of this system enabling a Government to employ juniors with more facility, to the injury of the seniors; but in the present state of the service, which is daily becoming more one of supervision and control, and the duties consequently having more of responsibility attached to them, and requiring more of knowledge and talent than when they were upon a more limited scale, every facility to the latitude of selection must be an advantage. Considering the nature of the civil service and its duties, I have no fear of abuse of patronage ever producing evils equal to those which the system recommended would remedy.

283. I can only add that I can contemplate no plan for the civil administration of India, which combines economy with efficiency, that does not proceed upon the principle of concentrating high and supervising power in individuals. Such must be competent to their duties, and consequently selection must be made for such stations by rules which equally protect the fair pretensions of meritorious individuals and the interests of the public service: a period may be fixed before a civil servant could hold one of those high stations in the provinces. Another rule, which I deem the altered state of the service to demand, will make a more serious change in its construction. Under the operation of a system that diminishes the number of offices, and gives more arduous and responsible duties to individuals, a period must in my opinion be fixed (perhaps 22 years) when all claim to appointment must cease, though they must remain eligible for high and specific offices; the number and description of which would be fixed by the Court of Directors, as well as the period of service and qualification that constituted a claim to be selected. Individuals above 22 years, and not holding such offices, should vacate those that they held, on becoming entitled to a certain pension, or placed with a fixed pay in succession to such pensions; being allowed, however, to remain upon the pay in India for a period, if they expect promotion. I know of no service but that of the civil service where men have, from usage, a claim to continue for an indefinite period in office; and I know of no country in which the evils attendant upon such a system are more likely to injure the public interests. The unpopularity, and indeed harshness, of depriving a public servant of office for unfitness, when perhaps it is his exertions in the very station that have rendered him incompetent for its duties, need not be pointed out. Such acts will seldom be resorted to while the present system continues, and infirmity as

well as incompetence will be continued cause of injury to Government. Such evils will render recent reforms so much aggravated. These, by including a combination of the duties of several offices in one person, demand that those employed should possess talent and energy, otherwise there will be a loss from abuses, and in large establishments, that will destroy all the expected benefit from late reductions.

284. I know no medium between the plan I have suggested and restoring offices which have been lately abolished, and indeed constituting others which men of good character, though different in qualities required for the higher and more responsible stations in the service, might fill; but this would be a bad expedient; and if the rule I propose is not adopted, I see no remedy that will sufficiently protect the public interests, and these are in India singularly associated, as far as the employment of individuals is concerned, with the prosperity of our provinces and the happiness of the inhabitants. The change I have proposed should be gradually introduced. The claims of incumbents should be respected, and its operation might be limited to the future, and to affect those only of a certain standing, perhaps 10 or 12 years, otherwise it might press hard upon men who, from long usage, deemed themselves entitled to cling to an office while they existed, and who had in this expectation been improvident of the future. The several effects of the arrangement suggested would be excellent, as it affected junior civil servants. These, knowing that their claims would terminate at the expiration of 22 years, unless so qualified as to be required on high station, would either labour incessantly to obtain promotion, or if not possessed of superior talents they would be more careful than at present to provide the means of returning home at the period when their right to employment and their prospect of advancement ceased.

285. By this rule alone can the civil service of this presidency be placed upon a footing that will enable Government to introduce systems essential to combine an economical with an efficient administration. If it is adopted, still further reduction may be made without danger, in European agency; if not, we shall soon have to increase instead of diminishing expense; for if seniority in standing is to continue a claim, as at present, for high employ, that can hardly be set aside, duties which are now united must again be subdivided, that may be more suited to the abilities or impaired constitutions of those to whom they are allotted.

286. The greatest care and solicitude has been shown by the Court of Directors in the selection of youth for the civil servants, and I question if there is a service in the universe in which there is more of intelligence, of honourable feeling, or of high qualifications; but their duties, always arduous, have of late become much more so, for the numbers employed have been greatly reduced. The effect of late arrangements at this presidency, with the continued sending out of writers, has been such that we have now double the number of civil servants to stations in which they can be placed; and making every admission for special duties, casualties, or for furloughs, there still remains a load of supernumeraries from which the service must in some mode or other be relieved.

287. A plan for accomplishing this object has been given me by a sensible and well-informed civil servant, and accompanied my Minute of the 18th September 1830. If the calculations in it are correct, the object desired might be adopted with profit instead of loss to Government.

288. I have in the Minute already quoted observed, "It becomes my duty to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the late economical changes at this presidency threatened such consequences to the junior branches of the service, as to call for some remedy; for though it may be stated that the rise of the civil servants at this presidency for the last 12 years has been considerable, it only aggravates the bad consequences which must now be anticipated from the junior branches becoming hopeless and discontented; and if the actual state of the service can be shown to be such that this must be the inevitable result of measures of reductions recently adopted, it is of importance to devise a remedy against an evil that is calculated to impair or destroy that energy and public spirit in the principal agents of administration, without which no plan of reform can be permanent or successful. This subject has long occupied my attention: it is one of the most serious importance. I have no hesitation in stating it to be my opinion that all plans, the objects of which are to combine efficiency with economy in the administration of India, that have been adopted or are in progress, will fail, if the civil service remains clogged as at present with supernumeraries, and those who must be the instruments of the introduction as well as success of such plans, are not placed in a condition that gives them heart for their labours, and holds out, within a reasonable period, prospects of fortune and distinction to those whose performance of their arduous and responsible duties entitles them to look to such desirable and honourable rewards."

289. As intimately associated with success in the administration of India, I have given the utmost attention to the instruction and introduction into public business of the junior civil servants: none are allowed to remain at the Presidency, except for examination in the languages. Of the success which has attended these efforts, as well as of what remains to be done, I have given my sentiments in a very recent Minute: "I have much reason to be satisfied," I observe, "since my arrival, with the conduct and progress made in attaining the necessary qualifications for employment, of the junior civil servants. Many not above three years standing have made great progress in several native languages, and are most useful assistants. Few are in debt; but though there is in this particular and in their application to business a considerable reform, still much is wanted. There is not yet that discipline and sense of obligation to perform the duties to which they are nominated, which the actual condition of the civil service requires should be introduced. Duties are often deemed optional,

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(31.) Extract General Minute of Sir *J. Malcolm*; 16 November 1830.

optional, and not prescribed and enforced in that strict manner they ought. The prospect of a slight advancement, or disliking a station, leads many to seek a change that is injurious to the public service, and also to individuals becoming idle and unsettled. This and other evils must be corrected; many circumstances have combined to render the task of doing so not easy. From the rapid rise in this presidency some years ago, assistants were so near their principals in years and standing, that the latter could not be expected to exercise that authority which belonged to them in a rigid manner, even when it was necessary; but that impediment to due subordination is daily decreasing, and Government must insist upon every head of a department finding full employment for his assistants; and in the revenue line the assistants, when they are qualified, should be deputed with specific charge to the districts, and the collector obliged to transmit a quarterly return of the work done by every individual belonging to his establishment."

I proposed in this Minute a Government order, which has been published, and which, after giving due praise to those who had distinguished themselves in examinations during the year, and censuring those who had not, concluded with the following paragraph: "Government has fixed the period of two years as that within which any civil servant who does not pass an examination, and cannot produce most satisfactory proof of having been prevented by illness from study, will be reported to the Court of Directors, who will no doubt take effectual measures to prevent a service in which efficiency is so essentially required, being clogged with idle and unprofitable public servants."

290. I have dwelt at much length upon the civil service, because I am satisfied it must be elevated, and that every measure should be shunned that tends in any degree to lower or depress a local service upon which our successful administration of India must so materially depend; but I am at the same time persuaded it never can be so elevated and supported, unless the system be changed so far as to secure not merely competence, but zeal, activity, and talent in all its higher branches. The period is past when a mere routine system and almost exclusive attention to seniority in this service can be safe: there remain few if any stations in which the public interests must not suffer, if the persons filling them are not fully qualified to their duties. A wide field is opening to the ambition of the civil servants, by arrangements made and proposed, and indeed rendered necessary by the actual state of the empire. These fair prospects of the service can only be defeated by prejudice in favour of former usages, or mistrust of those who exercise supreme power in India; but there will be, I hope, sufficient evidence to prove that the changes are as essential to the mere interests and reputation of this branch of the local service of India, as they are to the general good and prosperity of our empire.

291. In concluding my observations upon the civil service of this presidency, it is just to those who belong to it, and will be satisfactory to the Board and to our superiors, to state, that in the three years I have presided over the Government, during which I have visited every province, have been accessible at all hours, and inquired personally into every complaint, I have had no charge preferred against any civil servant of want of integrity in the execution of his public duties; on the contrary, I have found the zeal, ability and kindness with which these duties were performed by European superiors, most generally recognized and appreciated by the natives. This service has preserved and cherished the high tone imparted during the administration of my predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone; they received in their several stations his confidence and support, as they have mine; and I know no body of men among whom there are more individuals, in proportion to their numbers, qualified for the discharge of high and responsible duties, than will be found among the civil servants at Bombay: nor will they I am confident disappoint any expectations that are formed of them, provided a system is established and maintained that gives fair rewards to long and approved service, and opens wide the field to the honourable ambition of those who are distinguished by zeal, public virtue, and superior knowledge.

(signed) *John Malcolm.*

Appendix (N.)

Mode of aiding the several Compassionate Funds.

I.
PUBLIC.

Appendix (N.)

Letter to *Bengal*,
4 July 1832.

LETTER from the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, to the Governor-general in Council at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, dated 4th July 1832.

Para. 1. Our attention has lately been directed to the mode adopted for aiding the several compassionate civil and military funds in India, by the grants of interest at eight per cent. per annum on their balances, and of high rates of exchange, principally at 2*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, in effecting their remittances.

2. From the statement annexed you will observe, that the aggregate amount expended by us in the support of these funds is 71,020*l.* per annum, of which only 14,365*l.* arises from direct contribution. The remaining sum of 56,655*l.* is expended in interest beyond the ordinary rate and in exchange.

3. The rates of interest and exchange were no doubt formerly justified by those actually in use in general transactions, but that has long ceased to be the case. The interest on the registered debt of India incurred of late years is five per cent.; and the sicca rupee remitted to England in bullion does not produce more than 1*s.* 11*d.*, whilst the average out-turn of all descriptions of remittances effected by the Company during the last three years has fallen below that rate of exchange.

4. Considering that the objects for which these institutions provide, are servants of the Company in straitened circumstances, and their destitute widows and orphans, we forbear from directing the adoption of any measure which would have the effect either of reducing the rate of pension and other allowances granted by the several funds, or of throwing on the trustees the charge and risk of effecting remittances.

5. Being also of opinion that the aid afforded by the Company should, as far as possible, be stated as direct contribution, we desire that the rate of interest upon the balances of all the civil, military and medical funds (excepting only the civil service annuity funds recently instituted) be reduced to five per cent. per annum from the 1st of May next, and that on the 30th of April in each following year, the several funds be granted as a donation from the Company a sum equivalent to the difference between the amount to which the grant of such interest, and of interest at the rate now allowed, would produce.

6. The advance from our home treasury to the institutions enumerated in the annexed statement, have of late years inconveniently and largely increased, and are still increasing. In the year 1816-17 they amounted to 25,360*l.*; but in 1830-31 to 152,400*l.*

7. We desire that you will inform the trustees of the several funds that we cannot engage to continue to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount, a mode of assistance which has so far exceeded what we contemplated when it was first granted. For the present, however, we have resolved that from and after the date of this dispatch the sums required in England for the use of the several funds shall be advanced, repayable in India at twelve months date, and at 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee, that being full as high as could be realized by a consignment of bullion; and we desire that the difference between the number of rupees reimbursed to you under this arrangement, and that which would have been reimbursed if the present rates of exchange had continued to be observed, be annually credited to the funds as a further donation from the Company.

We are, your affectionate friends,

(signed)
J. G. Ravenshaw.
C. Marjoribanks.
G. Smith.
W. Wigram.
H. Lindsay.
J. Morris.
J. Loch.

J. P. Muspratt.
J. Forbes.
H. Shank.
J. L. Lushington.
J. Muspratt.
J. Stuart.
R. Campbell.

London,
4th July 1832.

STATEMENT showing the Aid which the several Funds in India derive from the East India Company.

Bengal Civil Fund, instituted in 1804.

The direct aid from the Company to this fund, is a donation of 2,500*l.* per annum, paid in England; and the indirect aids are, a high rate of interest (eight per cent.) upon the balance, and the advantage of a remittance from India by bills upon the Court, to the extent of 12,000*l.* per annum, at the favourable rate of exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* the sicca rupee.

In addition to these drafts, the Court in June 1828 advanced 10,000 *l.* to the agents of the fund, " to prevent severe disappointment to the claimants in this country," but this sum has recently been repaid here with interest at four per cent.

The Court's aid directly and indirectly to the Bengal civil fund may be thus stated; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct donation in England - - - - - - - -	2,500	-	-
Additional interest of three per cent., beyond the rate paid on sums borrowed by the Company upon the balance, which in 1826 was about 6 ¼ lacs, and calculating the sicca rupee at 2 *s.* 0 ½ *d.* - - - - - -	1,914	-	-
Estimated gain on the annual drafts upon the Court of 12,000 *l.*, which are granted at 2 *s.* 1 *d.* the sicca rupee, at twelve months date, deducting the interest, the rate is reduced to 1 *s.* 11 ⅜ *d.*, whereas the produce of the sicca rupee, on the average out turn of all descriptions of remittances during the last three years, has been no more than 1 *s.* 9 *d.* 07., being a difference of 2 *d.* 68. per rupee, or 11-29. per cent. - - - - - -	1,355	-	-
Total Aid per Annum - - - £.	5,769	-	-

Bengal Military Fund, instituted in 1806.

THE direct aid to this fund is a donation of 24,000 sonaut rupees per annum in India.

The indirect aids are, interest at three per cent. beyond the value of money upon the balance, which in 1827 was about 17 lacs, and advances in England to the extent of 19,000 *l.* per annum.

	£.	s.	d.
The direct grant of St Rs 24,000 or Sa Rs 22,965, at 2 *s.* 0 ½ *d.* is - -	2,344	-	-
Surplus interest of three per. cent upon 17 lacs - - - - -	5,206	-	-
The advances are made at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* the sicca rupee, but interest is payable in India on the advance made here; therefore deduct for six months' interest 7-10ths of a penny, which leaves the rate of advances at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* 3. the sicca rupee, but as the out-turn of the rupee in remittances home produces only 1 *s.* 9 *d.* 07., there is a consequent loss to the Company of 22-82. per cent., or upon 19,000 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	4,336	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	11,886	-	-

Bengal Military Orphan Fund, instituted in 1782.

THIS society is divided into two branches; viz.

The Lower School and the Upper School.

The lower school is appropriated for the education of soldiers' children, and is supported by the Company. The upper school derives no direct donation from the Company, but receives indirect aid in having all the printing business to do for the Bengal Government, and an appropriation of a part of unclaimed shares of Rohilla prize money. This fund also receives eight per cent. interest upon its balance, and advances in England of 9,000 *l.* per annum at the same rate of exchange as is granted to the military fund, which produces

	£.	s.	d.
a loss to the Company of - - - - - - - -	2,054	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon a balance of Rs 4,65,300 - -	1,425	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	3,479	-	-

Madras Civil Fund, instituted originally in 1787.

THE Company's direct aid to this fund is an annual donation of Rs 47,950.

The indirect aids are, the usual high rate of interest of eight per cent., and the advantages resulting from a remittance through the Company of 36,000 *l.* per annum at a high rate of exchange of 25-76.* per cent., beyond the out-turn of the rupee remitted home to cover the advances.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct donation of Rs 47,950 at 1 *s.* 11 *d.* the rupee - - - -	4,595	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balance on 30th April 1828, of Rs 16,75,863 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,817	-	-
Aid by medium of remittance of 36,000 *l.* per annum, at 25-76. per cent.	9,274	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	18,686	-	-

Madras

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* The advances on account of the Madras and Bombay funds are made at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the rupee, or deducting interest, 2 *s.* 2 *d.* 325; but as the intrinsic value of these rupees is less than the sicca by 1 *d.* 526 it follows that the advances to those funds at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the rupee, are more favourable than the advances made to the Bengal funds.

Mode of aiding the several Compassionate Funds.

Madras Military Fund, established in 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct contribution to this fund of Rs 17,500 per annum, at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee - - - - - - - - - - -	1,677	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balance of Rs 14,24,478, 30th April 1828 - - - - - - - - -	4,095	-	-
Aid in remittance of about 25,000*l.* per annum, upon the same principle as is adopted in making advances to the civil fund - - - -	6,440	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	12,212	-	-

Madras Medical Fund, established in 1807.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct contribution to this fund, Rs 3,500 per annum, at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee	335	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon Rs 6,76,317, the balance on 30th April 1828 - - - - - - - - -	1,943	-	-
Aid by remittance of about 8,600*l.* per annum upon the principle stated above	2,215	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	4,493	-	-

Bombay Civil Fund, established in 1804.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct contribution to this fund, Rs 22,400 per annum, at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee	2,147	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon the balances of Rs 5,33,333 -	1,534	-	-
Aid by remittance of 18,250*l.* per annum upon the principle stated in respect to the remittances on account of the Madras funds - - -	4,701	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	8,382	-	-

Bombay Military Fund, established in 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
Direct donation to this fund, Rs 8,000 per annum at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee -	767	-	-
Surplus interest of three per cent. upon Rs 10,53,093 the balance on the 30th April 1828 - - - - - - - - - -	3,028	-	-
Aid by remittance of about 9,000*l.* per annum upon the above principle -	2,318	-	-
Per Annum - - - £.	6,113	-	-

STATEMENT, exhibiting the AID rendered by the Company, directly and indirectly, towards the Support of the several Funds noticed in the foregoing Memorandum.

	DIRECT AID.	AID by a high Rate of Interest on the Balances.	AID by a high Rate of Exchange in Remittances.	TOTAL.
BENGAL:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Fund - - - - - -	2,500	1,914	1,355	5,769
Military ditto - - - - -	2,344	5,206	4,336	11,886
Military Orphan ditto - - -	- -	1,425	2,054	3,479
MADRAS:				
Civil Fund - - - - - -	4,595	4,817	9,274	18,686
Military ditto - - - - -	1,677	4,095	6,440	12,212
Medical ditto - - - - -	335	1,943	2,215	4,493
BOMBAY:				
Civil Fund - - - - - -	2,157	1,534	4,701	8,382
Military ditto - - - - -	767	3,028	2,318	6,113
TOTAL per Annum - - £.	14,365	23,962	32,693	71,020

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES in *England* by the *East India* Company for each of the several Civil and Military Funds in *India* during the last Four Years (1825-26 to 1828-29,) and Rate at which those Advances are re-payable in *India*.

YEARS.	CIVIL FUND DONATION.	BENGAL. Repayable at 2*s.* 4*d.* per Sa Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.		MADRAS. Repayable at 2*s.* 3*d.* per Madras Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.			BOMBAY. Repayable at 2*s.* 3*d.* per Bombay Rupee, and Interest at 5 per Cent. from Date of Advance to Day of Repayment.		TOTAL.
		Military Widows' Fund.	Military Orphan Society.	Civil Fund.	Military Fund.	Medical Fund.	Civil Fund.	Military Fund.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1825-26 - - - - -	2,500	15,000	7,600	36,500	22,000	7,600	22,000	10,000	123,200
1826-27 - - - - -	2,500	16,500	8,800	37,500	24,000	9,500	12,000	8,700	119,500
1827-28 - - - - -	2,500	19,500	11,500	35,100	26,000	8,500	24,000	6,000	133,100
1828-29 - - - - -	2,500	25,000	8,100	35,000	27,000	8,700	15,000	11,500	132,800
£.	10,000	76,000	36,000	144,100	99,000	34,300	73,000	36,200	508,600

The Court also advanced the Bengal Civil Fund £. 10,000 in June 1828, which was repaid with interest on 16th November 1829.

DRAFTS from *India* on the Court in favour of the *Bengal* Civil Fund in the following Years, at 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee, and 12 months after date.

Paid - - -	1825-26 - - - - - - - - -	£. 16,418 - 7
	1826-27 - - - - - - - - -	10,000 - -
	1827-28 - - - - - - - - -	10,000 - -
	1828-29 - - - - - - - - -	12,000 - -
		£. 48,418 - 7

Appendix (O.)

Appendix (O.)

Government of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

(1.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 7th April 1829.

(1.) Letter to *Bengal*, 7 April 1829.

2. OUR serious attention having been given to the charge of maintaining the incorporated settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, we proceed to communicate to you the opinions which we have formed of the practicability and expediency of effecting an important reduction in that branch of expenditure.

3. When it was determined, many years since, to constitute Prince of Wales' Island a separate presidency, it was in contemplation not only to form that island into a marine station for the rendezvous, refitting and supply of His Majesty's squadron in the Eastern Seas, but also to make it a naval arsenal for the building of ships for the royal navy. These objects may now be considered as abandoned; and with regard to political or commercial benefits resulting either to Great Britain or to India from the tenure by us of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, we consider that those benefits may be effectually secured by an administration of the settlements upon a very reduced scale, and that such an alteration need not interfere with the sources or amount of revenue now collected.

4. We have, therefore, come to the resolution of putting these three settlements on the footing of residencies subject to your government, and we desire that you take immediate measures for that purpose.

5. We presume that the facility and quickness of communication by means of steam will enable you to exercise a direct control over the proceedings of the several residents. If, however, upon reflection, you should consider that it would be a preferable arrangement to combine the administration of the three settlements in one chief resident with a suitable number of assistants, you have our authority to do so.

6. In carrying into effect so extensive an arrangement, we deem it expedient to leave you full latitude to act at your discretion as circumstances and local information may suggest. But whilst, for this reason, we shall abstain from issuing specific instructions upon points of detail connected with the reduction, we nevertheless think it important to put you in possession of our views of the mode in which that reduction may be effected.

7. It will, we think, be desirable at once to name a date (and the 1st May 1830 appears to be a suitable period), at which the Government as now constituted shall cease to exercise its functions, and when the local authority of each of the three settlements shall vest in a resident to be appointed by the government of Bengal, to whom the residents are to be subject.

8. The collection of the revenue, as far as respects Malacca and Singapore, may certainly be performed by the residents or their assistants. This might also be the arrangement for Prince of Wales' Island, unless you should find that the performance of other duties will not allow the resident there, or his assistant, sufficient time to attend to the collection of the revenue, in which case only you will depute a separate officer as collector.

9. As Prince of Wales' Island will continue to be the residence of criminals transported from India, the office of superintendant of convicts must remain; the superintendant to continue, as heretofore, police magistrate. It will not, however, be necessary to retain any storekeeper's or other establishment for the management of the subsistence of the convicts; that may be provided for by contract with persons resident either at Penang or in Bengal, the contractor being subject to the supervision and control of the resident and of the superintendant of convicts.

10. One surgeon and three assistant surgeons will, in addition to those attached to the military force, be an ample supply of medical officers for the three settlements.

11. It will probably be necessary to allow to each of the residents a covenanted assistant and a few native writers.

12. The following is a statement of the salaries which, we think, it would be proper to affix to the several offices of the reduced establishment; viz.

	Rupees.	
Resident at Prince of Wales' Island - - - - - - -	30,000	per annum.
Ditto - at Malacca - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—
Ditto - at Singapore - - - - - - - - -	30,000	—
Three assistants, each 10,000 - - - - - - - -	30,000	—
Collector, if necessary - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—
Superintendant of convicts and police magistrate, and establishment	15,000	—
Surgeon - - - - - - - - - - -	9,600	—
Assistant - - - - - - - - - - -	7,200	—
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	7,200	—
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	7,200	—
Chaplains - - - - - - - - - - -	20,000	—
Resident's office establishments - - - - - - - -	12,000	—
R.	2,18,200	

Appendix (O.)

(1.) Letter to *Bengal*, 7 April 1829.

13. The revenues of the settlements appear to yield about five lacs of rupees; so that after providing for the charge of the establishment above suggested, there will remain sufficient to defray the charge of maintaining convicts, which appears to amount to about 80,000 rupees annually, and the charge of the judicial department, amounting to about 1,20,000 rupees, in the latter of which we trust hereafter to make an important reduction; in which case a portion of the local revenues will be available in aid of the expense which must still be incurred in the maintenance of an adequate military force.

14. Having thus explained our views generally with respect to the new establishment, we will state what occurs to us regarding the disposal of the existing establishment.

15. Mr. Fullerton, the Governor, will have held that office five years on the 20th of August next, and we should therefore have probably made arrangements for relieving him at that period by appointing a successor. This, of course, under the directions which we have now given, we shall abstain from doing. Considering, however, that you are at liberty to commit the local administration to residents at the period which we have already suggested, viz. the 1st May 1830, we need scarcely add an expression of our wish that your arrangements may be framed so as to consult, as far as practicable, the feelings and convenience of Mr. Fullerton, who may moreover be of important aid to you in bringing the new plan into operation.

16. It will be desirable, as a measure of economy, that you select the functionaries for the reduced establishment from among the existing civil servants.

17. With respect to the remainder, we are disposed to think that the plan most likely to relieve us from the charge of retaining them in the service, will be for the Company to make such an augmentation to their annual grant to the Prince of Wales' Island Annuity Fund as will be sufficient to enable it to grant annuities at once to the supernumerary civil servants upon the following scale, and without requiring from them any further contribution than they may have made to the fund in the shape of per centage on official allowances; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To such as have actually served 22 years - - - - -	500	–	–
To such as have actually served more than 17 and less than 22 years	400	–	–
To such as have actually served more than 12 and less than 17 years	300	–	–
To such as have served less than 12 years - - - - -	250	–	–

18. The utmost charge entailed by this arrangement would not exceed 60,000 rupees per annum, against which we should have such portion of the capital of the Annuity Fund and of our subscription of 20,000 rupees per annum, as might be applicable to the servants who retire; so that the net charge incurred by the immediate pensioning of the civil servants would probably scarcely amount to 40,000 rupees per annum, and that only temporary, whilst we should save the present heavy charge of salaries.

19. You may offer to the superintending surgeon the privilege of retiring at once on the allowance of 300 *l.* per annum. The assistant surgeons, who may remain supernumerary to the new establishment may be transferred to your medical service, taking rank at the bottom of the list at the time of transfer.

20. The uncovenanted servants, and others who may lose their employment in consequence of the reduction of the Government, will fall within the operation of your regulations for the grant of pensions to that class of persons as was done upon the cession of Bencoolen.

21. You will observe, that we have not provided for the offices of masters attendant. We consider such offices unnecessary; we are, however, disposed to permit the present master attendant and his assistants to continue to hold these offices upon salaries reduced by one-third, and which, having the privilege of trade and private business, they may, for the most part, be disposed to do. As vacancies occur we shall not fill them up, nor is any promotion to take place.

22. If hereafter it should be found absolutely necessary to provide for the due regulation of the several ports, we shall appoint suitable persons for that purpose, under the designation of 'Harbour Masters;' but no such necessity will, of course, exist so long as any of the members of the present master attendant's establishment remain in our employ at the three settlements.

23. The alterations which we have desired, will not affect the amount of military force maintained at the settlements in question. But we trust that you will bestow immediate attention upon that point, with a view of considering whether some diminution might not be effected in the number of troops, without incurring improper risk. The fortifications must be kept up, but the ordnance establishment might, we think, be curtailed; whilst of course the whole of the staff of the present Government must be abolished. A reduction in the troops may be rendered the most practicable by the stationing of a steam vessel at Prince of Wales' Island as was directed by our despatch to you, dated 3d December last, para. 20, which will afford the means of rapid communication with Bengal in the event of any sudden emergency.

24. Upon the termination of the official functions of the existing Government, you will cause a complete valuation to be made of all articles of dead and quick stock belonging to the Company. Such buildings, &c. as you may think inapplicable to the reduced establishment, you will direct to be sold to the best advantage.

25. The resident must be required to render his accounts to your Government periodically in the same manner as your other functionaries.

Appendix (O.)

Government of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

(2.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 25th May 1830.

2. The scale of the establishments of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and of the expenditure of those settlements, compared with their income, has, for a long time, occupied much of our attention. Our proceedings on the subject have however been heretofore recorded in the financial department, and will have been brought to the notice of your honourable Court in that department. We beg to refer your honourable Court to those proceedings and despatches, and particularly to a minute of the Governor-general, dated 6th June last, recording his observations and sentiments on the subject upon his return from a visit to that quarter made in the early part of the past year.

3. The despatch of your honourable Court in the public department, dated the 7th April 1829, reached us in August of that year, and we had the gratification to find that the sentiments of your honourable Court were in accordance with our own as to the necessity of making extensive changes in the form of government, and establishments of these eastern settlements, with a view to the reduction of the heavy charge imposed on the finances of this presidency for their maintenance.

4. Your honourable Court, in the dispatch referred to, communicated your resolution to put the settlements on the footing of residencies under the Bengal government, and we were ordered to take immediate steps to carry this resolution into execution.

5. A discretion was left to us, either to constitute the three settlements separate residencies, or to establish them on the footing of a single residency with subordinates. The 1st of May was, however, named as the date at which the government, as then constituted, was to cease to exercise its functions, and from which the new form of residencies was to take effect.

6. Your honourable Court prescribed the course to be followed towards the existing establishments, and ordered various subsidiary arrangements.

Proceedings, 27 Aug. 1829.

7. We lost no time, after the receipt of this important dispatch, in forwarding a copy to the governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, in order that we might have the benefit of Mr. Fullerton's observations and advice in determining the points left to our discretion.

Cons. 4 May, 1830. Enclosure, No. 12. in dispatch from Governor in Council, Fort Cornwallis, 15 Jan. 1830.

8. We received in reply a body of proceedings and minutes, chiefly explanatory of the system of revenue-management pursued at the settlements, but amongst them was a minute of Mr. Fullerton on the subject of the dispatch of your honourable Court, explaining his views as to the future, with lists appended of the establishments deemed by him indispensable.

9. The Governor-general submitted his sentiments and propositions in a minute dated the 22d ultimo. With the concurrence annexed of the other members of council, instructions corresponding with its substance have been issued to the government of Prince of Wales' Island.

13. It will be seen that the Government of the eastern settlements is ordered to cease on the arrival of our despatch, and from thenceforward the administration is to be conducted by the same individuals for the most part as are now at the head of affairs in the respective settlements, but on the footing of residencies subject to our direct control.

14. We have adopted the plan of appointing a single resident with subordinates or deputies in charge of the other stations, and we have ordered Singapore to be the future principal station. We have constituted Mr. Fullerton chief resident, while he may remain in those parts, allotting to him the salary of 36,000, which is fixed for the entire emolument of the situation. We shall be glad to learn that your honourable Court, in indicating as matter of importance the retaining of Mr. Fullerton's services, to put the new scheme in operation, intended to allow him the full allowances he drew as governor. Under your order, however, that the government should cease to exist, we have not felt that we had the power of continuing to him those allowances, or could offer him more than the first place under the new scheme; while Mr. Fullerton remains, there will be an extra deputy (Mr. Murchison) on a salary of 30,000, besides the ordinary assistant at Singapore (Mr. Bonham,) to whom we have allotted 24,000; but on Mr. Fullerton's departure, the civil establishment will stand, as follows:

Chief Resident at Singapore, Mr. Ibbetson - - - - -	36,000
First Assistant, Mr. Bonham - - - - - - -	24,000
Second ditto - Mr. Wingrove - - - - -	7,200
Deputy Resident at Malacca, Mr. Garling - - - -	24,000
Assistant, Mr. Lewis - - - - - - - -	7,200
Deputy Resident, Prince of Wales Island, Mr. Murchison -	30,000
Assistant, Mr. Nairne - - - - - - -	7,200
28 Assistants, Province Wellesley, Captain Low - - - (exclusive of military pay.)	3,600
One Surgeon 9,600, and three Assistant Surgeons at 4,800, 14,400 - - - - - - - - -	24,000
Two Chaptains at 8,500 each, and one Missionary 2,500 -	20,000
Office Establishment, as fixed by your honourable Court -	12,000
TOTAL - - -	1,95,200

16. The case of the individuals who will be thrown out of employment by this large reduction of the establishments of these settlements deserves the indulgent consideration of your

(2.) Letter from *Bengal*, 25 May 1830.

your honourable Court, and after carefully weighing the matter, we are induced to recommend to your honourable Court that they be allowed the option of a transfer to the similar establishments of other provinces as the most convenient, the most equitable, and the most economical arrangement that can be made for their disposal. The retiring pension that has been allowed by your honourable Court to civil servants is not a provision that all can avail themselves of, and it seems to us doubtful how the rule is intended to be applied to those retained by us in employ, and on what footing they are to stand while filling the situations they will hold under our Government.

17. By dividing among the other presidencies the whole existing establishments, civil, medical and ecclesiastical, assigning to them either their existing rank from service and residence, or placing them at the bottom of the grade to which they will be introduced, every difficulty of this description will be removed. Each individual will then know his place and privileges, and until the opportunity is found of giving him active employment, he will remain drawing the allowances of his rank, or be disposed of according to the known rules of the service to which he becomes attached.

18. We do not conceive that any serious objection to such an arrangement can exist on the part of those with whom the discharged individuals will become associated, for if they lose a step or two in the scale of promotion, they have the corresponding advantage of the new field for employ; and the number of Penang servants to be so distributed is so small as scarcely to deserve attention. It will only be necessary for your honourable Court to make so many fewer nominations in the year to the services to which they are introduced. Pending a reference to your honourable Court on this point, we at first expressed the intention of allowing the Penang civil servants, thrown out of employ by the arrangement made, to draw their actual allowances, if not exceeding 400 rupees, in case of their preferring to remain instead of immediately retiring on the pensions offered by your honourable Court. Subsequently, however, upon reconsideration of the point, we resolved to give them the option of taking the pension offered by your honourable Court, or of remaining on the footing of Penang civil servants out of employ, until your final orders should be received. We annex copy of the further letter addressed to the Government of Prince of Wales' Island on this subject, and we solicit at the same time the attention of your honourable Court to the observations contained in the Governor-general's minute upon the scale of graduated pensions fixed for servants of different standings by your orders of 7th April 1829. Cons. 25 May.

19. Whatever may be your honourable Court's decision in respect to the discharged servants, we would submit that those retained in employ should be at once annexed to the establishment of Bengal, or of the other presidencies, in supersession altogether of the separate service of the Penang presidency, which under the cessation of that Government scarcely require to be maintained.

20. Your honourable Court has yet issued no orders in respect to the military establishments of the settlements, and the army from which they are to be furnished; this matter should be arranged at the period of making the reliefs, but its consideration is foreign to our present purpose.

21. We have refrained from entering into the questions regarding the revenue of the settlements which form the subject of a large part of the minutes and proceedings forwarded from Prince of Wales' Island. The matter contained in them will have been separately submitted to your honourable Court directly by the Governor in Council; and we perceive, that in passing the code of Regulations, copy of which has been recently forwarded to us, the subject has received your honourable Court's full consideration.

22. We presume that all future Regulations for Penang, Singapore and Malacca, will have to be made at this presidency under the rules established for that purpose by Regulation XLI. 1793.

(3.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Court of Directors, to the Governor-general in Council at *Fort William*, in *Bengal*, dated 23d February 1831.

(3.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 Feb. 1831.

1. We approve of your having effected the reduction of the government of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to a residency, administered by a chief resident at Singapore, with a deputy resident at each of the other stations of Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca.

2. The salaries which you have fixed for these stations, viz. 36,000 rupees per annum for the chief resident, and 24,000 rupees per annum for the deputies respectively, have our approbation.

5. We perceive with satisfaction, that you have been enabled to dispense with the offices of collector of revenue and superintendant of convicts, our Governor-general having recorded his opinion (in which we concur) that the revenue may be collected by the resident and deputy residents, and that the duty of superintending the convicts may be efficiently performed by a conductor.

6. At each of the stations there is to be a covenanted assistant, to whom you have assigned a salary of 7,200 rupees per annum, instead of 10,000 rupees per annum, as suggested in the 12th para. of our despatch, dated the 7th of April 1829.

7. We do not approve of this reduction. Considering the nature of the duty and the extent of the responsibility which must devolve upon the assistants, and considering, also, the disappointment in the ultimate prospects of the servants upon the civil establishment of the incorporated settlements, we cannot think that the salaries ought to be less than

10,000 rupees each, and at that amount we therefore desire that they be fixed, subject, however, to the restrictions imposed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 82, upon the salaries of servants not having served certain periods therein prescribed.

8. We do not concur in your proposition for transferring all the civil servants, or any of them, to the establishments of the other presidencies.

9. Our intention, however, is, that the persons holding offices at Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall to all intents and purposes be subordinate to your Government, and act only under your orders. No further appointments will be made by us to the civil service of the incorporated settlements, the servants for which will ultimately, and so soon as all the supernumeraries be absorbed, be chosen from among your civil servants.

10. We are aware that several of the servants are supernumerary. This difficulty will, however, we trust, in a great measure be removed by the operation of the scale of pensions upon which we have authorized you to permit such servants to retire.

11. We do not deem it expedient to make any alteration in the amount of these pensions, but as a further inducement to the servants to retire, we authorize you, in conformity with the suggestion contained in Mr. Fullerton's minute of the 11th January 1830, to grant to the servants who may retire an allowance of passage money, in the event of their returning to Europe. We desire, however, that this in no case exceed 2,000 rupees.

12. We observe that the civil servants' contributions to the annuity fund had been returned to them, with interest, previously to the receipt of our orders for granting pensions to servants upon relinquishing their right to such contributions. We shall not, however, require any refund on this account.

13. Supernumeraries who may decline to retire, are to draw the allowances of servants out of employ, viz. 325 rupees a month if of the rank of a senior merchant, and 244 rupees a month if under that rank, whether junior merchant, factor or writer; and such supernumeraries will be eligible to fill the offices of resident, deputy and assistant, as vacancies occur, if deemed eligible by you.

14. Supernumeraries so circumstanced, may at any time retire upon the pension which we have fixed, reckoning, however, for that purpose, their period of service only up to the time when they ceased to hold office. The subsequent tenure of office is, of course, to bar the grant of any pension, unless upon the terms and conditions prescribed by us for the institution of an annuity fund at the incorporated settlement.

15. The number of the servants upon the reduced establishment, is obviously too limited to allow of or to require the machinery of a separate fund.

16. The principle of it may be equally acted upon, by requiring those servants to submit to a deduction of four per cent. per annum from their official emoluments, and allowing them after completing 22 years actual residence, to retire upon pensions of 500 *l.* per annum each, upon payment of such sum as, when added to the accumulated amount of the deductions, with interest, will equal half the value of such an annuity, according to the tables annexed to the regulations of the several civil service annuity funds.

17. With respect to the uncovenanted assistants and clerks who may have become supernumerary under the new arrangements, to such of them as fall within the scope of the regulations under which provision is made for persons of a corresponding class at your presidency, we shall not object to the grant of a similar advantage. To all others we authorize the grant of a gratuity equal to three months pay, upon allowing which they are to be given to understand that they have no further claim upon us.

18. In fixing 20,000 rupees per annum as the expense of chaplains, we did not contemplate the employment of more than two; we observe, however, that you have arranged for the employment of a missionary at one of the stations, at an expense of 2,400 rupees per annum.

19. We admit the desirableness of making some provision to ensure the presence of a clergyman at each of the three stations, and we therefore approve of the employment of a missionary at one of them; but we do not think that on that account the salaries of the regular chaplains should be reduced.

20. As, however, the allowance of the chief medical officer under the new arrangement is limited to 9,600 rupees per annum, we desire that the income of each of the chaplains be also fixed at that amount.

21. As vacancies occur, we shall fill them up by appointments to your ecclesiastical establishment, leaving it to you to make the selection from among your chaplains.

22. With respect to the medical establishment, we have to acquaint you that Dr. Alexander, who was the superintending surgeon at the period when we issued our orders of the 7th of April 1829, has been permitted by us to retire on a pension.

23. Mr. Whittaker, the only full surgeon, will continue to act in that capacity, with the reduced allowance of 9,600 rupees per annum. The four assistant surgeons are to be transferred to the bottom of the list of your medical establishment, from which you will appoint an assistant surgeon for each of the three stations, who is to receive in that capacity the allowance of 4,800 rupees per annum, as proposed by you. You cannot, we conceive, do better than appoint to these stations three of the four now to be transferred.

24. The military force will continue to be supplied as at present. We entirely agree in the opinion of our Governor-general, that the extent of it, viz. 1,200 men, is fully sufficient.

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

(1.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 9th January 1797.

(1.) Letter from *Bengal*, 9 Jan. 1797.

Para. 63. We beg leave to observe, that to give efficacy to the important objects of the appointment of chaplains to those situations where there is the greatest resort of Europeans, it will be necessary that proper chapels should be erected for the performance of divine service at the different stations of the army; as this would be attended with considerable expense, supposing the buildings to be all erected at once, notwithstanding every attention to economy, we would recommend that they should be progressively undertaken; that in the first instance a chapel should be erected in Fort William, where it is most required; at the field stations afterwards, and progressively at the other stations of the army, where there are the greatest number of Europeans and soldiers.

(2.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 25th May 1798.

(2.) Letter to *Bengal*, 25 May 1798.

Conceiving it a duty incumbent upon us, to afford our civil and military servants, and all Christians living under our protection professing the Protestant religion, the means of attending divine service, in which we trust those in superior stations will set the example, we most cheerfully acquiesce in your proposal for erecting chapels in the progressive manner pointed out in the 63d paragraph of the letter to which we are now replying, such edifices to be as plain and simple as possible, that all unnecessary expense may be avoided.

(3.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th June 1805.

(3.) Letter to *Bengal*, 5 June 1805.

Para 5. We have taken into consideration the state of the establishment of chaplains under your presidency, and have attended to the 62d paragraph of the letter from the Governor-general in Council of the 9th January 1797, recommending additional appointments of chaplains for the civil stations of Patna, Dacca and Cossimbazar. We have also adverted to the proceedings in the public department of the 5th May 1803, on the subject of the Rev. Mr. Limerick's application for an increase of salary, and observing that instead of two civil chaplains at Calcutta, as directed in our letter of the 22d April 1796, the number has been increased to three since the institution of the college at Fort William, two of whom, Messrs. Brown and Buchanan, who are provost and vice-provost of the college, are permitted to draw in addition to the allowances of these offices, those of the civil and military stations of chaplains, (a measure that cannot be approved by us, and on which we shall more fully express our sentiments hereafter,) considering also the extension of territory by the ceded provinces in Oude, and being anxious for the due performance of religious duties in the settlements under the British administration in India, we have resolved to augment the establishment of chaplains for your presidency, which is therefore to be as follows:

At Calcutta, allowing for the present occupations of the provost and vice-provost of the college, and supposing that they may be all occasionally able to attend to the higher duties of their clerical functions - - - - - - - - - - -	3
For the Garrison of Fort William - - - - - - - - -	1
For two out of the three civil stations recommended in the letter of 9th January 1797 above mentioned - - - - - - - - -	2
For military stations within the provinces, as formerly - - - -	4
Ditto - - ditto in Oude, as formerly - - - - - -	2
For the Ceded Provinces - - - - - - - - - -	1
Total - - -	13

In making the addition for the subordinate civil stations, we have not been inattentive to the observations contained in your letter of the 9th January 1797, as to the want of churches or chapels there; but we conceive that buildings may be rented for the present for the performance of religious worship at no considerable expense; hereafter, when the state of our finances will more conveniently admit of the disbursement for those purposes, suitable edifices may be built, the expense of which we should hope would in part be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the British inhabitants.

We have for the present resolved to appoint chaplains to two only of the three subordinate stations recommended, leaving the selection of the places to your discretion, as also the station for the additional chaplaincy for the Ceded Provinces.

We have also revised our orders of the 22d April 1796, respecting the allowances to the chaplains, and have attended to the circumstances alluded to above, of the salaries of several stations being drawn by one person. On these points we shall now communicate our directions.

On due consideration of all the circumstances connected with the situation of the two chaplains, who are provost and vice-provost of the college, we have resolved, that the salary to the provost as such, and as senior civil chaplain, shall be fixed at C^{t} R^{s} 40,000 per annum, and that to the vice-provost as such, and as civil chaplain, at C^{t} R^{s} 34,000 per annum; the above to be in full of all emoluments from the Company; and we consider they will afford ample remuneration for their services.

As it is our intention, as already noticed, that the chaplain to Fort William garrison shall be a separate appointment, his salary as civil chaplain at Calcutta is to be C^{t} R^{s} 15,000 per annum.

Whenever the chaplains shall cease to hold the offices of provost and vice-provost of the college, the former establishment of civil chaplains at Calcutta is to be reverted to, viz. two; the salary to the senior is then to be C^{t} R^{s} 16,000 per annum, and that to the junior, C^{t} R^{s} 15,000 per annum; which will be an increase of the former allowances annexed to those stations of nearly C^{t} R^{s} 4,000 to the first, and 3,000 to the latter.

We have further resolved, that the following salaries be annexed to the chaplaincies at the other stations:

To the chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, and to each of the chaplains at the four military stations within the provinces, C^{t} R^{s} 10,000 per annum.

To the chaplains at the military stations in Oude, C^{t} R^{s} 12,000 each. The above, as you will perceive, are higher than the salaries formerly annexed to those stations.

The chaplains at the two subordinate factories are to have a salary of C^{t} R^{s} 8,000 per annum each.

(4.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 26th April 1809.

(4.) Letter to *Bengal*, 26 April 1809.

6. When, in our letter of the 5th of June 1805, we communicated our instructions respecting the establishment of chaplains under your presidency, we omitted to make provision for the performance of the clerical duties in those provinces which had at that time been, or might thereafter be added to the Company's possessions, in consequence of hostilities with the Mahratta states, from the uncertainty in which we then were as to the ultimate termination of those hostilities.

7. Tranquillity being now restored, it becomes our duty to provide for the due performance of religious worship throughout the territories subject to the British Government in their present extended state. We proceed, therefore, to give you our directions upon this point; and shall also state such other observations as have occurred to us upon the clerical establishment for your presidency in general.

8. By the acquisitions consequent to the war with the Mahrattas, Agra, Muttra and Delhi have been made important military stations at which European troops are posted; the provinces of Cuttack and Bundlecund have also been added to the Company's territories; therefore, as well as on account of the distance of the places above-mentioned from any station to which a chaplain now stands appointed, it becomes absolutely necessary to augment the clerical establishment, that the duties of religion may not be neglected or insufficiently performed.

9. In replying to the directions contained in our despatch of the 5th June 1805, above-mentioned, you have stated that "the continuance of a separate chaplain for the performance of clerical duties at Barrackpore appeared to be unnecessary; the troops at Barrackpore being considered to constitute a part of the garrison of Fort William, such occasional clerical duties as were required at Barrackpore might be performed by the chaplain of the garrison of Fort William," and in consequence you determined not to appoint any chaplain to that station.

10. The propriety of this resolution may be questioned. Barrackpore is nearly twenty miles distant from Calcutta, and travelling to and from it must therefore be attended with great inconvenience and risk of health; for this reason, and as Europeans are constantly stationed there, it appears to us that Barrackpore requires the permanent residence of a chaplain.

11. In our letter of the 5th June 1805, we provided for the appointment of chaplains to two out of the three subordinate residencies, at which it was recommended, by the Governor-general in Council in 1797, a clerical establishment should be fixed; and you have accordingly signified your intention of nominating chaplains to Patna and Dacca. As Cossimbazar, the third residency alluded to above, is the resort of a considerable number of Europeans, it seems requisite that in future it should be supplied with a chaplain.

12. From this view of the subject, we are of opinion, it is absolutely necessary to increase the establishment of chaplains for Bengal, directed in our letter of the 5th June 1805; and the remarks here made would lead to an augmentation of six of the number then ordered. For the present, however, we shall confine the whole establishment to sixteen, leaving it to you to nominate the additional number to such of the stations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as you may think fit.

13. It is not, however, without reluctance that we sanction this or any other measure that may add to our expenses in India, already so burthensome, and nothing short of a conviction

of its absolute necessity would have induced us to agree to augment the clerical establishment. The salaries to the chaplains at the additional stations must be regulated by the orders contained in our letter of the 5th June 1805.

(4.) Letter to *Bengal*, 26 April 1809.

14. Although in that letter an improvement was made in the emoluments to the clergy under your Government, we are aware that they have not the advantages enjoyed in the other lines of the service, of rising progressively to various improving stations and emoluments; the limits both of their preferment and income are upon a moderate scale, the highest salary now allowed to a chaplain, C^t R^s 16,000, being much below the allowances annexed to other branches of the service; and from the augmentation in numbers now to be made, the attainment of even this proportionably moderate income is placed at a greater distance. We cannot, however, consent to any present addition to the allowances to the chaplains, from the rigid economy which our financial difficulties call upon us to practice every where.

(5.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 12th November 1813.

(5.) Letter to *Bengal*, 12 Nov. 1813.

Para. 2. In order to show our desire to encourage, by every prudent means in our power, the extension of the principles of the Christian religion in India, we have unanimously resolved that an addition be made to the present clerical establishment maintained by the Company at each of our presidencies, at Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of one minister of the Church of Scotland, with the same salary as is granted to the junior chaplain at each of the presidencies; and we direct that a suitable place of worship be provided or erected at each of our principal settlements of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, for the ministers of the church of Scotland whom we may permit to proceed to India to act as chaplains at either of those places.

(6.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Earl of *Moira*, Governor-general, to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated 3d Feb. 1814.

(6.) Letter from Lord *Moira*, 3 Feb. 1814.

I beg leave to represent to you, in the hope that you will be pleased to move the honourable Court on the subject, the necessity for an addition to the existing number of chaplains on this establishment. The aid of more chaplains is become requisite, not merely from the multiplication of your military stations, but from a circumstance of considerable importance to the regularity of society under your Government. From peculiar considerations it has been thought necessary to restrict the magistrates from performing the ceremony of marriage, as they were heretofore empowered. The paucity of chaplains to fulfil this duty in the provinces causes much embarrassment. The addition of three to the present establishment would be a material relief, and it would enable us to send one to Penang which, though much solicited by the Government, we have not been able to accomplish.

(7.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 29th April 1814.

(7.) Letter to *Bengal*, 29 April 1814.

3. In our letter to you of the 26th April 1809, we took a view of the state of the clerical establishment at Bengal, and on comparing it with the scale to which our territories had been extended by the then recent wars with the Mahrattas, we gave it as our opinion that six chaplains ought to be added to the number of thirteen, at which we had fixed the establishment in 1805, making the whole number nineteen. But we contented ourselves at that time, with carrying our actual appointments of chaplains to sixteen, leaving to you the distribution, in the way that might appear most requisite, of this number among the nineteen stations, military and civil, particularized in our letters of the 5th June 1805 and 26th April 1809, which were as follows:

Civil:		
Calcutta (one of which now appointed to the second church) -	3	
Cossimbazar, Patna and Dacca - - - - - - -	3	
		6
Military:		
Fort William Garrison - - - - - - - - -	1	
For Military Stations within the Provinces - - - - -	4	
For ditto in Oude - - - - - - - - -	2	
For the Ceded Provinces in ditto - - - - - - -	1	
		8
		14
And we mentioned in our letter last quoted the acquisitions obtained by the war with the Mahrattas, viz. Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Cuttack and Bundlecund, where if chaplains were stationed, the total would be - - - - - - - -		19

4. We observe, by your books of military establishments, of 30th April 1812, that no more than seven military stations out of the thirteen specified above, were provided with chaplains,

and that at present, including the appointments made by us subsequently to that date, there are only fourteen on your establishment, two deaths having occurred since.

5. This fact strongly confirms what could not but be generally admitted before, that provision ought to be made in the clerical department for casualties; and from hence it may be inferred that, in order to secure the efficient service of sixteen chaplains, the number on the establishment should be eighteen or nineteen.

6. We shall, therefore, as clergymen of proper character may be presented to us, make up the number of appointments to nineteen. You will observe that by the provision of the Act for the renewal of our charter, a Bishop has been appointed to officiate in the territories held by the Company, with an archdeacon at each of the presidencies in India.

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(8).—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 3d June 1814.

(8.) Letter to *Bengal*, 3 June 1814.

26. We transmit you a copy of the Letters Patent recently issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, whereby His Majesty has been pleased to erect a bishop's see and three archdeaconries within the Company's dominions in India, and to nominate certain persons to be the first bishop and archdeacons respectively.

27. In the second paragraph of our letter to you in this department, dated 22d February last, we advised you of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thos. Fanshawe Middleton, as Bishop of Calcutta: by the 49th and 50th clauses of the Act of the 53d of his present Majesty, cap. 155, the salary of the Bishop of Calcutta has been fixed at 5,000*l.* per annum, at an exchange of two shillings for the Bengal current rupee, to commence from the period of his taking upon himself the said office, and to be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments and advantages whatsoever; and to cease when he shall discontinue to exercise the said functions. We direct that the salary of Dr. Middleton be regulated in conformity to the Act above mentioned.

28. Upon the arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta in Bengal, we direct that you issue an order to the chaplain and vestrymen of St. John's Church in Calcutta, to put the Bishop in actual and corporal possession of the see of Calcutta, by admitting him into the principal church, and assigning to him therein an Episcopal seat.

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(9).—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 11th October 1816.

(9.) Letter to *Bengal*, 11 Oct. 1816.

5. We desire that no appointment of an ecclesiastical nature be created, nor any new or additional allowances be conferred upon any persons now holding ecclesiastical offices, other than those which are specially defined by the Legislature, in providing an episcopal establishment for British India, until specially authorized by us.

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(10).—EXTRACT LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th March 1817.

(10.) Letter to *Bengal*, 5 Mar. 1817.

Having received a communication from the Rev. John James Watson, D.D., intimating the request of the Bishop of Calcutta to be allowed a domestic chaplain, we have adverted to your present ecclesiastical establishment, which it appears to us will not admit of a chaplain being spared for this special purpose, without inconvenience to the public service.

With the view, however, of meeting the wishes of his Lordship, we have determined to appoint an additional chaplain for your presidency, in order that the Bishop for the time being may be at liberty to avail himself of the services of one of our clerical servants, as domestic chaplain; and we direct you, on the receipt of this despatch, to notify to his Lordship, that he is to make his selection from among the chaplains upon your establishment accordingly.

We have farther resolved, that the total allowances of the person who may be selected for the above mentioned situation, shall not exceed those of a military chaplain, viz. 1,000*l.* per annum; and that he be prohibited from receiving fees or any other emoluments, during the time that he may act as domestic chaplain to the Bishop.

(11.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th August 1819.

(11.) Letter from *Bengal*, 5 Aug. 1819.

We have the honour to request the especial attention of your honourable Court to a letter from the Lord Bishop, relative to the state of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.

We informed the Bishop, in reply, that we entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by his Lordship with regard to the inadequacy of the number of chaplains attached to this presidency to the efficient performance of spiritual duties among the European population dispersed throughout these provinces; and we beg leave to submit to your honourable Court the urgent expediency of augmenting the clerical establishment at the presidency, to the extent suggested by his Lordship.

The places which the Lord Bishop has pointed out as proper stations for additional chaplains appear to us to be judiciously selected, and we cannot but admit the force of the arguments on which his Lordship has recommended that chaplains should be appointed to the residencies at Delhi and Lucknow.

(12.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, dated *Chouringhee*, 13th July 1818.

(12.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta*, 13 July 1818.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to the Government, a representation of the present state of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, which appears to be very inadequate to the spiritual wants of the European population under this presidency; the number of chaplains has now, by the death of the Reverend Mr. Vincent, late joint chaplain at Cawnpore, been reduced to 17, exclusive of my domestic chaplain; of which number the Reverend Mr. Brodie is gone to England on his private affairs, and the Reverend Mr. Hastings is on the way to his station of Futtehgurh, having, upwards of a year, ago, left his former station and come to the Presidency for the recovery of his health. The number, therefore, of chaplains now actually on duty, is only 15, and probably a higher rate of efficiency, if we advert to contingencies in this climate, is never to be expected.

I have, therefore, to request, Sir, that you will bring the subject of this letter to the notice of the honourable Court of Directors, with which view I annex a list of such stations as seem particularly to require chaplains. It will be seen that all of them are at a considerable distance from any station to which a chaplain is already attached, and the want of chaplains at present is such, that they are frequently called for the purpose of solemnizing marriages and baptizing children, to a distance of 150 miles; in a recent instance, a chaplain went to Cuttack from Calcutta. It is obvious, however, that this can happen only when the parties so applying are enabled to offer an ample compensation; besides, that this inconvenient extension of the limits of a cure is of use only in the emergencies specified, and can have no relation to the due observance of the Lord's-day, or to the objects generally proposed in having resident clergy.

I make this application with the greater confidence, when I observe the very liberal increase of the ecclesiastical establishment which has taken place within the last two years, in other parts of my diocese. The number of chaplains in the archdeaconry of Madras being 22, and in that of Bombay eight, I ought, perhaps, to have brought this subject to the notice of Government at an earlier period, but I thought it not improbable from the circumstance now adduced, that an augmentation of this establishment might already be contemplated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Calcutta.*

Proposed Stations.

The stations adverted to in the accompanying letter, as seeming to require that a chaplain should be permanently appointed to each, are the following: Bareilly, the station of a circuit Court; Allahabad, civil and military; Cuttack, civil and military; Chittagong, civil station, with some troops and many European artificers; Kurnaul, a principal military station; Muttra, a principal military station; Bhaugulpore, a civil station with some troops, and especially as being central to a very large district in which there is no chaplain, including Monghyr, Maldah, Purneah, &c.

To this list I would subjoin the two residencies of Delhi and Lucknow, where, besides the residents, there are many Europeans constantly stationed, and where it it seems essential to the honour of our religion, that it should be maintained by the regular performance of divine service.

It may be proper to observe, that in this list I have not adverted to the vacancy recently occasioned at Cawnpore, where two chaplains are allowed.

13th July 1818. (signed) *T. F. Calcutta.*

(13.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 20th March 1822.

2. In our despatches of former years noted in the margin we have evinced our disposition to afford all due means for the efficient performance of the services of the church at our several settlements in India, by the increased number of chaplains which we have appointed. With the same view, we have attentively considered the reference which you have made to us in these paragraphs, and the letter from the Bishop therein mentioned.

5 June 1805.
26 April 1809.
29 April 1814.

3. Of the nine additional stations specified by his Lordship as requiring chaplains, it will be observed that in our letters of the 26th April 1809 and 29th April 1814, in the public department, we mentioned three, viz. Cuttack, Muttra and Delhi as places where we supposed that chaplains would be necessary; and one being by the same letters appropriated for the ceded provinces in Oude, the station of Bareilly, with the three others above named, may be considered as then provided for in the number of chaplains (19) to which we advised you our appointments would extend, and this number was accordingly appointed.

4. By our letter of the 5th March 1817, we added one to that number to afford his Lordship the opportunity of selecting a domestic chaplain; but though we take it for granted that this clergyman occasionally assists in the clerical duties of the Presidency, or of any station to which he may accompany the Bishop, we cannot consider this appointment as adding to the number of chaplains for general purposes so as to preclude the necessity of one appointment.

5. To provide for the remaining stations mentioned by the Lord Bishop would require an addition of five chaplains to the present establishment; and as you have expressed your entire concurrence in his Lordship's opinion as to the inadequacy of the present number, and in the judicious selection of stations which he has pointed out for the additional chaplains, we shall proceed to augment the establishment by appointing five clergymen at an early opportunity.

6. The distribution of chaplains to the different stations is left to your discretion. In making this distribution, you will consult the Bishop, and you will consider in general whether, from the proximity of some stations to others, every one will require a separate chaplain. We observe by your books of establishments of 1st May 1820, the last received, that two chaplains are on duty at Cawnpore, the necessity for which is not apparent. We have some doubts of the absolute necessity of a separate chaplain for Barrackpore; and from the short distance of Dinapore from Patna, it seems that a separate chaplain for each may be dispensed with; it will be proper therefore that you should revise the whole establishment, and inform us of your opinion as to the number of stations, either civil or military, at which it is desirable that chaplains should be stationed.

7. In the appointments already made, or those we are about to make, we are aware that no provision is made for absentees or casualties. In the 5th para. of our letter of 29th April 1814, we adverted to this point; but until we receive your opinion upon the revision now directed, we shall not be able to determine on the necessity for further augmentation.

8. You will also, in consultation with the Bishop, take into consideration the propriety of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, by which their services, when required to perform baptisms and marriages, may be extended to the adjacent zillahs and outposts in the respective districts; for if the chaplains at stations consider themselves restricted from leaving those stations where occasion requires, for the duties above mentioned, or others, great inconvenience may arise to individuals and the public. You will at the same time endeavour to provide for the case of the illness of a chaplain by giving him assistance from an adjacent district.

9. We consider it proper to direct that the junior chaplains beyond the number of 20, be restricted to 666 current rupees per month, as the allowance to each, to be paid by the Government; the number of Europeans in the several districts no doubt differs materially, and the clerical duties are of course more or less in proportion; the distribution of the junior chaplains may therefore be regulated accordingly.

10. The junior chaplains we shall proceed to appoint at an early period, and they will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the designation of senior chaplains, and to the income of the higher class, according to the regulations now in force.

11. With respect to what is called the Old Church at Calcutta, we appointed, in May 1808, the Rev. Thomas Thomason for that church. We understand that the religious duties there are extremely laborious, and that in consequence the chaplain requires an assistant; we shall therefore be willing to add one to the number we have before mentioned for this special purpose.

(14.)—EXTRACT LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 10th April 1822.

(14.) Letter to *Bengal*, 10 April 1822.

We have received the memorial addressed to us by the members of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta, (inclosed in your secretary's letter of the 24th of September 1819) representing the inadequacy of one chaplain to perform the clerical duties of St. Andrew's church, and praying for the appointment of an additional clergyman.

Being satisfied of the reasonableness of the prayer of the petitioners, and considering their representation to be equally applicable to the circumstances of the Scotch churches at Madras and Bombay, we have resolved that one additional minister of the Church of Scotland be appointed to each of the three presidencies, with the following salaries:

At Bengal, - - -	Current Rupees, 666. 10. 8.	per month.
Fort St. George, - -	Madras Rupees, 583. 5. 4.	„
Bombay, - - -	Bombay Rupees, 518 ½.	„

We have further resolved that the junior ministers thus appointed shall succeed to the situations of the senior ministers, as vacancies occur at the respective presidencies where they are stationed.

(15.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 1st January 1823.

(15.) Letter from *Bengal*, 1 Jan. 1823.
Court's Letter, 20 March 1822.
Cons. 25 July. N°4.
Cons. 27 Aug.

Para. 4. Having on the receipt of this letter transmitted a copy of it for information to the late Archdeacon of Calcutta, with a request that he would state his sentiments on the several arrangements alluded to in it, for the consideration of Government, we received from Dr. Loring the reply recorded on the annexed date, to which we beg leave to refer your honourable Court.

5. We entirely concurred in the opinion of the archdeacon, that the full additional number of nine chaplains originally proposed by the late Lord Bishop, is requisite to place the ecclesiastical establishment at this presidency on a footing of complete efficiency. With reference to your honourable Court's conjecture, that there was no necessity for two chaplains at Cawnpore, the archdeacon remarked, that it had been found by experience, that the military lines were so extensive and the Christian society so numerous at that station, that a single chaplain would not suffice for the necessary duties. Your honourable Court will have observed from the 11th paragraph of our letter of the 1st of January last, that acting on this conviction, we have taken measures with a view to the construction of two churches at the last mentioned station. Barrackpore being 16 miles from Fort William, the archdeacon stated the impossibility of its duty being included in that of the Fort, as alluded to by your honourable Court, especially when it was considered that in addition to the ordinary attendance in the garrison, constituting a most important charge, the general hospital at the Presidency occasioned a very frequent demand for the services of a clergyman.

6. With

(15.) Letter from *Bengal*, 1 Jan. 1823.

6. With regard to Patna and Dinapore, which are distant from each other about seven or eight miles, the archdeacon recommended that Patna should remain as at present a separate station; though upon emergencies the two chaplaincies might be temporarily joined.

7. With regard to a provision for absentees and casualties, the archdeacon observed, that one supernumerary should be added to every ten chaplains, which would, generally speaking, have the effect of guarding against any inconvenient diminution of the number of chaplains, arising from the above causes.

8. In the 7th paragraph of his letter, the archdeacon has stated his sentiments on the plan proposed by your honourable Court, of altering the designation from "station" to "district" chaplains, and in the concluding part of his address expressed his opinion regarding the allowances to be assigned to chaplains supernumerary to the fixed number of 20.

9. Having taken into our consideration the various points comprised in Dr. Loring's letter, we recorded the resolutions which your honourable Court will find inserted on the consultation of the annexed date. Cons. 27 Aug. N° 2.

10. Your honourable Court will observe, that the diminished list of chaplains occasioned by absence and death, had prevented the Government from assigning clergymen to the stations of Cuttack, Muttra, Delhi and Bareilly as supposed by you.

11. The Christian population of Cawnpore, may on an average be estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 souls, and the European corps stationed there, are quartered at different extremities of the cantonments, the local circumstances of which rendered it inconvenient to erect a single church to contain the whole of the Christians at Cawnpore, and induced the Government according to late resolutions, to authorize the erection of two churches at opposite ends of the cantonment. These considerations will show the necessity which exists, of appointing a second chaplain to Cawnpore.

12. We entertain no doubt that when the explanation afforded by the archdeacon regarding the inability of the chaplain of Fort William, to whose office is annexed the clerical charge of the general hospital, to perform likewise the duties of his ministry at Barrackpore, a station nearly 17 miles from Fort William, shall be under the consideration of your honourable Court, you will acquiesce in the obvious necessity of allotting a separate chaplain to Barrackpore.

13. It did not appear to us indispensable that a chaplain should be appointed solely for the civil station of Patna, the military cantonment of Dinapore, where a chaplain is stationed, being only eight miles distant. We did not object to its being continued on its present footing, as recommended by the archdeacon.

14. Muttra being no longer an extensive military station, the urgency for assigning a chaplain to that post seemed to have ceased. Neither did the establishment of chaplaincies at Lucknow and Bhaugulpore appear so urgent as was supposed, though the presence of a clergyman at those places might be attended with convenience.

15. The present plan not providing for the troops stationed in Malwa and Rajpootana, we proposed that one of the additional chaplains should be stationed at Neemuch, to perform the duties of that cantonment and those of Mhow and Nusseerabad. As Chittagong was sufficiently provided by the periodical deputations of the chaplain at Dacca, the above arrangements would be effected without any increase of establishment, by transferring to Neemuch the chaplain intended for Chittagong.

16. The following were the actual stations of chaplains at the period of our passing the Resolutions in question.

> At the Presidency—Senior chaplain, junior chaplain, chaplain of the old church, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, chaplain of Barrackpore, chaplain of Dum Dum;—Cawnpore, two chaplains; Berhampore, Meerut, Futtyghur, Dinapore and Patna, Agra, Benares, Dacca and Chittagong, Ghazeepore.
>
> The additional stations proposed were Nagpore, Cuttack, Nerbuddah district, Howrah, Allahabad, Neemuch, Kurnaul, Bareilly, Delhi; to which will be added an additional chaplain at the Presidency for the duties of St. James's church, as reported in a subsequent paragraph.

17. We entirely concurred in the recommendation of the archdeacon, that one supernumerary for every ten chaplains should be appointed, to provide for cases of absence and casualty; and we accordingly request the favourable attention of your honourable Court to this proposition.

18. With reference to the archdeacon's observations, on the suggestion of your honourable Court that chaplains should henceforward be nominated to *districts* instead of to *stations*, in order to secure their more extended services, we are of opinion, that the designation pointed out should be adopted; but it will rest with the Bishop, who may be appointed to the vacant see, to suggest for the sanction of Government, the precise mode of carrying the arrangement proposed by the archdeacon into execution.

19. We concurred with the archdeacon in opinion, that the allowance of C^t R^s 666 per mensem, which your honourable Court state should be assigned to all chaplains on the list above the number of 20, was not adequate to enable them to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office. We therefore request your honourable Court to reconsider your resolution on this subject, and to authorize some augmentation to the allowances which you have prescribed for the junior chaplains. The salaries of the chaplaincies at Patna and Dacca are fixed at S^a R^s 574. 11. 5. per mensem. The former has generally been vacant. The clergyman at the latter station represented, through the Lord Bishop, in the year 1819, that the emoluments were so inadequate for the support of himself and family, that unless some increase were granted, he should

be obliged, in order to avoid the contraction of debts, to relinquish his appointment. The annexation of an allowance of Rs 200 per mensem, for performing the clerical duties at Chittagong, alone enabled the Rev. Mr. Taylor to retain his situation at Dacca.

(16.) Letter from the Archdeacon of *Calcutta*, 10 Aug. 1822.

(16).—LETTER from the Archdeacon of *Calcutta* to *C. Lushington*, Esq. Secretary to Government, dated 10th August 1822.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th July last, together with a duplicate despatch from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 20th March 1822, and superscribed, "Ecclesiastical Department." In your letter you request me, under the direction of the most noble the Governor-general in Council, to state, for the information of Government, my sentiments on certain ecclesiastical matters, bearing reference to a revision of the establishment in this archdeaconry. In ready compliance with that request, Sir, I endeavour to offer such remarks as may be useful to the revision contemplated; following the order of the paragraphs in the despatch from the honourable Court.

And first I would express the pleasure that must be generally felt on observing the disposition with which the despatch opens, "to afford all due means for the efficient performance of the services of the church." May the Almighty ever fill the honourable Court with a sense of the blessings of our most holy faith, and specially induce them to support and protect exercises of religion, which tend to the essential happiness of their servants in a foreign land.

The addition of nine (9) chaplains, as recommended to the honourable Court by the concurrent advice of the Governor-general in Council, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the year 1818, appears to have been approved by the honourable Court, and to have met their own desire of evincing a regard for the spiritual welfare of their several settlements in India. But the honourable Court conceive that they had previously sent four (4) out of the nine (9) chaplains recommended. In this they seem to be under some mistake. The allowed number of chaplains to which the addition was intended, was nineteen (19), exclusive of the Bishop's domestic chaplain; and 19 + 9 = 28; whereas the honourable Court make 19 + 5 = 24. The ground upon which the reduction stands, of (9) nine to five (5) is, that four stations mentioned by the honourable Court (Cuttack, Muttra, Delhi and Bareilly) were already supplied, but they were then all destitute of clerical services; and as far as I can learn, there has never been a sufficient number of chaplains to allow one to any of those stations. I apprehend, therefore, that the honourable Court have only half provided for their own good intentions of adopting the measure of 1818, and that upon a better understanding of the real state of things, they will be anxious to extend the number five (5), as promised in their despatch, to the number nine (9), as requisite to the views which they have sanctioned.

With respect to the Bishop's domestic chaplain, his occasional assistance is certainly of considerable value to stations within his reach. This was the idea of our great and lamented prelate; and Mr. Hawtayne is now employed during the illness of the chaplain of Fort William. But as the cares of the diocese advance, the Bishop's chaplain will be more occupied in attendance upon episcopal work, and therefore the honourable Court have judged correctly in not considering him as an increase of numerical strength, though his usefulness will always be at the command and direction of the Bishop.

The honourable Court propose to send out the additional chaplains at an early opportunity, and direct the distribution of them by Government in consultation with the Bishop, remarking, however, upon Cawnpore, Barrackpore, and Dinapore with Patna. They observe that there is no apparent necessity for two (2) chaplains at Cawnpore; but it has been found by experience that the military lines are so extensive, and the Christian society so numerous, that one chaplain cannot do the whole duties. He can only leave one part undone to do another. They also observe "no absolute necessity for a separate chaplain at Barrackpore." I understand this expression to mean that Barrackpore is theoretically included in the duties of Fort William; but the distance makes it quite impossible for the chaplain of the Fort to attend to both places, or for the people of one place to attend his ministry at the other; besides which, the duties of the Fort are in themselves large, and most important, and afford a clergyman the fullest occupation, having also the serious appendage of the general hospital. The reason, therefore, for a separate chaplain at Barrackpore is, that Barrackpore must be entirely neglected without one. Upon the remark of the honourable Court as to the union of the duties of Dinapore and Patna, I cannot speak so confidently. The distance, I am informed, is about eight (8) miles; I have consulted a chaplain of the best experience, who knows the places well, and he considers two chaplains requisite, though the one stationed at Patna would have a quiet employment, which may be very acceptable to a gentleman whose health has been injured by the climate, and is not equal to the severer labours of the larger stations; I should therefore recommend that Patna remain as it is, a separate station, though upon emergencies, when the clerical force may be decreased by death or otherwise, the two charges might be temporarily joined.

The next point to which the honourable Court have adverted is a provision for absentees and casualties, and it is very advisable that their considerate remembrance of this provision should have its due weight at all times. The number of chaplains actually at work in the country when the Bishop wrote on the subject, in the year 1818, was fifteen (15); it is now fourteen (14). I believe no time can be mentioned when the whole number have been here together, so that one or two supernumerary chaplains would never have been unemployed;

and

(16.) Letter from the Archdeacon of *Calcutta*, 10 Aug. 1822.

and it appears to me that there are some means of their payment in the saving of the difference between the allowance of chaplains in this country and when absent in Europe.

	S^{a} R^{s}	
Taking the lowest allowance in this country, *i. e.* 666 current about 560 sicca rupees per mensem, making - - -	6,720	per annum.
And deduct the allowance on leave, about 300 *l.* at the present exchange - - - - - - - - -	3,000	„
There remains a saving of - - -	3,720	„

on each absent chaplain; therefore the saving upon three absentees (S^{a} R^{s} 11,150) would almost pay for two supernumeraries, (13,400), and I think it is not too much to suppose that three would be generally so absent from the present number of nineteen. There are now five absent. Under this impression, I humbly suggest one supernumerary for every ten chaplains, as a moderate provision for absentees and casualties, and as almost paid for by the saving which I have ventured to detail. But perhaps the honourable Court may not consider this sufficient; I have stated it as the least which my judgment could fix upon.

The last point to which the honourable Court have directed their attention for the improvement of religious advantages to Christians under this presidency, is a plan of altering the designation from station to district chaplains, and extending the care of each clergyman to "the zillah and out-posts," to be included within his district. A division might be made into wide parochial districts, with a corresponding extension of care to be carried into effect, as far as may be, without prejudice to the clergyman's proper station of residence, where a large body of Christians is assembled. But as (the division being made) particulars of such extended care must be matter of experiment, they should, I think, be placed at the discretion of the Bishop, and subject to his amendment upon experience. It would be highly objectionable that a chaplain should voluntarily, for the sake of a marriage or baptism, so absent himself from the congregate body of his flock, as to leave them without public worship. An instance of the kind produced much complaint in one of the large stations, and incurred strong disapprobation. It would be still more objectionable that a chaplain should be placed under order or regulation to obey any distant summons; for this would not only produce the above effect, but a frequency of summons would engage him chiefly in travelling, to the neglect of meditation and study, and the preparative part of his duties, as well as of the main executive part. The best execution of clerical functions supposes the clergyman at his church in the midst of his charge, and the people to come to him for his offices, not only because much more can be done by the minister when numbers travel to him, than when he has to travel about to numbers, but because he should be always to be found; and this applies strongly where he would be summoned to great distances. It should be therefore kept in view as much as possible in all accommodations to difficulty; at the same time, I am fully aware that much good may arise in this country, from the clergyman's knowledge of the number and position of a Christian community, within any parochial district that may be entrusted to him, and from that occasional application of his ministry to out-posts, wherever practicable, which his diocesan shall sanction or direct. The parochial districts at first too great, could be afterwards sub-divided without any change of system, as the Government see fit, upon any future increase of chaplains.

Before I conclude, I think that I ought to remark upon the method of the intended pay for the new chaplains, as not quite consistent with established practice, for the clergy have ever been paid under this presidency according to local causes; and the difference of allowances is attached to the station rather than to the chaplan; at one station a chaplain receives 900, at another 750, and at a third 666, the juniors having the stations of lower pay, with the option of moving by gradation upon vacancies.

The most obvious and convenient method, therefore, would probaby be, to fix allowances to new stations according to the scale and reasons that have already been acted upon. The new stations proposed by the Bishop in 1818, were Delhi, Lucknow, Muttra, Allahabad, Kurnaul, Bauglepore, Bareilly, Cuttack and Chittagong; to these I would suggest the addition of Nagpore, Mhow or the Nurbudda district, and Howrah; Chittagong has been partially provided for by an arrangement with the chaplain of Dacca, which might be allowed to stand till more important places are supplied. For the other new stations, excepting perhaps Bauglepore, the lowest allowance of R^{s} 666 will probably be considered by the Governor-general in Council to be very inadequate. My own persuasion is, that it may not be enough to save a clergyman with a family from inevitable embarrassments; and as such consequences of a too restricted income must affect both the usefulness and respectability of the church in this country, as well as partly frustrate the benefits of its establishment to the Christian community in India, I feel that I ought to urge it upon the peculiar notice of the Government.

All remark upon the 12th clause of the honourable Court's despatch, I have purposely omitted, because the Government must be in full possession of the late Bishop's judgment of the matter.

I have, &c.
Calcutta, 10th Aug. 1822. (signed) *H. D. Loring*, Arch^{dn}.

(17.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 21st January 1824.

(17.) Letter to *Bengal*, 21 Jan. 1824.

2. We are very desirous that the ecclesiastical establishment in India should be placed on an efficient and a respectable footing, and with a view to that object, we have bestowed the earliest attention which it was in our power to give, upon the representation conveyed to us in your despatch, dated the 1st January 1823.

3. The

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Appendix (P)

Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

3 The points for consideration are, first, the number of chaplains required for the Bengal establishment, and, secondly, the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains.

4 In our despatch dated the 20th March 1822, we communicated our determination to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment to 26, including a domestic chaplain for the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and we at the same time stated that we awaited the receipt of your opinion upon the subject generally, before we made any provision for absentees or casualties

5 We observe that the number of 26, if actually present, would provide for the stations specified in the list contained in your despatch of the 1st of January last, excepting a second chaplain for Cawnpore, and a chaplain for the new church at Calcutta, designated "St James's church."

6 Considering that in consequence of the extent of the European population at Cawnpore, you have deemed it necessary to construct two churches there, we can no longer hesitate in sanctioning the appointment of a second chaplain to that station, and with respect to St James's church at the Presidency, having already sanctioned the erection of the building, it follows that we must provide for the due performance of divine service in it.

7 To accomplish these objects, the number of chaplains must be augmented to 28, and you in reference to our despatch of the 20th of March 1822, have stated your opinion that a further addition of one in ten is necessary to provide for cases of absence

8 In this, as in all other branches of our service, it must be expected that a proportion of the servants will be constantly absent from India upon furlough, and we are very unwilling that any part of the European population resident within our jurisdiction, should, by such inevitable contingencies, be deprived of the presence of a chaplain

9 Therefore we have determined, in concurrence with your suggestion, to add three supernumerary chaplains to your establishment The total number of chaplains under these arrangements will be 31, and as the number at present fixed is as before stated 26, we shall proceed without delay to add five chaplains to it

10 With respect to the second point, viz the allowances to be drawn by the junior chaplains, the amount was fixed at C^t R^s 666. 10. 8 per month, by our despatch dated the 20th of March 1822, you are of opinion, "that this allowance is not adequate to enable the chaplains to meet the necessary expenses of their station, especially when they might have a family to support, and to maintain that degree of respectability in society, which should be inseparable from their sacred office"

11 Upon re-consideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in part depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others

12 We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance, not exceeding C^t R^s 250 per month, in all cases of the appointment of junior chaplains to stations, in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance

13 The salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency was fixed by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, paragraph 2, at C^t R^s 666 10 8 per month, being the same amount as that which, in this despatch, we in respect to the junior chaplains of the church of England have revised.

14 We have therefore also revised the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland, and accordingly authorize you to grant to him such an additional allowance, not exceeding C^t R^s 250 per month, as you may deem absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance

15 We trust that you will, on the arrival of the new Bishop at Calcutta, have proceeded to bring under his Lordship's consideration the suggestion contained in the 8th paragraph of our letter of 20th March 1822, to which in the 18th paragraph under reply you signify your assent

16 For your information and that of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we subjoin a statement of the numbers of chaplains resolved upon by us for the different parts of India.

Bengal	31	Chaplains of the church of England, as explained in the despatch, which provides for all stations recommended by you, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies
	2	Ministers of the church of Scotland
Total Bengal	33	
Madras	22	Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Fort St. George, and allows of three supernumerary to supply casual vacancies
	2	Ministers of the church of Scotland
Total Madras	24	
Bombay	13	Chaplains of the church of England, which provides for all the stations recommended by the Government of Bombay, and allows of one supernumerary to supply a casual vacancy
	2	Ministers of the church of Scotland
Total Bombay	15	

(18.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 23d April 1824.

(18.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 April 1824.

2. ADVERTING to the 5th section of the Act 4th Geo. 4th, c. 71, we authorize you to build a suitable house at Calcutta for the residence of the Bishop, at an expense not exceeding 60,000 rupees. We conceive that, besides containing proper accommodation for the Bishop, the building should also include suitable offices for the custody of the acts and registers of the diocese of Calcutta.

3. Should it, however, be deemed more expedient to rent, instead of building, a house for his Lordship's accommodation, we authorize you to do so, at an expense not exceeding 600 rupees per month.

4. By the same section, the expenses of the Bishop's visitations are in future to be defrayed by the Company. Considering that the late Bishop of Calcutta deemed it to be his duty to include in his visitations, in addition to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, that of Prince of Wales' Island, we have determined that instead of the allowance of 10,000 rupees, which by our instructions of the 20th September 1815, you were authorized to make to the Bishop (triennially) for each separate visitation to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, a sum of 1,000 rupees shall in future be monthly paid to his Lordship, during his absence from Calcutta in the discharge of his visitatorial functions, either within the limits of your presidency or on the occasion of his visits to Madras, Bombay or Prince of Wales' Island respectively. We likewise authorize you to furnish lascars and tents for the Bishop's use when he shall proceed on his visitations by land, and to hire a vessel for his conveyance when he shall proceed by sea, in the event of its not proving convenient to assign one of our cruizers for his Lordship's use on such occasions.

5. We conclude that the Bishop's visitations will, as heretofore, not be oftener than once in three years.

(19.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 23d July 1824.

(19.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 July 1824.

68. WE cannot quit the subject without again conveying to you our positive directions that no considerable advances of public money for any purposes be authorized in future without our permission being previously obtained.

69. As we are desirous of ascertaining the total expense incurred by Government in the ecclesiastical department in the territories subject to your superintendence, we direct that you transmit, for the future, an annual statement, exhibiting, 1st, the salaries and allowances granted to the Bishop, archdeacon, chaplains and others employed in that department; and, 2d, all disbursements authorized for the construction and repair of churches and chapels, and for every other object whatever of an ecclesiastical nature.

(20.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 23d July 1824.

(20.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 July 1824.

3. WE are informed in these paras. of the measures which you have adopted for providing churches at the principal stations of the army in Bengal under the general authority conveyed to you in our despatch in the public department of the 25th May 1798. It is to be regretted that an earlier attention has not been paid to those instructions, by which the inconvenience stated to have been experienced at several of the army stations from the want of churches, might have been avoided.

4. In considering the measures now in progress for giving effect to our instructions, we approve of your resolution to build churches progressively at the several stations at which they are required, and also of your having, in the directions in which you called for plans and estimates of the proposed buildings, evinced a due regard to our injunction that such edifices as might be erected should be constructed in as plain and simple a style as possible, in order that all unnecessary expense should be avoided.

6. In our public letter of 25th May 1798, we expressed our willingness to afford the means to all our civil and military servants of attending divine worship; but, as we then told you, we shall consider those intentions to be fulfilled by the provision of commodious edifices built in a plain and unexpensive manner.

7. We acquiesce in the reasons you have assigned for authorizing the construction of two churches at the station of Cawnpore, capable of holding about 1,000 persons each, instead of one capable of holding 2,000 persons, viz. the great extent of the station, the detached position of the different barracks, and the circumstance of their being already two chaplains attached to the station of Cawnpore. As these edifices are intended for the joint accommodation of the European troops and inhabitants at Cawnpore, we conclude that part of the expense of their construction will, as in the instances of Futtygurh and other places, be defrayed by private subscriptions on the part of the European residents.

36. Having perused the representation made to you by the late Bishop of Calcutta, after an inquiry on the part of his Lordship, respecting the Protestant population of that capital, stating the urgent necessity which existed for supplying additional means of attendance on divine worship, we approve of your determination to erect an additional church near the Durrum tollah loll bazaar, at an estimated expense of 26,033 rupees. It will be satisfactory to us, however, to be informed whether the additional accommodation that will be thereby afforded will be equal to, or will materially exceed, the actual wants of the Protestant population of Calcutta in communion with the Established Church.

48. We cannot admit the right of our chaplains to demand fees from persons in His Majesty's or the Company's service belonging to the station to which they are attached, for the performance of services connected with the administration of their sacred functions, but on the other hand we do not intend to restrict them from the acceptance of such fees in cases where they may be freely and gratuitously given.

(21.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 23d February 1825.

(21.) Letter to *Bengal*, 23 Feb. 1825.

9. WHATEVER disbursements are really necessary to the due performance of divine service in the churches of India, and to the convenience of the congregations attending them, we are always disposed to allow; but you are perfectly aware of our determination to sanction such disbursements only of the public money as fairly come within that description.

(22.)—EXTRACT LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 9th June 1825.

(22.) Letter from *Bengal*, 9 June 1825.

1. WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your honourable Court, copies of correspondence which has passed been this Government and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the occasion of his lordship's termination of his visitation of the principal civil and military stations under the presidency of Fort William, and of his arrival at Bombay after a long and arduous journey.

2. Your honourable Court will perceive that the Bishop has furnished very useful information regarding the stations at which chaplains are actually located, and offered suggestions with regard to other stations which in his Lordship's judgment urgently demand the appointment of chaplains, and where he deems it desirable that churches should be constructed.

3. The places selected by his Lordship for chaplains are the following:—Chittagong, Monghyr, Dinapore (2d chaplain), Chunar, Allahabad, Lucknow, Futtehgurh, Bareilly, Meerut (2d chaplain), Kurnaul, Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Cuttack.

4. Of these, the stations of Delhi and Saugor have already been provided with chaplains; a second chaplain has been allotted to Cawnpore; and, in addition, we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of the services of the Rev. T. Robertson, who has just returned to this presidency from furlough. Eleven stations will, however, remain to be supplied, of the number indicated by the Lord Bishop.

6. With respect to the Lord Bishop's recommendation that churches should be built at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra and Nusseerabad, we intimated to his Lordship our hope that we should shortly have it in our power to comply with his suggestions on that subject. Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, and also for the erection of two churches at Cawnpore; but under the general resolution which has already been communicated to your honourable Court to suspend the execution of all works not absolutely necessary during present circumstances, the construction of the edifices above referred to has been suspended.

7. We request the attention of your honourable Court to the measures which have been adopted for rendering the services of the district chaplains more widely useful by extending their professional labours to contiguous stations.

(23.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council, dated Camp near Pittand (Guzerat), April 5th, 1825.

(23.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, 5 April 1825.

My Lord,

HAVING now finished, for the present, my visitation of the principal civil and military stations in the presidency of Fort William, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council a few observations connected with the object of my journey, and with the circumstances of the Anglo-Indian church in some of her most recent and secluded scenes of action. I cannot, however, commence my Report, without expressing to your Lordship in Council my deep and grateful sense of the liberal and judicious kindness which you have exhibited towards me, both in the allowance provisionally made for my expenses, and in the assistance and countenance which by your direction I have received in every part of my long journey, from the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, nor can I avoid observing, that without this continued and watchful kindness on the part of Government, and the uniform and friendly attention which I have experienced in all the European stations, I should have hardly been able to accomplish a journey longer and more arduous than usually fall to the lot of men of my profession and previous habits of life, and which was begun and has been prosecuted under circumstances of a private nature sufficiently dispiriting and painful.

2. With the wants of Dacca I have already had occasion to trouble your Lordship, and am truly obliged by the readiness with which the requisites which I mentioned have been granted to that station; I will here only repeat the hope which I have lately expressed, that it may be found practicable and expedient to afford separate chaplains to that city and to Chittagong. Both stations are important already, and likely to become more so. The distance between them is too great for them to be conveniently served by the same clergyman on any other system than that which deprives both the one and the other of the ordinances of religion for six months every year. Nor will it escape your Lordship's notice, that there are other important stations in that part of Bengal which must now remain without even the occasional visits of a clergyman, while the chaplain of Dacca, if relieved from Chittagong, might perform

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(23.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta*, to the *Bengal* Government, 5 April 1825.

perform divine service at Mymensing four Sundays in every year, and Backergunge might receive the same attendance from the chaplain at Chittagong, so as to extend to two important and at present almost inaccessible stations those spiritual advantages which the liberality of the honourable Company has endeavoured to secure to all its servants.

3. Berhampore I was unhappily prevented from visiting, by the long illness and death of my chaplain, and my consequent detention at Dacca till it was too late to diverge from my direct course up the Ganges without endangering the loss of the monsoon. From the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, as well as from the personal observations of Archdeacon Corrie, I have received a gratifying account of the punctuality and propriety with which divine service is performed and attended there, but at the same time a strong representation of the necessity of a larger place of worship, the present being extremely insufficient to accommodate the civil and military stations. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting a church or church bungalow more capable than the present to contain the numerous European inhabitants both of Berhampore and Moorshedabad.

4. At Monghyr I found a numerous European society, consisting partly of the honourable Company's civil and military servants, and partly of a class of persons whose spiritual welfare is peculiarly interesting and important, the pensioners and invalid soldiers of the honourable Company's European regiments, together with their wives and families. Most of the invalids are old and infirm; all have much time on their hands; and though few of them are actually ignorant of writing and reading, and the general truths of christianity, they are all exposed to many temptations to vice and drunkenness, for which the best remedies will be found in religious instruction, and in the means of innocent recreation and improvement. The first may be best afforded by a resident chaplain, the second by a station library. As a proof that the former of these favours could not be granted in vain, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have recently received a petition, signed by 71 persons (members of the church of England), who in earnest and moving terms solicit from me the continued residence of one of the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose services, unfortunately, I am unable to spare them any longer. And I have also to observe, that the old pensioners which whom I conversed at Monghyr were unanimous in declaring, that the privilege of having a few books within their reach would be one for which they would never cease to be grateful, and, as one of their number expressed himself, a privilege which "would keep them out of harm, and preserve their body and soul." Some assistance of this kind they have on a small scale received already from the stores of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. But the accession of a few books of general information and entertainment, such as the libraries sent by the honourable Company supply, is yet required to meet their wishes, and I trust that their wants in this respect will not be made known in vain to a wise and beneficent Government. If it should be found possible to station a chaplain at Monghyr, it might be expedient to direct him to do duty, during three Sundays in the year, at each of the neighbouring stations of Bhogulpore and Purneah.

5. At Dinapore and Bankipore I was made very strongly sensible of (what I beg leave respectfully to represent to your Lordship in Council) the want of a proper place of worship and the inadequacy of a single chaplain to the wants of the military and civil stations. The room in which divine service is at present performed and for which (as I understand) Government has a considerable monthly rent to pay, is extremely inconvenient, hot and unsightly, as well as too small to accommodate more than one-third the numbers who may be expected to attend from the military station alone. The civil station of Bankipoor is so far distant, and in a country during several months in the year so nearly impassable, that its residents could hardly attend divine service at Dinapore, even were there room for them, and the number of European troops and officers with their families is usually so great at the military station, and the sickness and mortality which occur among them are in average years so great that it is hardly possible for a single clergyman during any length of time to perform his duty satisfactorily. But, if a second chaplain were granted to Dinapore, not only would the weekly services of the cantonment be within the scope of their joint exertions, but one of them might attend on alternate Sundays at Bankipore, and the almost equally important station of Chuprah, on the other side of the Ganges. At both these places, if I am rightly informed, the cutcherries would be found sufficiently spacious to accommodate their respective congregations.

6. To the garrison of Buxar, the observations which I have offered with regard to Monghyr apply with nearly equal force. Though I was there on a Sunday, I found the offer of performing divine service received with tokens of great gratitude, and have seldom had a more attentive congregation, or one more interesting from the appearance, age and infirmities of many among their number. Should the chaplain of Ghazeepore be directed to visit them monthly, the wishes and best interests of these poor old soldiers and their families might be served as far as can be expected; and I would suggest that the usual allowance of books for one station library might be divided between Buxar and Monghyr.

7. At Ghazeepore the want of a church is very severely felt. The riding-school, which had been previously used for this purpose, I found in so ruinous a state that, on giving notice of my intention to perform divine service there (there being no chaplain), I was assured that no body would venture to attend me, and was compelled to borrow the sale room of a shopkeeper, which, had the usual European troops been there at the time, would have been quite insufficient to hold the congregation.

8. At Benares, I rejoice to say, I found nothing wanting. The church is a very elegant and commodious little structure, and the manner in which service is performed and attended, is of the most gratifying and exemplary description.

9. At Chunar is a numerous European garrison for whom the honourable Company has as yet provided no religious instruction or opportunities of worship, though the number of the officers and their families, the peculiar circumstances of temptation to which the privates are exposed, and the sickliness of the place, perhaps consequent to those temptations, make it very desirable that these instructions and opportunities should be afforded. Divine service has hitherto been performed by a clergyman of the church of England in the pay of the Church Missionary Society, but who is now likely to be removed to another station. A large and very handsome church was some short time since built by subscription, of which Government, I should apprehend, by undertaking its support and repairs might easily obtain the property; and, till (which I can hardly hope) your Lordship in Council is enabled to assign a distinct chaplain to Chunar, I would respectfully suggest that the chaplain of Benares may be directed to officiate there one Sunday in every month.

10. The numerous civil and military residents at Allahabad have great need of and are very earnest for the grant of a resident chaplain. There is an apartment in the fort which might, as I apprehend, be sufficient for the present as a place of worship, and the chaplain might be directed to visit on one Sunday in the month alternately Juanpore and Mirzapore.

11. At Cawnpore I was gratified by the information that your Lordship in Council had already munificently ordered the erection of two churches; and two chaplains being already allowed, I need only say that, in my opinion, both these measures are no more than is necessary for the wants of that immense cantonment.

12. At Lucknow is a numerous Christian society, consisting of the honourable Company's civil and military servants; and the dependent cantonments of Seetapore, Secrora and Pertaubghur, very loudly call for the occasional visits of a chaplain, or that at least a clergyman should be placed within a more accessible distance of their inhabitants. I have no reason to suppose that the presence of one of the honourable Company's chaplains would excite any jealousy in the mind of His Majesty the King of Oude, who at no distant period, as I was assured by some of his European servants, himself contributed to the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel in Lucknow. For the celebration of divine service the entrance hall of the residency is at present abundantly sufficient.

13. Futteghur has an elegant and spacious church, and a numerous Christian population, but no chaplain; should one be allowed, (which is on every account very desirable) he might, with great advantage, attend one Sunday in the month alternately at Coel and Mynpooree.

14. Bareilly, Moradabad and Shahjehenpore are all in great need of a chaplain; but the two last might be supplied from Bareilly, in the same way as Coel and Mynpooree from Futteghur. In Bareilly I collected, at a very short notice, an attentive congregation of about 100 Europeans who now are dependent for all the offices of religion on the occasional help which they can obtain from the stations of Cawnpore and Meerut, the first at the distance of 160 miles, the other of 135.

15. The military and civil stations of Almorah and Havelbaugh, from their remote situation and the belt of dangerous and pestilential forests which divide them from the plain, are liable to much inconvenience from the want of a resident clergyman. Nevertheless as the coolness of its mountains may make Kumaoon a desirable retreat for some of the honourable Company's clerical servants whose health may require a change of climate, it is possible that this want may be supplied in a tolerable degree by such occasional visitors, especially when the excellence of the air of Almorah and the accommodations which the liberality of Government has provided there for invalids shall be more generally known.

16. I have already expressed to your Lordship in Council, the gratification which I received from all which I saw at Meerut, both with regard to the size and beauty of the church, the number of the congregation who regularly attend it, and the orderly and edifying manner in which Mr. Fisher performs his duties, as well as his earnest request that a coadjutor may be allowed him; and as soon as the more crying and urgent wants of other congregations have been in some degree supplied, I shall sincerely rejoice, should your Lordship find it expedient to grant the favour. Omitting all mention of different voluntary services which Mr. Fisher has undertaken in the course of the week, the regular and necessary duties of Meerut, the Sunday's service, the attendance in the hospitals, and on the schools; the baptisms, marriages, and above all, the funerals, are really more than most men would have strength, even in a more favourable climate, to perform single handed; and Meerut, like Cawnpore, is a place by far too considerable to be left (as it must now be in case of the death or sickness of the chaplain) for several months together, without a resident and efficient minister.

17. I was not able myself to visit either Kurnaul or Loodeanah, but from the information which I could collect, these stations experience a scarcely less urgent want of clerical aid, than that which I mentioned as existing at Bareilly. Kurnaul is 90, and Loodeanah 180 miles from the nearest clergyman, and the number of Europeans at each station is represented as considerable. A chaplain stationed at Kurnaul, might visit Loodeanah and Saharunpore each four Sundays in the year, and the residents at these places would, during the rest of the year be at a less appalling distance from a christian minister, as well as from the opportunity of obtaining marriage, &c.

18. For the appointment of a chaplain at Delhi, where I confirmed above 40 persons, and had a congregation of 200, many urgent motives plead. It is a circumstance not overlooked by the natives of Hindoostan, nor does it by any means raise our character in their estimation, that in the ancient imperial city, the ruling nation should be the only one without the exterior sign or visible opportunity of worship. And till the church is completed, the erection of which by Lieutenant-colonel Skinner, I rejoiced to hear had met with your Lordship's approbation, the large room at the Presidency may afford, as it has hitherto done, a con-

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(23.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, 5 April 1825.

venient place of assembly for the purpose of worship. From Delhi to Hanse may also be found a distance not too great for the occasional visits of a chaplain.

19. At Agra, where the congregation is numerous, a church is much wanted. The present building is small, inconvenient, and situated very disadvantageously for the European soldiers. It is private property, and rented by Government. In conformity with the plan which I have in other instances suggested, the chaplain of Agra might in addition to his present duties, pay monthly visits alternately to Etawah and to Muttra, where the number of Europeans is too great to be left without the occasional attendance of a clergyman.

20. Nusseerabad affords a very numerous congregation, and I had every reason to be satisfied with their attentive demeanor, and the manner in which the chaplain, Mr. Palmer, performed divine service. As yet, however, there are none of the external decencies or usual means of devotion. The only convenient place which can be obtained for public worship is a moderately sized room, private property and used as a ball-room. There is neither surplice, altar, communion plate, reading desk, nor any prayer-book or bible but what are private property; there are no seats but what the congregation bring with them, and as chairs are not numerous in Nusseerabad, a great proportion of the soldiers and their families are obliged to stand, or sit on the ground, during the whole of divine service. It is my respectful request to your Lordship in Council, that you will be pleased to authorize the proper officer to supply these immediate and urgent wants, as also that you will take measures for the erection of a proper place of worship at this important and increasing station. As timber is the chief article of expense to the west of the Jumna, it is probable that by substituting an arched roof of stone for the usual terrace of beams and pucka work, not only a greater degree of durability will be attainable, but a very moderate expense would be sufficient to raise a building suitable for the purpose and the situation.

21. Dependent naturally on Nusseerabad, is the important station of Neemuch. This is unfortunately too far removed from the former to admit of a monthly visit, and I have no hope that, with the present strength of our ecclesiastical establishment, your Lordship will be able to assign it a separate chaplain. Your Lordship, however, may possibly find it expedient to direct the chaplain of Nusseerabad to preach here four Sundays in the year, two in the spring and two after the conclusion of the rains; and on four other Sundays (to be determined by the convenience of the brigadier at Nusseerabad and the political agency at Ajmere,) to attend for the same purpose at the last named city.

22. Of Saugor and Cuttack I can as yet speak from no personal knowledge. But I cannot but respectfully represent to your Lordship in Council, the great and undiminished necessity of appointing chaplains to both those stations, founded not only on the number of Europeans at each of them, but on their extremely remote and inaccessible situation, and the inconvenience and distress which this distance frequently occasions to individuals. I would also suggest, that the chaplain of Saugor be directed, on four Sundays in the year, to officiate at Ihubbulpore, and that the chaplain of Cuttack attend eight Sundays in the year at Pooree.

23. In suggesting, which I do with much deference, the above location of chaplains, I am not aware that I have over-rated the importance of any station; and I am sure that I have passed over many where I could have ardently desired to see a resident clergyman. It is not indeed easy to witness the lamentable effects of a long and total seclusion from the preaching of the Gospel and the sacraments: it is not easy to hear the complaint of officers high in the service, that for twenty years together they have never had an opportunity of public worship; to receive letters from various parts of the country, from persons desirous of contracting marriages, and deprived of the means of obtaining a lawful and regular union; to remark the gradual forgetfulness not only of the Christian religion, but of the English language, which sometimes occurs in boys who, having been well brought up in the Military Orphan School, lose all which they had learned when attached as drummers to Native corps, and sent to distant stations: it is not easy to witness these unfortunate circumstances, without earnestly desiring that (so far as the evils will admit of a remedy) they may obtain one. Your Lordship will however, observe, that in the proposed allotment of chaplains, I have kept within the number already granted to the presidency of Fort William, by the munificence of the honourable Company. It is unfortunately but too true, that in a climate like that of India, it can rarely happen that out of that establishment the whole can be effective and resident. But the observations which I have offered, may possibly assist your Lordship in Council, in distributing the clergy at your disposal in the places where they are most wanted; and may prove also, that (liberal as the number of chaplains assigned to this presidency undoubtedly is), it is no more than barely adequate to the vast extent and increasing spiritual wants of the territory over which they are to be scattered.

24. Of these increasing wants, indeed, there is one cause which is sufficiently apparent almost every where, and which cannot be contemplated without the liveliest gratitude to Almighty God, to whose blessing only such a happy event can be ascribed; I mean the increased and increasing attention, which both at home and in these Colonies, is paid to religious subjects. Great as has been the increase in the European and Indo-British population of Calcutta, this increase is not alone sufficient to account for the fact that, where thirty years ago, even a single congregation could scarcely be collected on a Sunday morning, three spacious edifices, with double duty in two of them, and exclusive of the chapels of Hourah and Bishop's College, should at present be found inadequate to the wants and wishes of the members of the Episcopal church alone; nor have I been able to witness the general anxiety displayed in every part of these Provinces, to obtain a more numerous clergy, and an easier access to the external means of religion, without remarking how completely the zeal refutes the prejudice which once prevailed against us in England, as if British subjects in the East were forgetful of the truths, and indifferent to the duties which, like the rest of their country-

men, they had been taught in early life to revere and cherish. But the more conspicuously this slander is refuted by the high feelings of duty and religion displayed in the lives and conduct of, I am happy to say, a majority of the civil and military servants of the honourable Company, the more and stronger obligations are imposed, even politically speaking, on the governors of this empire, to supply with wholesome food, and direct into a safe and salutary channel, those principles which require only this food and this direction, to secure the renown, the prosperity, and the continuance of one of the noblest sovereignties which the world has seen.

25. With regard to the new churches, of which I have suggested the propriety, I have less apprehension of being thought unreasonable, inasmuch as I have recommended none of which the necessity was not conspicuous, and inasmuch as I believe that the wants of most of the stations which I have named have already occupied the attention of your Lordship in Council; but I would beg leave to observe, that in the majority of instances in which churches are required, so a solid and convenient building is obtained for divine service, I should feel very little anxiety that it should be adorned with the usual and costly appendages of an European church. I conceive indeed that by supplying the edifices in question with verandahs and omitting the lofty steeple, much comfort and convenience would, in such a climate as ours, be gained, with the loss of what is ornamental only, while perhaps *four* churches might thus be raised at little more than the expense of *three* on the customary and ancient model. Designs for Ghazeepore by Captain Carter, and for Agra by Captain Taylor, will, I believe, ere this, have been laid before your Lordship in Council, which appeared to me to unite in a remarkable degree the requisites of space, convenience and shelter from the peculiarities of our Indian climate, with a moderate expense and an exterior far from inelegant. At Nusseerabad, however, from the reasons which I have already hinted, it should seem that a different style of building is desirable, and it may be worth consideration whether the solid and stately architecture of the Mussulmans and Hindoos may not be advantageously copied for the purposes of a purer religion.

26. In suggesting to your Lordship in Council the propriety of enjoining the different chaplains to visit occasionally the smaller stations within the districts to which they are appointed, I have been actuated by an anxiety to render the services of a small number as widely useful as possible, and to obviate, so far as the nature of the case will admit, the great and crying evils which arise from a total disuse of public worship and preaching in any Christian society. Such a measure as I have recommended has been adopted with the best effects in the presidency of Bombay, though from the greater number of chaplains allowed to that establishment (in proportion to the number of stations to be supplied) the measure was less necessary than in the vast provinces which I have now been traversing. Of course it cannot be done without some moderate allowance for the additional expense thus imposed on the chaplains, an allowance which has in Bombay been settled at the ordinary rate of dâk hire for their journeys and a small surplus for contingent charges. And when it is considered that by this arrangement one chaplain may do the work of several, and that some arrangement of the kind seems implied in the name of district chaplains, by which the honourable Company's clerical servants throughout the Mofussil are distinguished, I trust that I shall not be thought unreasonable in recommending some measure of this nature to the adoption of your Lordship in Council.

27. Of the characters and conduct of the honourable Company's clerical servants in this presidency, it gives me sincere pleasure to be able to report most favourably; so far as I have observed or have been able to learn from others, they are all decent and regular in their lives, all show a becoming attention to the business and duties of their profession, and there are some among them whose zeal, abilities and acquirements would have attracted notice in the most conspicuous spheres of their profession and in the best periods of English ecclesiastical history.

28. Of the other clergymen of the English church not in the service of the honourable Company, but under its license and permission residing in these Colonies, I may be permitted to observe from my personal acquaintance with most of them, and my diligent inquiries respecting all, that they well merit the protection and indulgence which they have thus far received from Government. In their intercourse with the natives and their management of the schools instituted for the benefit of Hindoo and Mussulman children, I have been careful to caution these pious and benevolent men against giving a needless offence to the prejudices of the people, or becoming by their manner of preaching unnecessarily and injuriously conspicuous; but I have no reason to believe that this caution was made necessary by any part of their previous conduct, and I have had reason to believe that the conservation of many of them has been sought after, and their character held in great reverence and esteem, both by Mussulmans and the different sects of Hindoos.

29. I lastly beg leave to offer my congratulations to your Lordship in Council on the internal peace and the appearance of general prosperity and content which, notwithstanding a protracted drought and other unfavourable circumstances, have attracted my attention in every part of the honourable Company's territories which I have visited. It is my earnest prayer to that good Providence who has already made the mild, and just and stable Government of British functionaries, productive of so much advantage to Hindoostan, that He would preserve and prosper an influence which has been hitherto so well employed, that He would eventually make our nation the dispenser of still greater blessings to our Asiatic brethren, and in His own good time, and by such gentle and peaceable means as only are well pleasing

in His sight, unite to us in a community of faith, of morals, of science and political institutions, the brave, the mild, the civilized and highly intelligent race, who only in the above respects can be said to fall short of Britons

I have, &c

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta*

(23) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, 5 April 1825

(24.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council, dated *Bombay*, April 26th, 1825

(24) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, 26 April 1825.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge to your Lordship in Council, the receipt, since my arrival in this presidency, of Mr Secretary Lushington's letter of March 17th It happened by a singular coincidence that some short time previous I had despatched a letter, in which I had taken the liberty of calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to many of the leading topics mentioned there, and it was with no common gratification that I found that on points of so much importance your Lordship in Council was already prepared to adopt measures in unison with those which I was most anxious respectfully to suggest to you

This circumstance will render it unnecessary for me to intrude at present on your Lordship any further than to express my obligation for the ready attention which you have paid to the wants of the ecclesiastical service at Meerut, and the requests of the same kind which I have previously laid before you, as well as to acknowledge with gratitude, the humane and enlightened solicitude with which your Lordship's Government ever since my arrival in India, has continued to watch over the comfort and welfare of the honourable Company's clerical servants, and the religious instructions of the European inhabitants of this great empire

I have, &c

(signed) *Reginald Calcutta*

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(25)—EXTRACT LETTER from the Chief Secretary to the *Bengal* Government to the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta*, dated 19th May 1825.

(25) Letter from the *Bengal* Government to the Bishop of *Calcutta* 19 May 1825

Para. 3 THE principle by which Government has usually been guided in the allotment of chaplains, is the number of Europeans at a station Very considerable distance from the residence of a clergyman, provided there be an adequate congregation, may be considered to have weight, and the circumstance of the actual existence of a church, affords a ground for preference when the claims proceeding from number and isolated position are satisfied For these reasons the Governor-general in Council, aided by your Lordship's suggestions, has recently appointed chaplains to Saugor and Delhi, and it appears consistent with those principles and your Lordship's views, that the selection of Bareilly, Cuttack, Futtehgurh and Chunar as stations for chaplains, be primarily contemplated It will be understood, however, that a second chaplain at Cawnpore must first be provided, which, in fact, will only be supplying a vacancy of an original appointment, and remedying a want admitted to be very urgent, at one of the most laborious cures under this presidency, your Lordship's representation with regard to Meerut will also be borne in recollection

4 In order, however, to fulfil the wishes of your Lordship, it will be necessary for the Government to apply to the honourable Court of Directors to augment the number of their clerical servants by the appointment of new chaplains, and the approaching return of chaplains on furlough announced from home, will not suffice to meet the demands of 14 which your proposed arrangements embrace Until the ecclesiastical establishment shall be enlarged, it will not be necessary to consider the less pressing calls for the location of chaplains adverted to by your Lordship,

5 His Lordship in Council hopes that Government may shortly be enabled to comply with your Lordship's recommendation, regarding the erection of churches at Berhampore, Dinapore, Agra and Nusseerabad Arrangements had been made for the construction of churches at Dinapore and Agra, which circumstances have since rendered it expedient to suspend

6 No time will be lost in providing a small quantity of suitable books for the use of the Europeans at Monghyr and Buxar as suggested by your Lordship

7 In addition to the communication conveyed to your Lordship in my letter of the 17th March, relative to the new duties imposed upon district chaplains, any further observations in this address appear to be unnecessary Your Lordship's concurrence in the proposed measure being so unqualified, you will, of course, consider yourself at liberty to instruct any district chaplain to extend his professional labours in the manner alluded to, to stations contiguous to his own, without reference to Government Your Lordship's report of the conduct of the chaplains in the interior is extremely satisfactory

(26.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bengal* Government, dated 25 August 1825.

(26.) Letter from *Bengal*, 25 Aug. 1825.

In continuation of our despatch dated the 9th June last, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment at this presidency, we have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court the enclosed copy of a letter under date the 23d of June last, from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, together with the memorial referred to in it.

(27.)—LETTER from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council, dated *Bombay*, June 23, 1825.

(27.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the *Bengal* Government, 23 June 1825.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship in Council, a petition which I have just received, with the request that your Lordship will be pleased to forward the same to the honourable Court of Directors, with so much of your Lordship's powerful recommendation as you may think it worthy of. It is signed by about 300 of the honourable Company's civil and military servants in the Mofussil stations of the presidency of Fort William, as well as no inconsiderable number of the officers of His Majesty's regiments serving in that presidency.

The petitioners acknowledge with gratitude the munificent attention which the honourable Company have already exhibited towards their spiritual wants, in the recent augmentation of the number of chaplains; but they solicit a yet further supply, to make up the deficiencies which death and sickness must continually occasion in the establishment, and to enable your Lordship in Council to assign a clergyman to each considerable station.

As this is a subject on which I have recently had the honour to address your Lordship, I will not trespass on your Lordship's time by any observations of my own, except it be to assure you that the petition arose from no suggestions of mine, but has its origin, to the best of my knowledge and belief, exclusively in the feelings and wants of the highly respectable individuals whose names are subscribed to it.

It is indeed with a degree of pleasure that I transmit this document to your Lordship in Council, both as it vindicates me from all suspicion of having exaggerated or misrepresented the necessities and desires of the honourable Company's servants in the Mofussil, and because I recognise with feelings of sincere respect and gratitude (in the measures already taken by your Lordship's Government, and the obliging answer which my own application has received) a parental anxiety to meet, so far as circumstances allow, the prayer of the petitioners, and to provide in the most effectual and least questionable manner for the efficiency and respectability of the Christian church in India.

I am happy to observe that the recent arrivals from Europe have already enabled your Lordship in Council to add, in some degree, to the small number of chaplains whose services at the date of the petition were available; but it is, unfortunately, but too evident that the supply has as yet been by no means equal to the wants of the European Christians within the bounds of the presidency.

I have, &c.

Bombay, June 23, 1825. (signed) *Reginald Calcutta.*

(28.)—PETITION to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company, dated August 25, 1824.

(28.) Petition to the Court of Directors, 25 Aug. 1824.

Honourable Sirs,

We, the undersigned European inhabitants of that portion of British India which is subject to the presidency of Fort William, deem it incumbent on us to submit to your honourable Court the urgent necessity that appears to us to exist for a considerable increase of the ecclesiastical establishment.

2. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the late resolution of your honourable Court to augment the number of chaplains at this presidency to 31; but of that number 16 only are actually present. Indeed the establishment can never, for obvious reasons, be complete; and if complete, would on its present scale be scarcely sufficient to supply the religious wants of the European community, divided as that community is into small stations, at considerable distances from each other, and scattered over a surface of country extending in one direction from Neemuch to Chittagong, and in another from Nepaul to Nagpore, and comprising no less than 300,000 square miles.

3. With the exception of a few of the principal of those stations, the European inhabitants dispersed throughout that vast extent of country, are for the most part denied those offices of religion common to all other Christian people. Many come out to India before their minds are sufficiently matured to resist the influence of native licentiousness, and they are left exposed to it, unchecked by those restraints which are imposed by the presence of religious establishments and the prevalence of religious example. In some places not a single English clergyman can be found to perform any of the ordinances of our church, not even the rite of baptism, and the Christian is left even in the last expiring struggle deprived of that support which only religion can administer.

Appendix (P.)

(28.) Petition to Court of Directors 25 Aug. 1824.

4. In former times the residence of Europeans in India was comparatively short, and if during that period they were cut off from the opportunity of attending public worship, they returned before much of life had elapsed, to the enjoyment of that blessing in their native country; but now nine-tenths of those who come out can have little hope to return; and from the causes we have stated, many of them must be necessitated to go down to the grave without the possibility of profiting by those means which the institutions of our country hold forth to all;—those means which experience proves to be alone made effectual for rescuing men from that moral and mental deterioration to which the seducing effect of heathen example, the propensities of ungoverned youth, and the long disuse of religious observances have reduced them.

5. But it is not to Europeans alone that the ill effects of the absence of Christian ordinances extend. The natives of all classes, who, as is well known, are strongly attached to religious institutions, are by no means more favourably disposed towards us for paying so little attention to public worship. Education, in all its branches, is making rapid progress among them, but without a corresponding diffusion of religious principle, the extension of knowledge is by no means without its dangers.

6. The necessary consequence of that intellectual improvement which has already taken place, must be the overthrow of the Hindoo system, the tenets of which are incompatible with the first principles of reason and science. This effect is even now in steady though silent operation. It becomes then a question of no light importance, whether on the breaking up of his prejudices the Hindoo shall have no alternative but the adoption of Mahomedanism, or whether the opportunity shall be permitted to such as may desire it, of attaching themselves to our national church. But for this purpose every effort must be made to establish, in the first instance, our own religion amongst ourselves. It will be difficult even when the Native has lost all confidence in his own tenets, to dispose him to the adoption of ours, while he perceives little traces of Christianity as a national institution, and little reluctance on our part to act openly and habitually in direct opposition to its declared precepts.

7. Under these impressions we earnestly solicit the honourable Court to strengthen the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency so as to admit of the appointment of a chaplain at every station where the number of Christian inhabitants may, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, be sufficient to require it; and that arrangements be made for the erection of suitable places of public worship at all such stations.

8. We will only further add, that in submitting this Memorial our object is to see generally established here those Christian observances and religious restraints which are the happy distinctions of our native country. Many of us have passed the best part of our lives in your service, suffering the privations which we have attempted to describe; and we are convinced that the remedy proposed, by its effect on the principles and practice of all classes of your servants, will confer a lasting benefit on the country, and secure upon the firmest basis the interests of Government.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(29.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 5th April 1826.

2. We have taken into consideration your despatch in this department, dated the 9th of June last, conveying a representation which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has made of the inadequacy of the number of chaplains upon your establishment.

3. The number already fixed is 31, (of whom 11 are "junior chaplains") which provides for 27 stations, as per margin, and allows four for casualties and cases of absence.

Presidency including Domestic Chaplain.	8
Cawnpore	2
Berhampore	1
Meerut	1
Futtyghur	1
Dinapore and Patna	1
Agra	1
Benares	1
Dacca, and Chittagong	1
Ghazeepore	1
Nagpore	1
Cuttack	1
Nerbuddah	1
Howrah	1
Allahabad	1
Mhow and Nusseerabad	1
Kurnaul	1
Bareilly	1
Calpee	1
	27

4. The stations not provided for in that number, and for which the Bishop wishes provision to be made, are,—Chittagong, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Dacca; Monghyr; Dinapore, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Patna; Chunar; Lucknow; Meerut, a second chaplain, as at Cawnpore; Neemuch, a separate chaplain, instead of being dependent upon the chaplain of Nusseerabad; Saugor.

5. Being desirous as far as possible adequately to provide for the spiritual wants of our servants, and considering that with regard to most of the stations the Bishop has advanced ample arguments to show the necessity of an augmentation, we have resolved to add six chaplains to your ecclesiastical establishment.

6. This will augment the total establishment to 37 (of whom 13 are to be "junior chaplains,") which number we trust and expect will be found fully sufficient, the more especially as two of the stations till lately provided with chaplains of your establishment, viz. Mhow and Nagpore, are now supplied, the former from Bombay and the latter from Madras.

7. We have already added a chaplain to the Bombay establishment to meet the supply of Mhow, and it is our intention to add one to the Madras establishment for the supply of Nagpore.

8. The emoluments of the chaplains whom we may appoint under this arrangement will be regulated by our orders affecting the salaries of "junior chaplains," dated the 20th of March 1822 and 21st of January 1824.

(30.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 22d November 1826.

(30.) Letter to *Bengal*, 22 Nov. 1826.

2. We have lately directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service; and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains, after a service of eighteen years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292 *l.* per annum, the pay of major, to 365 *l.* per annum, the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire after ten years actual service, upon 200 *l.* 15 *s.*, the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, the half-pay of major; and upon the production of similar certificates, after seven years actual service, upon 173 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, the half-pay of major, instead of 127 *l.* 15 *s.*, the half-pay of captain.

3. We have further to acquaint you that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency, and district chaplains.

(31.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated October 17, 1827.

(31.) Letter to *Bengal*, 17 Oct. 1827.

11. We take this opportunity of reiterating our often repeated observation, that we are unwilling to expend the public money on unnecessary ornament, and that in all public buildings, and churches among the rest, architectural ornament is with us a secondary consideration to suitable convenience or accommodation and economy.

52. We trust that it will very rarely occur that chaplains belonging to your establishment in India are unattached to any station or church. In such cases, however, and for the short period of their continuance, we approve of your resolution fixing the chaplains' allowances at Sa Rs 574. 11. 5. per month.

(32.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 14th October 1829.

(32.) Letter to *Bengal*, 14 Oct. 1829.

Letter from *Bengal*, March 21, 1827, paras. 19 & 26 to 43, also 8 to 12, and 14 to 20, of Letter of 28 Feb. 1828.

5. We desire that you take care not to allow chaplains to be unnecessarily absent from the establishment to which they belong; the number which we have fixed for each being only adequate to the supply of the respective stations.

8. From the documents referred to in these paragraphs, and from your consultations to September 1828, inclusive, we have prepared the Table, No. 1,* from which it appears that the

* Table, No. 1.

	NAME or STATION of EDIFICE.	Amount of Outlay. Occasional Outlay.	Per Month.	———
		Sa Rs		
1	Old or Mission Church - -	6,000 — —	—	* Exclusive of commission at 10 per cent. to the officer superintending the finishing of the interior and the fittings up, Rs 2,210.
2	St. James - - - -	4,680 5 2¾	—	
3	St. Peter's - - - -	* 11,370 6 6	173 — —	
4	Houra - - - - -	500 — —	113 4 —	
5	Dum Dum - - - -	8,038 — 7	218 — —	
6	Cawnpore - St Rs 287 — —	274 10 —	- - -	* * Exclusive of an allowance of 50 rupees per annum for oil.
7	Ghazeepore and 25,385 13 5½	24,291 1 2	61 — —	
	Dinapore - - 29,913 5 4¼	28,000 — —	—	
8	Saugor - - - - -	† 2,319 7 —	—	† The sum originally authorized to be expended amounted to Rs 49,837. 1. 3¾.
9	Dacca - - - - -	7,882 4 9	34 — —	
10	Meerut - - 1,816 5 —	1,737 15 9	—	
11	Futtyghur - - 1,053 4 4	1,007 13 7	—	
12	Agra ‡ - - - 21,931 6 11¾	20,989 1 9	—	‡ Congregation apparently over-rated at 500 persons.
13	Allahabad - - 1,416 — —	1,354 15 —	62 — —	
14	Benares or Secrole - - -	9,601 9 7	—	
15	Room in General Hospital -	6,425 11 4½	—	
16	Cuttack - - - -	5,000 — —	14 — —	
17	Chunar § - - - -	- - -	343 — —	§ Congregation about 150 or 200 persons.
18	Goruckpore - - - -	- - -	40 — —	
19	Berhampore - - - -	- - -	120 — —	
20	Nusseerabad - 63 12 6	61 — 6	—	
21	Chinsurah - - - - -	2,281 3 1	—	
22	Bareilly - - - -	—	—	
23	Kurnaul - - - -	68 6 8	132 — —	
24	Neemuch ‖ - - 151 7 —	144 14 6	—	‖ Congregation about 30 persons.
25	St. John's Cathedral - -	- - -	60 — —	
	Total Expense - - Sa Rs	1,42,028 15 —¼	1,370 4 —	

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(32.) Letter to *Bengal*, 14 Oct. 1829.

the total expense for buildings and repairs in this department from the 31st August 1826 to the 4th September 1828, is Sa Rs 1,42,028, and of the additions to establishments sanctioned within the same period, Sa Rs 1,370. 4. per mensem. We find in one or two instances, a statement of the numbers of the congregation, we desire that a similar statement may be furnished in every instance.

9. With respect to the details of these disbursements, we can form no judgment of their propriety or economy in the majority of cases.

28. The aggregate expenses of this department were Sa Rs 3,57,111 in 1824-25, Sa Rs 4,39,614 in 1825-26, and Sa Rs 4,14,516. 9. 4. in 1826-27. It is so far satisfactory, that the expenses of the third of these years are somewhat less than those of the second; but the expenses of both are considerably above those of the first.

29. The Table, No. 2,* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, although it does not in later years when compared with the statements referred to in the preceding paragraph, exhibit the whole expenses of the department, sufficiently indicates their magnitude and progressive increase.

30. We notice among the disbursements for the year 1825-26, a charge of 6,909 rupees for the salary of a surgeon to the Lord Bishop.

31. We desire to be informed by what authority this unusual expense was incurred.

41. As we authorized you to provide the Bishop with a house at an expense not exceeding Rs 600 per mensem, which was to include allowance for repairs and all expenses whatever, and as you informed us that you had done so, we are surprized to find ourselves liable to an additional charge on that account.

(33.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Secretary to Government, dated *Calcutta*, May 18th, 1830.

(33.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Secretary to Government, 18 May 1830.

Sir,

IN reference to your public letter of the date of March 30th, 1830, I have now the honour to enclose a return†, &c. as required by the honourable Court of Directors, which I beg may be submitted to the right honourable the Governor-general in Council.

I cannot forward this document without availing myself of the opportunity the occasion affords, of inviting the attention of his Lordship in Council to the actual state of the ecclesiastical establishments, as respects the number of the chaplains. Of 36 allowed by the honourable Court for this presidency, only 24 are now in India, and of these one is under inhibition. The necessary consequence of this deficient provision is that several very important stations are altogether deprived of the benefit of clerical ministration.

With respect to that increasing body of Europeans, which under the wise protection of the Government is rapidly diffusing itself throughout the presidency, I trust that some general measure will, at no distant period, be adopted for placing within their reach the means of religious instruction and sound and useful education. I request that you will have the goodness to convey to the Supreme Government the expression of my earnest desire to aid in the advancement of any measure by which this important object may be secured. The right honourable the Governor-general in Council may command my best services in furtherance of any plan it may be deemed expedient to pursue for the accomplishment of a design so interesting and important.

I have, &c. &c.

(signed) *J. M. Calcutta.*

† See Appendix, No 77.

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* TABLE, No. 2.

YEAR.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Contingent Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Month.	Per Annum.
1815 - - -	11,626 13 6	248 – –	11,874 13 6	1,42,498 2 –
1816 - - -	20,339 3 6	556 – –	20,895 3 6	2,50,742 10 –
1817 - - -	22,178 5 –	388 – –	22,566 5 –	2,70,795 12 –
1818 - - -	22,838 2 11	459 – –	23,297 2 11	2,79,566 3 –
1819 - - -	22,729 15 4	922 – –	23,651 15 4	2,83,823 8 –
1820 - - -	22,463 5 4	857 – –	23,320 5 4	2,79,844 – –
1821 - - -	21,378 12 3	1,721 – –	23,099 12 3	2,77,197 3 –
1822 - - -	22,446 3 7	1,117 – –	23,563 3 7	2,82,758 11 –
1823 - - -	19,963 14 10	1,205 – –	21,168 14 10	2,54,027 2 –
1824 - - -	24,971 14 6	3,152 – –	28,123 14 6	3,37,486 14 –
1825 - - -	26,962 10 5	1,798 – –	28,760 10 5	3,45,127 13 –
1826 - - -	29,675 7 2	1,395 – –	31,070 7 2	3,72,845 6 –
1827 - - -	30,999 12 7	2,379 – –	33,378 12 7	4,00,545 7 –

(34.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 6th October 1830.

Letter from 7 July 1829.
Sicca Rupees 1,000 per mensem (the amount fixed by Court) and camp equipage, assigned to the Bishop on his visitation of the churches of the archdeaconry of Calcutta. Sicca Rupees 400 per mensem fixed salary, and 6 Rupees per diem, travelling charges, allowed to an assistant surgeon nominated to attend the Bishop during his visitation.

THE allowance of 1,000 rupees per mensem, with camp equipage and the proper establishment for its care and removal, is in conformity with our orders, and of course receives our sanction. The allowance for an assistant surgeon (about 580 rupees * per mensem) is an additional expense, which we do not think it necessary to incur, as the Bishop on his visitation, proceeding from station to station, can never be far from medical advice, and in the event of his being indisposed, a surgeon from one station could attend his Lordship to the next. By the terms of the Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, sec. 5, you were not justified in granting that or any addition without our previous sanction.

* 400 Rupees.
Rs. 6 per day } 180
30 days }
580 per men.

(35.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 4th May 1831.

(35.) Letter to *Bengal*, 4 May 1831.

IN consequence of a reference which has been made to us by the Government of Bombay, we think it right to desire that the allowances of chaplains, whether of the English or the Scotch church, absent within the limits of the charter, including the Cape of Good Hope, be subject to deductions in the same proportion as those of our civil servants; and that a chaplain officiating for an absentee receive the allowances stopped under this order when the stoppage does not exceed 200 rupees a month; but in all cases where the deductions exceed that sum, we direct the surplus to be credited to the account of civil charges.

(36.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 15th June 1831.

Letter from, dated 23 Nov. 1830.

YOU will have observed by our despatch to you in the public department, of February last †, paragraphs 18 to 21, that we have fixed the allowances of the chaplains of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca at 9,600 rupees per annum each.

Mr. Jones will have the benefit of that arrangement; but we must decline to grant him any salary in excess of that amount.

† See App. O. 3.

(37.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government, dated 20th July 1831.

(37.) Letter to *Bengal*, 20 July 1831.

THE practice of periodical visitations by district chaplains is, we think, judicious, being calculated to make the services of our ecclesiastical functionaries more extensively useful than they would otherwise be. But whilst, for this reason, we sanction the grant of an extra allowance to each chaplain for the period of such visits, we are of opinion that 360 rupees per mensem, the amount paid by you, is excessive, and we desire that it be immediately reduced to 200 rupees per mensem, which we think amply sufficient.

We are, &c.

(signed) *R. Campbell*,
J. G. Ravenshaw, &c. &c.

(38.)—ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bengal* Government (No. 1.), dated 1st February 1832.

Letter from 3 Aug. 1830. Paras. 14, 65, 66, and Letter, 7 June 1831.

WE think satisfactory reasons have been assigned for the appointment of an assistant-surgeon to attend the Bishop of Calcutta during his episcopal visitations, and we authorize you to grant to the individual who may from time to time be selected for that duty, the allowances usually drawn by assistant-surgeons in charge of a battalion of native infantry when in the field, as stated in the margin.

Pay - - - -	60
Gratuity - - -	24
Tentage - - -	50
Full Rations - -	120
Salary - - - -	165
Rup. per men. -	410

We are, &c. &c.

(39.)—LETTER from the *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to the Governor-general in Council at *Bengal*, dated 30th April 1830.

(39.) Letter from *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to Governor-general, 30 April 1830.

My Lord,

1. WE propose in this address to bring the ecclesiastical establishments to the notice of your Lordship in Council. In our letter of the 3d December we pointed out that the expense on that account, which in 1813–14 amounted to Rs 1,22,391 had risen in 1823–24 to Rs 6,57,563, and in 1827–28 to Rs 8,86,992. We apprehend that, unless checked, it has not yet by any means attained its full limits, as we are aware that, in the opinion of those authorities who may be considered most competent to form a correct judgment, the establishment is still inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged. In this view of the matter, and especially in the present state of financial difficulty, it may deserve serious consideration on what principles the ecclesiastical establishment of India ought to be constituted, and its extent determined.

2. In the first place, we believe that there is a general concurrence of sentiment that the constitution assigned to it by the last Charter Act ought not to be disturbed. Except on grounds

of

(39.) Letter from *Calcutta* Civil Finance Committee to Governor-general, 30 April 1830.

of expense, the control of a Bishop for India and an archdeacon for each of the three presidencies must be admitted to be every way advantageous. Those grounds will, however, under present circumstances, be probably deemed sufficient to preclude the scheme of dividing India into more than one diocese from being entertained. The establishment will still stand on a footing of high respectability, being constituted on principles similar to a diocese in England. Such an arrangement for the discipline and government of the ecclesiastical establishment unavoidably raises the public charge much above its former amount, but the advantage of the change in securing increased efficiency and respectability, will we presume, as above intimated, be recognized as amply justifying the increased expense.

3. We have stated, however, that we apprehend that the increase of expense, unless checked, has not yet attained its full limits, and being of opinion that it may be checked without any sacrifice of the principles on which the establishment should rest, we proceed to submit the suggestions that have occurred to us with the view of fixing a limit to the charge, and in some degree reducing it. We conceive that it would be out of all reason to regard our Indian empire as a portion of Christendom for the spiritual wants of every part of which it is incumbent on the ruling authority to provide a regularly ordained priesthood, even supposing the British Government to admit such an obligation in possessions wherein Christianity is the prevailing religion: there is no district in which a few Christians do not reside, and in some the native Christians are numerous; but it has never, we believe, been thought reasonable that the native Christian community should fall under the pastoral care of the Government establishment of chaplains, who have rarely, if ever, undertaken the charge or qualified themselves for doing so, by a knowledge of native languages. It comes then to be merely a question of degree, for what number of Christians in the public service the Government are to supply a clergyman of the Established Church. In the decision of this question the respectability of the church establishment is no wise concerned; constituted as the establishment is, its respectability would be as great, although its usefulness would not be equally extensive, whether it were confined to the three presidencies or were spread from Cape Comorin to Thibet; we feel ourselves, therefore, to be entitled to treat this as a question over which the present state of the public finances, and the great increase of expense already incurred, ought properly to exercise predominant influence.

4. Under the view of the subject just taken, we beg leave to express our opinion that every reasonable demand upon the Government would be satisfied by its maintaining such an establishment of clergymen of the church of England as would suffice for the following purposes:

First. Public worship ought of course to be celebrated without interruption at the several churches of the three presidencies, which are supported by Government; and the other ordinances of religion performed as required by those who attend them.

Secondly. At each station at which one or more European regiments are ordinarily quartered, such provision should be made for the spiritual wants of the soldiers and other European servants of the Government as may obviate the risk of their being deprived of public worship and religious advice and consolation for a lengthened period.

Thirdly. All the other stations at which there may be two or more public establishments under the authority of European officers should be visited by one of the established clergymen at least once in each year; and in the intervals of such visitations all European Government officers should have the opportunity of obtaining the services of a clergyman for the celebration of the rites of marriage or baptism at a moderate expense.

5. We conceive that the ecclesiastical establishment, if calculated to provide for the above objects, would stand on the highest scale to which in the present circumstances of India it ought to be allowed to rise; and in coming to this conclusion, we have carefully adverted to the several representations which have led to the successive additions made to the number of the Company's clerical servants.

6. We consider this to be the utmost scale of establishment which could be required, and we do not deem it essential that this scale should invariably be maintained. There are now so many missionaries in India (some of them ordained as ministers of the Established Church), that it is easy at many stations to supply the want of a regular chaplain; and referring to the interesting report in which the late Bishop Heber detailed the result of his tour through the provinces subordinate to this presidency, dated the 5th April 1825, we observe that that lamented prelate speaks in the strongest terms of the character and usefulness of the class of clergymen to whom we allude; and he obviously was of opinion that of Monghyr, Chunar and some other stations the spiritual charge might be very advantageously entrusted to them. His remarks indeed have reference immediately to missionaries of the church of England; but it may be presumed that, if the occasion had required it, he would not have failed to give them a wider scope; and although the measure of employing missionaries may not be desirable, except from motives of economy, and by some persons may be thought not free from objection; yet it is an argument in its favour that a large proportion of the Christians for whom the Government have to provide pastoral aid, are Presbyterians, or dissenters, or Roman Catholics, or persons who, though belonging to the church of England, would have no objection to join in worship and communion with any body equally professing the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. We propose accordingly that pecuniary provision should be made for the occasional employment of such number of missionaries as the limitation of the fixed establishment may render it desirable to employ.

7. We conceive that it forms no part of the obligation of Government, to maintain a clerical establishment for the purpose of giving exclusive sway to the church of England, but merely for that of providing for the spiritual wants of the civil and military servants of the state and of their families, so that in our view, the presence of respectable missionaries at a place, instead of being an argument (as it may sometimes have been used) for the appointment of a clergyman of the Established Church to the station, ought to weigh against the measure, where not otherwise indispensable.

8. By the principle which we should wish to have laid down, there would be effected some reduction of the expense actually incurred for district chaplains; but our main object is to put a stop to its progressive increase, and we would add moreover, to raise the comparative respectability and usefulness of the established clergy, by restricting them to those stations where there is most scope for their influence. On this last point, indeed, our persuasion is; that the established clergy would gain by being restricted to the Presidencies, and not more than two or three of the principal stations in the interior of the country; but other considerations discourage us from carrying our recommendation to that extent.

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
		Rs.
Bengal -	8	61,680
Madras -	4	26,700
Bombay -	2	16,800
Total - -	14	1,05,180

9. We enclose a comparative statement of the number of chaplains now employed, and the number to which we think they might be limited. This modification of the ecclesiastical establishment would effect a reduction of 14 chaplains, and a reduction of expense after an allowance is made for the occasional employment of missionaries, to the extent of Rs 1,05,180 per annum.

10. We do not imagine that it can be necessary or proper for us to enter into a detailed explanation of the mode in which the visits of the clergy to their several subordinate stations should be regulated. But it may be right to explain, that our schedule is framed on the supposition that those chaplains who are stationed at places where there is no European regiment, will be engaged in visitations during the largest part of the fair season, and that all may accomplish what the late Bishop Heber appears to have contemplated in constituting district cures.

11. We have already recommended, in our letter of the 3d December 1829, that a vacancy which has occurred in the establishment of Scotch chaplains at Madras should not be filled up; and we take this opportunity of suggesting for consideration, whether it might not be advisable that the Scotch establishment should be entirely withdrawn. It has generally proved at best a sort of surplusage; as owing to intermarriages and other bonds of connection with the church of England, there are few natives of Scotland in India who belong exclusively to the Scottish communion. It is only at the Presidencies that they have the opportunity of attending public worship according to the forms of the established church of their native country, and from the limited number of Scotch chaplains, the performance of service even at the Presidencies must be liable to occasional interruption. Finally, as under the constitution of the church of Scotland, no ecclesiastical control can be exercised in this country over Scotch chaplains, they must in fact stand as free from control as the other chaplains were before the appointment of a bishop, and even more so, for the authority of the church courts at home must be nugatory. The personal character of the clergymen is therefore the sole security for the correct discharge of the duties of their sacred office, a security, which, to their great credit, has hitherto proved sufficient. Under these considerations, we do not regard the church of Scotland as fitted for colonization in India, and are of opinion that it would forfeit none of the respect to which it is eminently entitled, by relinquishing this field of usefulness to the established church of the sister country. We therefore recommend, that it should be proposed to the Court of Directors, not to fill up vacancies as they occur in the Scotch establishment, and to give the immediate option to all present incumbents to retire upon the usual pension, as if they had served the full period of 15 years. Should this suggestion be adopted, there will result a further saving of Rs 62,418, making an aggregate reduction of charge to the extent of Rs 1,67,598.

Presidencies.	Number of Chaplains.	Aggregate Salaries.
		Rs.
Bengal -	2	22,413
Madras -	2	19,635
Bombay -	2	20,370
Total - -	6	62,418

12. We have to add, that the Scotch churches of Madras and Bombay are the property of Government, and might be applied to the use of congregations of members of the church of England.

13. In conclusion, we would submit as a question which may be deemed worthy of the consideration of the home authorities, how far it might be practicable to provide for the retirement of chaplains by means of church patronage in England, more economically for the Government and advantageously for the individuals, than by the system of pensions now established.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *D. Hill.*
Holt Mackenzie.
John Bax.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, according to the Scale authorized by the Honourable COURT of DIRECTORS.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
The Lord Bishop, Archdeacon, and 37 Chaplains, Of whom 29 are now present, and 8 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 23 Chaplains, Of whom 19 are now present, and 4 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	Archdeacon, and 14 Chaplains, Of whom 11 are now present, and 3 absent on furlough, &c. &c.

SCALE of ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED by the CIVIL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Presidency: The Lord Bishop. Archdeacon. 1 Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. 5 - ditto of the Presidency. 1 - ditto at Barrackpore. 1 - ditto at Dum Dum. Subordinate Stations: 1 Chaplain at Berhampore. 1 - ditto at Dacca. 1 - ditto at Bhaugulpore. 1 - ditto at Dinapore. 1 - ditto at Ghazeepore. 1 - ditto at Benares. 1 - ditto at Allahabad. 2 - ditto at Cawnpore. 1 - ditto at Furruckabad, or Bareilly. 1 - ditto at Agra. 2 - ditto at Meerut. 1 - ditto for Malwa and Rajpootana. 1 - ditto at Saugor.	Presidency: Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior - ditto. 1 Chaplain. 1 - ditto at Fort St. George. 1 - ditto at Black Town. 1 - ditto at St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamellee. Subordinate Stations: 1 Chaplain at Bangalore. 1 - ditto at Trichinopoly. 1 - ditto at Bellary. 1 - ditto at Masulipatam. 1 - ditto for Cannore and Mangalore. 1 - ditto at Nagpore. 1 - ditto for Vizigapatam and Ganjam. 1 - ditto for Nellore, Arcot, and Cuddalore. 1 - ditto for the Neilgherries, Tellicherry and Calicut.	Presidency: Archdeacon. 1 senior Chaplain. 1 junior ditto. 1 Chaplain for Colabah, Tannah and the Harbour of Bombay. Subordinate Stations: 2 Chaplains for Poonah and Kirkee. 1 - ditto for Surat, Broach and Baroda. 1 - ditto for Deesa, Ahmednugger and Kaira. 1 - ditto for Belgaum, Danwar and the Southern Concan. 1 - ditto for Rajcote and Cutch. 1 - ditto for Ahmednugger and Mulligaum in Candeish.
23 Chaplains. 6 ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies,	15 Chaplains. 4 - ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies.	10 Chaplains. 2 allowed for furlough and contingencies.
29 Total number of Chaplains.	19 Total number of Chaplains.	12 Total number of Chaplains.
Number at present 37 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 29 - ditto.	Number at present 23 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 19 - ditto.	Number at present 14 Chaplains. Ditto proposed 12 - ditto.
Proposed reduction 8 - ditto.	Proposed reduction 4	Proposed reduction 2 - ditto.
Each receiving R^s 8,610 per annum - - - R^s 68,880 Deduct, allowance to Missionaries, 6 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 7,200 61,680	Each receiving R^s 7,875 per annum - - - R^s 31,500 Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 4 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 4,800 26,700	Receiving per annum - R^s 19,200 Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 2 receiving each R^s 1,200 per annum 2,400 16,800
Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister R^s 12,931 Junior - ditto - 9,482 22,413	Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 7,875 19,635	Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister - 11,760 Junior - ditto - 8,610 20,370
TOTAL saving, R^s 84,093	TOTAL saving, R^s 46,335	TOTAL saving, R^s 37,170

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(40.) Letter to the Bishop of Calcutta, 18 May 1830.

(40.)—LETTER from the *Bengal* Government to the Bishop of *Calcutta*, dated the 18th May 1830.

My Lord,

We do ourselves the honour of submitting, for your Lordship's perusal, the accompanying copy of a letter to our address, from the committee appointed to investigate the finances of British India, proposing reductions in the ecclesiastical establishments of the three presidencies, showing a saving of R^s 1,67,590 which would result therefrom, together with copy of its subjoined scale, of the establishment authorized by the Court of Directors, and that proposed by the committee.

We need hardly inform your Lordship of the indispensable necessity which exists for introducing arrangements of economy into every department. The financial difficulties of the state are indeed at the present period of so urgent and pressing a nature, that retrenchment of expenditure is a paramount duty, and one which we deem ourselves imperatively obliged to perform, whenever it may appear practicable, consistently with the preservation of all that may be requisite to ensure efficiency in the different departments of public service.

Assured of your Lordship's cordial disposition to concur with us in this and every other measure of public advantage, we should esteem it an obligation if your Lordship would favour us with such observations as a perusal of the accompanying report may suggest, and we may venture to assure your Lordship, that those suggestions will receive both from ourselves and from the authorities at home, every consideration which is due, no less to the importance of the subject than to the dignity of the station which you occupy.

We have, &c.

Fort William,
18th May 1830.

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*
W. B. Bayley.
C. T. Metcalfe.

(41.) Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, 16 June 1830.

(41.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, dated 16th June 1830.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to my address, bearing date Fort William, May 18th, 1830, under the signature of your Lordship, together with those of two members of the Supreme Council.

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of offering to your Lordship in Council the expression of my best thanks for this communication, and for the obliging assurance that I am considered by your Lordship in Council to entertain a cordial disposition to concur in every measure of public advantage.

The observations I shall have to offer on the report transmitted for my perusal, are of such a nature that they will not easily admit of conciseness in statement; the vast importance of the subject, however, and the peculiarly interesting conjuncture of circumstances under which my opinion is called for, must plead my excuse, if I appear to press unduly on the attention of your Lordship in Council. In discussing the several points which a careful perusal of the committee's communication forces on the attention, I feel persuaded that I shall but meet the wishes of your Lordship in Council, by stating explicitly what my views are, and the grounds upon which I conceive them to rest. As I shall not fail to intimate my concurrence with the committee on all those points in which I can honestly concur, so I shall not withhold the declaration of my dissent, in reference to those much more numerous points upon which the conclusions they have adopted are at variance with what I conceive ought to be the principle of any arrangement to be proposed for the ecclesiastical establishment in India.

My objections to the plan laid down (for I lament to say the remarks I have to offer will assume the form of objections) are these:

1st. That it will not accomplish the objects proposed, (viz. a reduction and limitation of expenditure) without more than a commensurate diminution of the desired efficiency.

2d. That if adopted, it would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable; on the one side embarrassing the Government, by placing it in a new and false position with respect to its native subjects; on the other defying every thing like efficient superintendence and control on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

3d. That the principle upon which, as a foundation, the whole measure avowedly stands, is one that cannot be maintained without contravening all sound theories of legislation, and all the dictates of experience, and breaking through an original and fundamental regulation of the East India Company's government.

I feel deeply the responsibility that must attach to the obligation of sustaining, by argument assertions like these, but I am much encouraged by the certainty that the views I am prepared to urge are identical with those maintained by a large class of persons at home, who by numbers, weight of character, knowledge of affairs and station, must be regarded as forming a very influential portion of the community.

1st. That the plan laid down will not accomplish its objects.

On that part of the proposed reduction which affects the ministers of the Scottish church, I abstain from offering to your Lordship in Council any opinion further than to observe that the measure will be very unacceptable at home to a large body of Christians, who will not lightly abandon what they are warranted to consider their just claims; and that here in India, where the want is so severely felt of individuals of character, who can command leisure to superintend the various benevolent institutions, the removal of two functionaries from each

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(41.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta.* 16 June 1830.

Presidency, so peculiarly fitted for the duty, must be felt as a great inconvenience. These I am aware are not the highest grounds upon which this specific reduction may and will be opposed; I advert to them only, because they come within my personal experience.

The proposed retrenchment of the provision for the church establishment will, as a measure of economy, be found in a certain degree illusory, as the estimated saving results from a comparison with the *authorized* and not with the *actual* expenditure in this department. The real strength of the establishment in Bengal will appear from the annexed list, which falls short by five names of the number assumed to be allowed.

But the objections to the arrangement proposed go further than this; I would entreat your Lordship in Council to consider that it is the purpose of the committee to fix the number of chaplains absolutely, without reference to the changes which may hereafter occur in the several presidencies, or the wants which may require to be provided for. Surely it is one of the greatest practical errors in legislation, to endeavour to meet by a fixed rule an unascertained contingency. I am not anxious to press an immediate extension of the church establishment in either presidency, but I would respectfully submit to your Lordship in Council that the principle upon which any arrangement can permanently be effected must be an expansive principle, capable of adjusting itself to the wants of the community as their wants arise.

The 2d position I undertook to maintain was, "that the plan, if adopted, would prove in its operation altogether unmanageable."

It is proposed, if I understand this clause of the committee's recommendation aright, that the Government shall avail itself at discretion of the services of such individuals as may from time to time be found in India under the character of missionaries. To such persons it is advised that recourse should be had, when inconvenience is felt in consequence of the inadequacy of the means provided for the performance of ministerial duties at the several stations. It is not necessary to enter at large upon the objections which, as the members of the committee anticipate, might be raised against this recommendation; I will observe only, that by it the Government would be embarrassed at once with all the difficulties of the missionary question: they would become identified with all that is doing or attempted for this object, so soon as they had given a public charge to individuals having no ostensible existence in India, except as engaged in the conversion of the Heathen, and of whose competency in an ecclesiastical sense of the term to exercise the functions referred to them the Government could have no knowledge, and as their appointment must have been made in the first instance without reference to the authority of Government, and derived from sources of which there would be no cognizance, the strange anomaly would not unfrequently occur, that Government might be supporting an individual after he had been separated from or disowned by the only authority which gave him even the shadow of a claim to exercise these functions, for which he is to receive a salary. These observations must be understood to apply to that class of missionaries to whom reference is made by the committee, as not being in communion with the Church of England. But in respect to all missionaries, both of our own and other churches, it may be further observed, that no one who wishes well to their cause could refrain from feeling strong objection to a measure which, if extensively acted upon, could not fail to divert the minds of many of those useful and devoted men from that singleness of purpose which should be, and I rejoice to say often is, the characteristic of their peculiar calling.

Some remarks seem to be called for by certain expressions in this clause of the committee's letter, respecting the *sway* exercised by the church in India, and the mode of increasing and securing the respectability of its clergy. For myself and my brethren, I would disclaim all desire that the Established Church should possess or exercise any sway, except for the maintenance of public order, nor can I form an idea of respectability attaching to the clergy apart from the consideration of their general and acknowledged usefulness.

In proceeding to speak to the points of the 3d head of objection, I would take leave to submit to your Lordship in Council, that the principle so broadly stated by the committee, viz. "That it is not incumbent upon the ruling authorities in British India to make provision for the spiritual wants of their Christian subjects," appears to be at variance with every received theory of government: a wise system of rule will always be a system of discipline rather than of punishment, but there can be no discipline without sound morals, no sound morals without the sanction of religion. I need not surely add, that to a Government calling itself Christian, there is but one religion which can be regarded as affording a sure foundation for the edifice of civil polity, that which claims, and which beyond all gainsaying may be proved to possess, divine authority. I say this without the least fear of being misunderstood as though I would desire to narrow the limits of the most extended toleration.

The Government of India has hitherto wisely refrained from any direct interference with the religious prejudices of the natives. But though precluded from giving positive aid to the cause of the truth, it cannot be altogether indifferent to the progress that truth has effected; yet surely it must be something more than indifference which would deny to Christians a participation in those advantages so largely enjoyed by Hindoos and Mussulmans. A very different view was taken of this matter by the earlier framers of the Indian establishments; they held it an indispensable duty to make provision for the religious wants of *all* their native dependents; and it is clear that they intended this provision to be commensurate with the extent of their authority and influence. From this principle the Indian Government has never swerved; the application of it may have been modified from time to time in reference to existing circumstances, but as a principle it has never been controverted. If, therefore, it must now be abandoned, the burthen of proof will be on those who would urge considerations of a very questionable economy against deductions of the most comprehensive theory, and the uniform tenor of experience. If these reasonings are sound, they

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Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

they lead to a conclusion nothing short of this, that the *Christian* Goverment of India must make adequate provision for the *Christian* instruction of its *Christian* subjects.

I hope I shall not be considered to go beyond the limits of that propriety it is my anxious wish to maintain, if I proceed to submit in a separate letter to your Lordship in Council an outline of a plan by which provision might be made for the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency, with due regard both to economy in its endowment and efficiency in its operation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Calcutta.*

Rev. William Eales,
- Thomas Robertson,
- Henry Fisher,
- Will. Palmer,
- H. Parish,
- G. W. Crawford,
- R. Arnold,
- W. Parish,
- H. R. Shepherd,
- H. S. Fisher,
- J. C. Proby,
- T. N. Stevens,
- James Whiting,

Rev. Robert Ewing,
- T. Proctor,
- J. J. Tucker,
- A. Macpherson,
- D. Garrow,
- A. Hammond,
- J. D. Wintle,
- R. Prickett,
- W. O. Ruspine,
- John Bell,
- Thomas Dealtry,
- ——— Everest,

Now actually in Bengal.

- J. R. Henderson - - Returned to Europe with permission to resign.

- J. Irving - - - -
- W. Burkett - - -

Absent on furlough.

- J. Young - - - -
- F. Goode - - - -
- C. Wimberley - - -
- J. Jackson - - - -

Absent on sick certificate.

The Bishop's chaplain, Mr. Carter, is borne on the Madras establishment.

(42.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the Governor-general in Council of *Bengal*, to the Court of Directors, dated 16th February 1831.

Cons. 28 Sept. 1830.

3. On the proceedings of the date cited in the margin, your honourable Court will find recorded a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the papers which accompanied it, containing the outline of an arrangement for the church establishment of India referred to in his letter of the 16th June 1830, a copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Secretary Auber, with the letter from the Financial Department of the 29th June following.

(43.)—LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* to the Governor-general in Council, dated 26th September 1830.

(43.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta*, 26 Sept. 1830.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council the outlines of an arrangement for the Church Establishment in India referred to in my letter of June 16.

I have endeavoured to observe conciseness in drawing up the statements, but I trust the several provisions will be found to be laid down distinctly, and that they will be considered as combining the two great objects of economy and efficiency. My own conviction is strong, that if these measures, or something closely allied to them in principle, be adopted, the Supreme Government will obtain from the clergy services more important and more extensively useful than any which have hitherto been experienced, and this at a cost not exceeding the sum now allowed by the honourable Court of Directors for the salaries of the ecclesiastical department.

I have abstained from offering any detailed plan for Madras and Bombay, but I have no reason to suppose that any essential difference will be found to exist which would render a similar provision inapplicable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Chowringhee, September 26th, 1830. (signed) *J. M. Calcutta.*

1.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Ecclesiastical Government of *British India*, and of certain Colonial Possessions of the Crown of *Great Britain.*

British India to be divided into two dioceses; Calcutta and Madras.

The diocese of Calcutta to comprise the presidency of Bengal and its dependencies, viz. the settlements on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, &c.

The diocese of Madras, the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The

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(43.) Letter from the Bishop of *Calcutta*, 26 Sept. 1830.

The diocese of Calcutta to be divided into two archdeaconries, Calcutta and Agra. The archdeaconry of Agra to extend from the extreme north of the British possessions to Allahabad inclusive, and from the western limits of the presidency to the River Goggree; all the rest of the diocese to be considered as appertaining to the archdeaconry of Calcutta.

The diocese of Madras to retain the two archdeaconries of Madras and Bombay as they stand at present.

For the establishment and number of chaplains in the diocese of Calcutta, see Sketch No. 2.

The colonial possessions of the Crown as here enumerated, viz. The Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and the detached settlements established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of New Holland, to be placed under the joint superintendence and authority of the two Indian bishops in matters purely ecclesiastical; who shall be empowered to perform all the functions attaching to the office of a bishop within the several colonies abovementioned, the civil governors retaining and continuing to exercise all the powers and privileges conferred upon them by their letters patent.

Each colony to be visited once in three years, at least, by one or other of the bishops; the time and manner of holding the visitation being arranged between the prelates themselves in concert with the respective colonial governments.

The Bishop of Calcutta to receive from the Indian Government 4,000 *l.* sterling by the year paid in full as salary:

Sicca rupees 500 per mensem for house rent, and an extra allowance of S^a R^s 1,000 per mensem while actually engaged on visitation, but the time employed in such visitation never to exceed four months in one year.

The amount of salary and allowances for the Bishop of Madras to be determined hereafter.

Each Bishop to receive 1,000 *l.* sterling per annum from the King, with an allowance from the territorial revenues of each colony visited, sufficient to cover his passage money and travelling expenses actually on visitation.

The salary of the archdeacons to be fixed at S^a R^s 1,200 per mensem, with S^a R^s 300 for house rent.

All salaries to be paid in full according to the plan now pursued in respect to the judicial appointments.

2.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the Appointment and Maintenance of Chaplains in the Presidency of Bengal.

1. TWENTY-ONE principal chaplains to be allowed for the presidency of Bengal, with as many assistant chaplains as circumstances may require.

2. The principal chaplains to receive S^a R^s 700 per mensem, with the exception of the five chaplains holding appointments in Calcutta, whose monthly salary and allowances shall be as stated in the schedule subjoined. The assistant chaplains to receive S^a R^s 400 per mensem.

3. In case of the death of a chaplain while actually engaged in the duties of his station or absent on sick leave, a sum equal to a half-year's salary shall be payable to his legal representatives over and above what may be due to him at the time of his death. This regulation to include the archdeacons also. *See* Stat. 6, Geo. 4, c. 85, sec. 5.

4. The principal chaplains to discharge the functions now assigned to district chaplains; the assistants to be engaged in aid of the due performance of ministerial duties under special circumstances of local or temporary necessity. Of such necessity the chief ecclesiastical authority shall be the judge, but his instructions shall not be authoritative until they have received the sanction of the Governor-general in Council.

5. A principal chaplain travelling in the discharge of his stated duties shall receive the allowances of a major; an assistant, that of a captain.

6. The mode of nomination to be hereafter determined on; it being understood that assistant chaplains who have served three years shall not be precluded under certain circumstances from obtaining appointments as principal.

SCHEDULE of Salaries and Allowances of the Chaplains in *Calcutta*.

Senior Presidency Chaplain,	Salary per annum,	S^a R^s 11,400;	House Rent,	S^a R^s 3,600.
Junior ditto - - - -	ditto -	11,400;	ditto	3,600.
Old Church Chaplain - -	ditto -	9,600;	ditto	2,400.
St. James - - - -	ditto -	9,600;	ditto	2,400.
Fort William - - -	ditto -	9,600;	ditto	none.

3.—SKETCH of a PLAN for the formation of an Ecclesiastical Board for the Management of the Secular Concerns of the Church in India.

1. THE Board to consist of the chief justice, the bishop, the archdeacon and four members to be named by Government, and removeable at pleasure.

2. A secretary to be appointed by Government, and to be a permanent officer.

3. All stated salaries, all allowances, permanent or occasional, all expenditure for the erection, repair or enlargement of churches, all salaries to church officers and expenditure included under the head of establishment, to be assigned, authorized and defrayed by this Board.

4. The Board to lay before the Governor-general in Council, at least a month before the expiration of each quarter, an estimate of the probable amount of expenditure under the several heads of appropriation for the quarter next ensuing; and if approved, a credit to be granted on their account to the extent of the estimate with the public treasury. A statement of the accounts, in the form of a balance sheet, to be transmitted to the civil auditor within one week after the close of each quarter.

4.—SKETCH of a PLAN to provide the Means of Retirement for Chaplains.

1. THAT S^a^ R^s^ 100 per mensem shall be received from the stipend of each principal chaplain, and S^a^ R^s^ 50 per mensem from that of each assistant, and paid on his account into the bank of Bengal; interest to be allowed thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the accruing interest to be added to the principal at the close of each year.

2. If an individual, after five years' service, determines to resign his appointment, and his resignation is accepted and approved, he may claim the whole amount of the fund thus reserved for his benefit; or in case of urgent need arising from his own sickness or that of his wife or child, he may at any time claim such portion of it as the case requires.

3. The sum standing on account of a chaplain in the bank of Bengal may, upon his suggestion, be converted into a Government annuity for his own life or that of his wife, at the rate to be determined by the tables published on the authority of the Government at home.

Memorandum.—The chaplains to be relieved from the necessity of becoming subscribers to the Bengal military fund, but to be allowed the privilege of doing so if they desire it. The retiring pension and allowances, in case of sickness, to continue on the present footing. The surplus accruing on account of chaplains who have not completed five years' service to be formed into a compassionate fund.

The following Table will exhibit an approximate statement of the progressive increase of the reserved fund.

At the end of	5	years,	about	Sa Rs 8,000
Ditto	7	„	about	9,500
Ditto	10	„	above	14,000
Ditto	15	„	about	24,000
Ditto	18	„	about	30,000
Ditto	20	„	nearly	36,500

(44.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 11th January 1809.

(44.) Letter to *Madras*, 11 Jan. 1809.

153. IT is obvious to remark that, according to the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, in his letter of 19 November 1807, chapels should be erected (upon the same cheap plan as that at Masulipatam) at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, and where no convenient place exists for the celebration of public worship.

(45.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 26th April 1809.

(45.) Letter to *Madras*, 26 April 1809.

Para. 3. IN the letter from this department of the 5th June 1805, we communicated our directions respecting the establishment of chaplains at your presidency and its subordinate stations.

4. We have since had under our serious consideration, the letter from your late senior chaplain (Dr. Kerr) of the 23d July 1807. In that letter the number of chaplains fixed by our orders above mentioned is represented as inadequate to the performance of the clerical duties at the several stations for European troops, and at places where Europeans of other descriptions, in any considerable number, reside, and the necessity of an augmentation to the establishment of chaplains is pointed out. The want of churches or other places for religious worship is also mentioned.

5. Your military letter of the 14th December 1807, paras. 49 to 52, and the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November preceding, therein referred to, have likewise attracted our attention to both these points. General Macdowall has expressed himself in the following terms:

"In making the above remark on the indifference which is manifested on the adoration of the Supreme Being, I must add in justice to the military character, that it chiefly proceeds from a want of places (and at several stations, of clergymen) exclusively appropriated for divine service, and I trust I shall be excused, if I suggest the propriety of having convenient chapels of moderate price, constructed in all situations within the Company's territories where European troops are likely to be quartered: whatever may be urged to the contrary, I am convinced that such an improvement, independent of the obvious advantages, would render the British character more respected by the natives, and be attended by no evil consequences."

6. As in our letter of the 11th January last, in the public department, para. 153, we have authorized the erection of chapels at all permanent military stations to which a chaplain is attached, it is here only necessary to consider the representations above noticed, of the inadequate number of your present clerical establishment.

7. In fixing the establishment in June 1805, we certainly acted with that regard to economy so indispensably necessary in the existing state of our finances, for it did not escape our observation that one chaplain only was allowed for the Northern Circars, notwithstanding the great extent of those provinces, and that no provision was made for the Baramahl district, nor

Appendix (P.)

(45.) Letter to *Madras*, 26 April 1809.

nor for that part of the Carnatic lying between Fort St. George and the Northern Circars. We may here further remark, that one chaplain only was allowed for the districts to the southward of Arcot, and that no clerical appointment was made for the Coimbatore province.

8. It is by no means our intention to depart from the just principles of economy still so urgently required, but under the impression made on us by the remarks of the late Dr. Kerr on the deficiency of the present establishment of chaplains, and those of General Macdowall, (in which the Governor and Council have concurred,) upon the same point, it is impossible for us, consistently with that regard to the interests of religion, which we feel as an indispensable obligation imposed on us, not to adopt the measures necessary for the performance of religious worship throughout the territories subject to the British Government in their present extended state, and for removing the alleged causes for the indifference to the adoration of the Supreme Being, which are represented as chiefly proceeding from the very limited number of clergymen and the want of places exclusively appropriated to divine service.

9. We therefore now proceed to examine the representations of the late Dr. Kerr upon the deficiency of the present clerical establishment.

10. The number of chaplains considered necessary by the late Dr. Kerr was 16, and the following was the proposed distribution of that number:

Civil chaplains at the presidency to officiate in a church to be built on Choultry Plain	2
Military chaplain at the presidency to officiate in St. Mary's Church, where the whole garrison might then assemble, instead of only 100 men as at present	1
For the Black Town	1
For St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamallee as at present	1
For Vellore and Arcot, to reside at the latter place as at present	1
For Seringapatam, Trichinopoly, Ceded Districts, Cannanore, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, one each	6
For the Cadet Company	1
For Hydrabad, Mangalore and Bangalore, one each	3
Total	16

11. In order to provide for the occasional absence from ill health, or by their proceeding to Europe on furlough, of any of the above, it was further suggested by Dr. Kerr, that four additional chaplains should be appointed, who might be employed at Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon, Madura and other places, until their services were required at larger garrisons or cantonments.

12. The establishment directed in our letter of the 5th June 1805 was nine; you have since nominated a chaplain to St. Thomas's and Poonamallee, which has been approved by us in the letter of the 9th April 1806; the number proposed by Dr. Kerr exceeds therefore by six that which has hitherto received our sanction. The stations for this additional number are,

The Presidency	1
The Black Town	1
Cuddalore, for the Cadets	1
Vizagapatam	1
Hydrabad	1
Bangalore	1
Total	6

Cannanore and Mangalore answering to Malabar and Canara in the establishment directed by us, the excess (6) is exclusive of the four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. mentioned by Dr. Kerr.

13. The appointment of a clergyman to the chapel in the Black Town in 1806 appears to have been a temporary measure, but from the circumstances of situation, we are induced to authorize a separate establishment for the clerical duties of that place.

14. The extent of the Circars and the number of Europeans usually resident in those districts, appear to require an additional chaplain, whose residence may be either at Vizagapatam, as proposed by Dr. Kerr, or at some place more to the northward.

15. Hydrabad was not formerly considered a station for European troops, with the exception of the small corps of artillery attached to the subsidiary force composed otherwise of natives. Occasionally, however, we observe a regiment of European infantry has been added to the force there; but, unless it is intended as a fixed station for Europeans, there appears no necessity for nominating a chaplain to Hydrabad.

16. At Bangalore, or in its vicinity, two European regiments are stationed, which renders the appointment of a chaplain there evidently necessary, more particularly as it is at a considerable distance from Seringapatam, the nearest station to which a chaplain is attached by our orders of June 1805.

17. It is stated, in a letter from Dr. Kerr, that there is an excellent church at Negapatam, and that it is the residence of a considerable number of Europeans, but that there is no clergyman at the place.

18. With regard to the appointment of a chaplain to the New Town at Cuddalore, where the cadet institution is fixed, and from which circumstance alone such an appointment seems necessary, we have for some time past had under our consideration the expediency of discontinuing that establishment, on account of the repeated instances of misconduct in the cadets that you have lately brought to our notice.

19. Rejecting, therefore, from the present view of the subject, the appointment of chaplains at Hydrabad and Cuddalore, for the reasons above given, the difference between the establishment directed by us and that proposed by the late Dr. Kerr is four, exclusive however of the

four additional chaplains for Negapatam, &c. &c. But from the foregoing observation regarding Negapatam, we think the appointment of a chaplain to that place would be highly expedient.

20. Having thus made such observations as have occurred upon the various suggestions contained in the letter of the late Dr. Kerr, relative to the augmentation of the clerical establishment, and having maturely deliberated on the whole that has been brought before us in that letter, and in the letter from the Commander-in-chief of the 19th November 1807, we have no hesitation in declaring it to be our decided opinion that an increase in the number of chaplains at present constituting the clerical establishment of your presidency and its dependencies, is absolutely required, and we shall proceed, without further delay than what may be occasioned by the selection of clergymen of irreproachable character, to make such appointments as will augment the establishment to 15.

21. It is not, however, without reluctance that we sanction this or any other measure that may add to our expenses in India, already so burthensome, and nothing short of a conviction of its absolute necessity would have induced us to agree to augment the clerical establishment. The salaries to the chaplains at the additional stations must be confined to the lowest scale contained in our letter of 5th June 1805, viz. 2,250 pagodas per annum.

22. Although in that letter an improvement was made in the emoluments to the clergy under your present government, and it has been admitted by the late Dr. Kerr that the allowances to chaplains are respectable, we are aware that they have not the advantages enjoyed in the other lines of the service, of rising progressively to various improving stations and emoluments; the limits, both of their preferment and income, are upon a moderate scale, the highest salary now allowed to a chaplain, 3,500 pagodas, being much below the allowances annexed to other branches of the service; and from the augmentation in numbers now to be made, the attainment of even this proportionably moderate income is placed at a greater distance. We cannot, however, consent to any present addition to the allowances to the chaplains from the rigid economy which our financial difficulties call upon us to practice every where.

(46.)—EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 3d November 1815.

Letter from *Madras*, 5 March 1813. pages 165–166.

Para. 125. FINDING, on a reference to the letter of your senior chaplain, mentioned in this paragraph, that he proposed an increase in the number of chaplains employed under your presidency, we have been led into a review of your ecclesiastical establishment, upon which we communicated our instructions to you in our public letter of 26th April 1809, according to the circumstances of that time; and we shall now state the sentiments which have resulted from the inquiry suggested by the reference before us.

126. Dr. Kerr, in his letter to your Government of the 23d July 1807, stated, that 16 chaplains were then necessary for the adequate performance of religious duties at your presidency. He also stated, that there were four other places, besides those then occupied, at which chaplains might be properly stationed, namely, Negapatam, Tanjore, Quilon and Madura, which would have increased the number of

Stations for chaplains to - - - - - - - - - -	18
And with the allowance for casualties of - - - - - -	4
Would have made the total number required for the establishment	22

127. On considerations of economy, however, and for other reasons which were stated in our public letter of the 26th April 1809, we limited the number of stations to 15; viz.

Presidency, (Military 1, Civil 2) - - - - - - -	3
Black Town - - - - - - - - - - -	1
St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee - - - - -	1
Vellore, Arcot and Wallahjahbad - - - - - -	1
Seringapatam - - - - - - - - - -	1
Bangalore - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Cannamore - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Mangalore - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Masulipatam - - - - - - - - - -	1
Vizagapatam - - - - - - - - - -	1
Ceded Districts - - - - - - - - -	1
Trichinopoly - - - - - - - - - -	1
Negapatam - - - - - - - - - - -	1
Total - - -	15
To which is to be added an allowance for casualties of - - -	3
Altogether - - -	18

By your senior chaplain's letter of 26th February 1813, it appers, that there were then actually doing duty, under your presidency, chaplains only - - - - - 12
And to supply casualties arising from sickness, furlough, &c. he allowed - - 6
Making the total number to supply only 12 stations - - - - 18

128. By the last returns which we have received from your presidency, it appears, that there were chaplains at the following stations, not enumerated in our orders of 26th April 1809, namely, Secunderabad, Jaulnah and Poonamallee, for in our orders

Poonamallee was united with St. Thomas's Mount, but by your returns it appears, that there were separate chaplains stationed at each of those places.

129. It also appears that the chaplain allowed by us for Mangalore is now stationed at Quilon.

(46.) Letter to *Madras*, 3 Nov. 1815.

130. Admitting, as we are inclined to do, the necessity of stationing one chaplain at Poonamallee, one at Secunderabad, and one at Jaulnah, the number of stations for chaplains

will be, as allowed by our orders of 26th April 1809 - - - - - -	15
And for new stations - - - - - - - - - - - -	3
We also are of opinion, that with reference to the distance of the three places, Vellore, Arcot and Wallahjahbad from each other, two chaplains will be necessary to perform the duties of those places, for which one only was allowed by our orders of April 1809, this will make a further addition of - - - - -	1
And the number of stations to be permanently occupied by chaplains will be -	19
To which must be added an allowance for casualties and absentees of one-fifth, or say only - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Which will increase the total number of chaplains on your establishment to -	22

131. Although we are extremely unwilling, in the present state of our finances, to increase any of our establishments, yet, being convinced of the necessity there is for making due provision for the performance of divine worship, and the other sacred ordinances of our religion, at the several posts and stations above enumerated, we shall take measures, as proper persons shall present themselves for our choice, to increase the number of chaplains at your presidency, from the present scale of 18 to 22, a number which we trust will be found to be sufficient to insure the due performance of religious duties at all stations where any considerable community of Europeans or native Christians are collected, after making some allowance for such deficiencies as sickness or other causes will generally produce.

(47.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 22d October 1817.

(47.) Letter to *Madras*, 22 Oct. 1817.

29. We consider the suggestion of the Bishop for giving to churches in India a more distinct and appropriate character, by attaching to such as require it a cupola for containing a bell, and encompassing the churches with a fence, to be entitled to mature consideration; and if the measure his Lordship has proposed can be accomplished at a reasonable expense, it appears to us desirable.

(48.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Madras* Government, dated 6th July 1821.

(48.) Letter from *Madras*, 6 July 1821.

39. With the design that we should recommend to your honourable Court to increase the number of chaplains on this establishment, the Bishop brought to our notice that, owing to the smallness of the number of those actually serving under this presidency, there were some considerable stations without a clergyman; and we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to request the attention of your honourable Court to his Lordship's suggestions.

(49.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 6th January 1824.

(49.) Letter to *Madras*, 6 Jan. 1824.

4. The regular performance of divine service at all the clerical stations in India, is a point to which we attach great importance, and we are of opinion that particular care should be taken to guard against any suspension of it at the Presidency, where the necessity for its uninterrupted discharge is most urgent.

5. It is under this conviction that two chaplains are authorized for the Presidency church. Whenever, through sickness or other cause, one of those chaplains is unavoidably absent, we expect that the other will cheerfully undertake and duly perform the whole duty.

(50.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 4th February 1824.

(50.) Letter to *Madras*, 4 Feb. 1824.

2. In our despatch in this department, dated the 10th April 1822, we fixed the salary of the junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency at R^s 583. 5. 4. per month.

3. In consequence of representations transmitted to us by the Governments of Fort William and Bombay, we have been led to revise the salaries of the junior ministers of the church of Scotland at those presidencies. We have, therefore, done the same in respect to Madras, and we authorize you to grant to the junior minister of the Scotch church at your presidency such an augmentation of salary as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide him a respectable and comfortable maintenance; taking care that in the aggregate it do not exceed 656. 4. Madras rupees per month, that being the salary under ordinary circumstances, of your military chaplains.

(51.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government; dated 28th July 1824.

(51.) Letter to *Madras*, 28 July 1824.

33. We approve the injunction which you issued in 1818, that no place of Christian worship should hereafter be erected without the permission of Government previously obtained.

(52.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 5th April 1826.

(52.) Letter to *Madras*, 5 April 1826.

2. We have to acquaint you, that in consequence of Nagpore being now supplied with a chaplain from Madras, instead of as formerly from Bengal, we have determined to add one chaplain to your ecclesiastical establishment.

(53.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 3d September 1828.

(53.) Letter to *Madras*, 3 Sept. 1828.

2. Being of opinion that the salaries of the Presidency chaplains of the churches both of England and Scotland upon your establishment should be of equal amount with those enjoyed by the Presidency chaplains of Bombay, we direct that the salary of your senior Presidency chaplain be increased from one thousand and twenty (1,020) to twelve hundred (1,200) rupees per month, and that the salary of your junior Presidency chaplain, and of the senior chaplain of the church of Scotland, be respectively increased from eight hundred and seventy-five (875) to nine hundred and eighty (980) rupees per month.

(54.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Madras* Government, dated 22d December 1830.

Secretary's Letter, dated 18 May 1830.

Para. 1. The Act of 3 Geo. 3, c. 155, sect. 49, fixed the salary of the archdeacon of your presidency at 2,000 *l.* per annum at an exchange of 8*s.* the pagoda; but subsequently to the passing of that Act, the pagoda has been withdrawn from circulation, and gold and silver rupees substituted as the money of account, by proclamation of your Government, under date 7th January 1818. We nevertheless consider that the archdeacon is entitled to be paid the bullion equivalent for the gold comprised in 5,000 star pagodas, calculating, however, the weight of the pagoda at 42 grains, as fixed by the mint regulations of your Government of 22d December 1807, instead of 42 grains 20 carats, as computed by Mr. Robinson. We therefore direct that you issue to the Rev. Mr. Robinson and his successors the monthly salary of Madras Rs 1,590. 14. 6. or Madras Rs 19,090. 14. per annum.

(55.)—EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 8th April 1816.

Letter from 16 June 1814.

Military Department.

7. These paras. after stating that from the absence of two of your chaplains on furlough, there remained only two for the performance of clerical duties, refer us to what you had before written in your letters of the 21st December 1813, (para. 75) and 16 April 1814, (para. 100) on the inadequacy of your ecclesiastical establishment. You will have found by our letters of the 22d July 1814 and 19 May 1815, that we had made some additions to the number of your chaplains; but in consequence of the several representations now noticed, we have taken this subject into our further consideration. In the first of the above-mentioned letters you have remarked that Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Seroor and Colaba are without Protestant religious aid, by which you appear to indicate your opinion that clergymen should be stationed at each of those places.

8. We find by your returns that the European forces are stationed principally at Bombay, Surat, Seroor and Kaira. One of the European regiments appointed to the garrison at Bombay being generally in barracks at Colaba, religious duties may be performed to that regiment by the garrision chaplain, some allowance being made him for the necessary expense of conveyance there. There is probably an European population at Broach. The European diplomatic residency is stationed at Baroda.

9. From the information before us, we think the following places may require chaplains to be stationed at them:

Bombay, civil - -	1	Surat - - - -	1
Baroda - - - -	1	Kaira - - - -	1
For the Garrison - -	1	Broach - - -	1
Seroor - - - -	1		7

And, to allow for furloughs, which it is indispensable to provide for, an addition of two, making the permanent establishment nine; and we shall take the necessary measures for completing the establishment.

(56.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 9th April 1823.

(56.) Letter to *Bombay*, 9 April 1823.

2. We have taken into consideration that part of your despatch dated the 14th August last, in which you have brought under our notice the state of the ecclesiastical establishment at your presidency.

3. In our despatch in the public department, dated the 8th April 1816, paras. 7 to 9, we communicated to you our determination to fix the number of chaplains upon your establishment at nine.

4. Since

(56.) Letter to *Bombay*, 9 April 1823.

4. Since that arrangement was made, you have derived a large accession of territory, which has rendered necessary a considerable addition to the number of our civil and military servants.

5. We are satisfied therefore that an increase of the number of chaplains is also necessary; and having referred to the number of civil and military stations subordinate to your presidency, we have determined, in compliance with your recommendation, that the number of chaplains shall in future be twelve, being an addition of three to the present establishment.

6. We direct that the allowances of the chaplains to be appointed by us under this arrangement, be restricted to Rs 518 ½ per month. They will of course succeed in due order of seniority to the incomes of the other chaplains, according to the regulations now in force.

7. We have not thought it expedient to issue any directions with respect to the distribution of chaplains, being of opinion that our object of providing efficiently for the due performance of divine worship within the territory subject to your government will be most effectually accomplished by leaving the distribution to your discretion.

8. You will therefore, in concert with the archdeacon, revise the establishment upon the receipt of this despatch, and inform us of the stations at which you may determine to fix the several chaplains.

(57.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 24th September 1823, Reply to 9th April 1823.

(57.) Letter from *Bombay*, 24 Sept. 1823.

4. We have the honour to inform your honourable Court that we propose at present to dispose of the chaplains on this establishment in the following manner; although, for the reasons urged by the venerable the archdeacon, in his letter of the 10th of September, to which we beg to refer, we have not as yet fixed any thing definitively on the subject:

Saint Thomas's Church	- 2	Kaira with Ahmedabad	- 1
Colabah - - -	- 1	Baroda - - - -	- 1
Matoonga with Tannah	- 1	Southern Concan -	- 1
Poona with Sattara -	- 2	Cutch - - -	- 1
Surat with Broach	- 1	Candeish - - -	- 1

5. We beg to draw your honourable Court's attention to the representation of the archdeacon in regard to the rate at which the allowances of the new chaplains have been fixed, and to his suggestion for a progressive increase of the salaries of the chaplains generally on this establishment; and we take the liberty of recommending, if it be considered too much to expect an increase to the former allowances, that the salaries of the new chaplains may at least be made equal to those enjoyed by the old.

(58.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 21st January 1824.

Letter from 31 May 1823. Para. 5.

2. In your despatch in this department, dated the 31 May of 1823, para. 5, you urged upon our attention the recommendation for an augmentation of the number of chaplains upon your establishment, which was contained in your despatch dated the 14th of August 1822, paras. 12 and 13.

3. You will have been informed by our despatch, dated the 9th April 1823, that in compliance with your recommendation, we had resolved to augment the number of chaplains from nine to twelve, that being the number which you deemed necessary for the due performance of divine worship within the limits of your presidency; and we have now to acquaint you that in order to provide for cases of furlough, we have determined to add one more chaplain, making the total number of chaplains upon the Bombay establishment 13.

4. In the 6th para. of our despatch, dated the 9th April 1823, we directed that the salary of the three junior chaplains should be restricted to 518 ½ rupees a month.

5. Upon reconsideration, we are of opinion that the income of the chaplains should in fact depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others.

6. We therefore authorize the grant of an additional allowance, not exceeding 100 rupees per month, in all cases of the appointment of either of the junior chaplains to stations in which you may be of opinion that increase of income is absolutely necessary for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

7. In this arrangement you will include the additional chaplain, which, as you are already apprized, it is our intention to appoint.

8. We have had under consideration the memorial of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, junior minister of the church of Scotland at your presidency, praying an increase of salary.

9. The salary of Mr. Laurie was fixed at 518 ½ rupees per month, by our despatch, dated the 10th April 1822, para. 3; and he has now represented the inadequacy of that allowance for the support of himself and family.

10. Upon this application, we observed that it is our wish that the junior minister of the church of Scotland should be placed on as respectable a footing as the junior English chaplains; and it was with this view that the salaries fixed by us were the same in both cases.

11. Therefore, and as we have thought it necessary to revise the orders regarding the junior chaplains of the church of England, we have come to a similar resolution regarding the salary of the junior minister of the Scotch church, and accordingly authorize you to grant to him, from the date of the receipt of this despatch, such increase of income, not exceeding 100 rupees a month, as you may deem absolutely necessary to provide for a respectable and comfortable maintenance.

(59.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 22d May 1824.

(59.) Letter from *Bombay*, 22 May 1824.

2. In our despatch of the 14th August 1822, we had the honour of informing your honourable Court that we had allowed the archdeacon the expenses incidental to his spiritual tour throughout the archdeaconry of Bombay in one instance, but that we had resolved not to sanction any allowance on that account in future on the ground of the practice at the other presidencies.

Gen. Cons. 1824, 31 March, folio.

3. We have now received a further letter from Dr. Barnes, representing the general propriety of such visits, the importance of which is greatly increased in this country from the circumstance of the clergy being scattered through an extensive territory, without the means of being brought together, and from the greater part of the stations being at present newly formed, and soliciting the usual deputation allowance made to civil servants being granted to him while proceeding on visitations, or that a specific allowance of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred rupees be assigned to him for every year in which any visitation may be made by him.

4. We entirely concur in the reasonableness of the application, but under our former proceedings, and in the absence of any intimation of the wishes of your honourable Court, we have felt ourselves under the necessity of declining to comply with it, we beg leave, however, strongly to recommend to your honourable Court that an allowance may be made to the archdeacon to meet the expense of his spiritual tours, according to either of the scales suggested, which we consider moderate; should your honourable Court be pleased to accede to the recommendation, we trust that you will allow Dr. Barnes the benefit of it with reference to the tours he has performed.

(60.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 16th June 1824.

Letter from 14 Aug. 1822. Paras. 7 to 10.

23. The 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, sec. 50, of which you have long been in possession, and to which reference was made in our public despatch of 6th June 1814, para. 3, is decisive on the subject brought before us in these paragraphs; and, after you had ascertained that no allowances are made on similar occasions to the archdeacons at Calcutta and Madras, you did perfectly right in apprizing Dr. Barnes that you could not authorize the expense of any future journey to be defrayed by Government.

(61.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 1st November 1824.

Letter to dated 21 Jan. 1824.

5. We beg to refer your honourable Court to the 11th and 12th paragraphs of this despatch, in which we have submitted the archdeacon's recommendation for a further increase of the chaplains' allowances, and of their number on this establishment.

Gen. Cons. 1824, 16 June.

11. We have the honour to lay before your honourable Court a letter from the venerable the archdeacon of this presidency, renewing the recommendation laid before you in a former despatch, for fixing a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains, suggesting that the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, should be rupees (800) eight hundred per month, and pointing out that the complement of chaplains to provide fully for all the stations and for absentees, should not be less than fifteen.

12. Your honourable Court will observe, that upon the question of adding to the present number of chaplains, we have required the opinion of the archdeacon on the necessity of a second chaplain at Poona, not considering it absolutely requisite, unless when the establishment of chaplains may be complete, and all present for duty.

(62.)—LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Barnes* to *J. Farish*, Esq. Secretary to the *Bombay* Government, dated 2d June 1824.

Sir,

(62.) Letter from Archdeacon *Barnes*, 2 June 1824.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the honourable the Governor in Council for your communication of the directions of the honourable Court, relative to the additional chaplains and their salaries.

2. By a reference to my letter of 10th September 1823, the honourable Board will perceive that, on the grounds there mentioned, I conceive the present salaries of the chaplains not to be in proportion with the salaries and emoluments of the other servants of the honourable Company, and that considering the necessary expenses of an university education in England, the time of life at which a candidate can be admitted into orders and appointed to India, the exclusion from any increase in the salary until a chaplain succeeds to either the senior or junior chaplaincies at St. Thomas's church, and the great and acknowledged diminution in the exchange of the rupee, I respectfully, yet earnestly, recommended to the Governor in Council a graduated scale of improved salaries for the chaplains; by which each on his arrival would have 8,000 rupees per annum for five years, 10,000 from five to eight years, 12,000 after that standing, and 14,400 to be enjoyed by the two chaplains of the Presidency church. This proposal, the honourable the Governor in Council has, I am informed, been pleased to recommend to the Court of Directors; and I cannot but hope that the honourable Court will feel inclined to adopt and sanction so reasonable a measure in order to secure a respectable and well educated clergy. In the mean time, however, I most fully agree with the honourable Board, that the addition of 100 rupees per month to the junior claplains is

absolutely necessary to the respectable and comfortable maintenance of a clergyman at every station.

(62.) Letter from Archdeacon *Barnes*, 2 June 1824.

3. And here, as the honourable Court have themselves pointed out the propriety of larger salary at some stations, I would bring to the notice of the honourable the Governor in Council the peculiar and strong claims of the chaplaincy of Colaba in this respect. Colaba may with justice be said to be a large military station, comprizing not only an European regiment, but the depôt of all the King's regiments on this establishment, and an increasing body of respectable Protestant inhabitants. The clergyman has no advantage whatever beyond his salary, while the necessary expenses of living there are acknowledged to be greater than at any out station, and the article of house rent alone must exceed, for a family, 100 rupees per month. The honourable Board is aware that the salary at present of the senior chaplain at the Presidency is 1,200 rupees per month, exclusive of other emoluments; that of the garrison chaplain 980, and the others 666. I would therefore put it to the consideration of the honourable the Governor in Council, whether the salary of the chaplain of Colaba, under the circumstances I have stated, should not be made up for the future to (800) eight hundred rupees per month.

4. I observe with much satisfaction the increase which the honourable Court have been pleased to make in the number of chaplains for this archdeaconry, and it is a great gratification to me that the Court approve of appointing additional chaplains, in order to supply the vacancies that may be occasioned by furlough or death. I would, however, solicit the favour of the honourable the Governor in Council to notice to the Court of Directors, that twelve large stations have been already fixed on for the residence of clergymen, besides several minor stations, which are at present attached to some of the former, and each of which, particularly Tannah, would afford duty to a clergyman of itself. It is also probable that a clergyman from this archdeaconry will be required to be stationed at Mhow. There is, therefore, already in point of fact, occasion for more than the prescribed number of thirteen chaplains to be resident in the country at the fixed stations; and I apprehend the honourable Court could not have understood the great and increasing want of clergy in India, when they supposed by the appointment of a thirteenth chaplain, they provided for occasional vacancies by death or furlough.

5. It appears that even now the full number of thirteen will be required to fill the larger stations in this archdeaconry, leaving, as at present, some minor ones to be visited only occasionally; and entirely concurring in the wishes and opinion of the honourable Court, that there should be beyond this an additional number to supply vacancies in the country by death or furlough, as well as to fill, if occasion require, some of the minor stations, I venture to solicit of the honourable the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to communicate this statement to the honourable Court of Directors, and to inform them that in order to complete their intentions, the number of their chaplains should be made not less than fifteen.

I have, &c.

Bombay, 2d June 1824. (signed) *G. Barnes*, Archdeacon.

(63.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 30th November 1825.

(63.) Letter to *Bombay*, 30 Nov. 1825.

2. When by our despatches, dated the 9th April 1823 and 21st January 1824, we fixed the number of chaplains of the church of England upon your establishment at 13, there were 12 stations for chaplains.

3. The number of stations has been since increased to thirteen by the annexation of Mhow to Bombay. This occasions a necessity for adding one chaplain to the establishment, and we concur in the opinion expressed by Archdeacon Barnes, that to provide adequately for cases of absence, two chaplains are required instead of one as fixed by our former orders.

4. We have therefore resolved to augment the number of chaplains upon your establishment from 13 to 15.

5. With regard to the allowances of chaplains generally, we are of opinion that it would be unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt the augmented rates recommended by Archdeacon Barnes.

6. So far, however, as respects the chaplain of Colabah, for whom a special addition of income is solicited, upon the ground that the expense of living there is greater, and that the duties are more extensive than at other stations, in accordance with the opinion expressed in our despatch, dated the 21st of January 1824, viz. "That the income of the chaplains should in part depend upon the stations to which they may be appointed, inasmuch as the duties are more laborious and the expenses greater in some stations than in others," we authorize you, if you shall deem it necessary, to make an addition to the salary of the chaplain of Colabah not exceeding R.ˢ 100 a month.

(64.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 12th April 1826.

(64.) Letter to *Bombay*, 12 April 1826.

5. The additional allowance which you have granted to Mr. Davies of R.ˢ 200 a month, augments his income to R.ˢ 1,400 a month, which, when the advantage of the house is taken into the account, is a larger income than that of the archdeacon, and considerably exceeds the income of the senior chaplain either in Bengal or at Madras.

6. We consider the former income of Rˢ 1,200 a month an ample allowance for the senior chaplain at your presidency, and if his other duties admit of his attending to the gaol, he ought to continue to render that service without further remuneration.

7. We therefore direct that immediately upon receiving this despatch, you reduce the income of the senior chaplain to Rˢ 1,200 a month.

11. We are of opinion that the garrison chaplain is entitled to an extra allowance for his services at the Presidency church, but that the sum of Rˢ 400 a month, which you have assigned to him is excessive.

12. We accordingly desire that it be reduced to Rˢ 200 a month from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

(65.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 24th November 1826.

Letter from 18 Nov. 1825. Para. 5.

2. On a review of the allowances of the several chaplains, we are of opinion that those allowances are sufficient to provide a respectable and comfortable maintenance. An admission to this effect is contained in the memorial which you have submitted to us, in which it is stated, "that for the reasonable expenses of any ordinary family while in India, the present allowance of a chaplain is sufficient."

3. But the memorialists represent (and we think that the representation is well founded) that the allowances of chaplains in India are not sufficient to enable them to accumulate a fund, in view to eventual retirement from the service. Admitting that to be the fact, we are not disposed on that account to grant augmentation of salary. In the majority of cases increased salary would, we apprehend, be expended in India, and thus the object of granting it would not be secured.

4. We have, however, directed our attention to the regulations under which chaplains are permitted to retire from the service, and from an anxious desire to promote the respectability and comfort of that class of our servants, we have resolved that the retiring pay of chaplains after a service of 18 years, including three years furlough, be augmented from 292 *l.* per annum the pay of major, to 365 *l* per annum the pay of lieutenant-colonel; and that in cases of bad health, certified in conformity with the existing regulations, chaplains shall be allowed to retire, after ten years actual service, upon 200 *l.* 15 *s.* the half pay of lieutenant-colonel, instead of 173 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* the half pay of major, and upon the production of similar certificates after seven years actual service, upon 173 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* the half pay of major, instead of 127 *l.* 15 *s.* the half pay of captain.

5. We have further to acquaint you, that we have determined to abolish the designation of junior chaplains, and we desire that the chaplains be hereafter distinguished only by the title applicable to the stations at which they are placed, such as chaplains at the Presidency and district chaplains.

(66.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 27th August 1828.

Letter from 25 Sept. 1827. Paras. 7, 10 to 14.

2. The ground of this recommendation is the supposed necessity of affording an adequate inducement to the senior Presidency chaplain to retire previously to the decay of his energies.

3. We are by no means satisfied that the prospect of a large increased pension after a prescribed period of service in the office of senior chaplain, would not have a counter effect to that which you propose, by inducing individuals to procrastinate their retirement; independently of which we must remark, that the office of Presidency chaplain is not, as your proposition would seem to imply, necessarily filled by the senior chaplain; and further that if the person filling it, of whatever rank he might be, should fail in his competency adequately to fulfil its functions, it would become your bounden duty to remove him. As to the supposed hardship of such a procedure, we cannot admit that any exists after the liberal provision which we have made for enabling every chaplain, after 18 years service, to retire upon a pension of 365 *l.* per annum.

4. We therefore decline to sanction your recommendation.

(67.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 17th October 1828.

(67.) Letter from *Bombay*, 17 Oct. 1828.

7. We beg to bring to your honourable Court's notice, a letter from the venerable the archdeacon, recommending that the vacancies in the chaplaincies under this presidency may be supplied as early as practicable, and stating that the spiritual wants of the archdeaconry afford a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

(68.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 6th April 1829.

(68.) Letter from *Bombay*, 6 April 1829. Gen. Cons. 28 March 1827. Nos. 24 to 31.

3. We have the honour of bringing to the notice of your honourable Court a communication from the venerable archdeacon to this Government, dated the 12th March 1827, with the proceedings thereon as quoted in the margin, wherein we informed the archdeacon, that we were precluded from complying with his request, by the orders of your honourable Court of the 6th June 1814, and 16th June 1824.

4. The archdeacon having again brought his claims to our notice, on the ground of the depreciation of the Bombay rupee in reference to the payment of his salary, which is thus (he represents) rendered inadequate to his appointment, the duties of which are very extended, as appears from the responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the commission given to him by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, we beg leave to bring the same to the notice of your honourable Court for your favourable consideration.

Gen. Cons.
21 Jan. 1829.
No. 45 & 46.

5. We have the honour of transmitting a memorial which we have received since the preparation of the preceding paragraph from the venerable the archdeacon to the address of your honourable Court regarding his allowances.

6. In forwarding this document, we beg to refer your honourable Court to our former correspondence on the subject, and to draw your honourable Court's attention to the instances on which both the former and present archdeacons have adverted to the parsonage-house, which has always been occupied by the senior chaplains, rent free.

Letter to Hon. Court, 14 Aug. 1822
Ditto, ditto, 22 May 1824; Ditto from ditto, 16 June 1824; Ditto to ditto, 19 Sept. 1825; Ditto from ditto, 12 Sept. 1827.

7. On the occasion of the first vacancy occurring in the situation of senior chaplain after the appointment of Archdeacon Barnes, he observed that he could not allow it to be filled up without requesting the attention of the Government to the tenure by which the person holding that situation enjoyed the parsonage house; that on receiving his appointment in London, he was informed that he would also obtain a house in Bombay, attached to the senior clergyman, but that on his arrival in India, having found the late Mr. Wade in possession of it, he forebore to prefer any claim for himself until a vacancy should occur.

Gen. Cons.
10 July 1822.
Fo. 1113.

8. In reply, Archdeacon Barnes was informed, that although Government admitted the entire fairness of his asserting whatever claims he might consider the archdeaconry entitled, yet that he would find on reference to the records in the Secretary's office, to which he was allowed access, that the parsonage house was purchased for the accommodation of the senior chaplain, and appertained as an appendage to the senior minister of Saint Thomas's church, without the Governor in Council having a right of interference in its occupancy, and that it must therefore, continue as the residence of the senior chaplain of Saint Thomas's church.

Gen. Cons.
10 July 1822.
Fo. 1122.

9. The present archdeacon, in applying for an allowance for house-rent, observed that his situation was much inferior to that of the senior chaplain, who has a salary to a nearly equal amount in addition to the advantages derived from the enjoyment of a good house, rent free, as well as from very considerable emoluments, while the demands on his income were by no means proportioned to those of his archdeacon, who being placed at a distance from the episcopal seat, became in a more than ordinary degree the representative of the bishop.

Gen. Cons.
28 March 1827.
No. 24.

10. In reply, we informed the archdeacon, that it was with regret we felt ourselves precluded from acceding to his request, by the terms of the orders from your honourable Court, under date the 6th June 1814 and 16th of June 1824.

Gen. Cons.
28 March 1827.
No. 25 & 31.

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(69).—MEMORIAL from Archdeacon *Hawtayne*, dated 10th March 1829, to the Court of Directors.

(69.) Memorial from Archdeacon *Hawtayne*, 10 March 1829.

Honourable Gentlemen,

With all due submission, I most respectfully beg leave to submit to the favourable consideration of the honourable Board the following Memorial, relating to the depreciated value of the Bombay rupee, in reference to the payment of the archdeacon's salary.

1. The case having been respectfully submitted both by my predecessor and myself to the Government of this presidency, which does not consider itself competent to afford any redress, the urgent necessity of an appeal to the honourable Board is considerably enhanced by the heavy responsibility laid on the archdeacon in the recent extension of the commission given by the late bishop of this diocese, as his commissary, together with the charge and use of the episcopal seal, with a view of relieving the heavy burthen, under which three bishops have already fallen within the period allotted for the service of the first appointed bishop. I would therefore most respectfully beg permission to submit a copy of my address to the honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay, and their reply, together with such statements as the urgency of the case with regard to future efficiency of the archdeacon's appointment seems to require.

2. Independent of other considerations of a more private nature, I would beg leave to represent the obstacles placed in the way of the most important and imperious duty of the archdeacon; viz. his visitations, in a parochial form, to every church establishment under this presidency, a principle universally acknowledged to be essential to the maintenance, and even to the existence of the order and discipline, on which the Established Church of England and Ireland is founded. An adequate allowance for such a purpose can hardly be considered in the light of emolument, being nothing more than what is actually required for the mere expenses of the archdeacon's journey. Urged too as the due discharge of this duty has recently been by the late Bishop of Calcutta, as incumbent on his archdeacons, I still find myself wholly precluded from it by the depreciated amount of my salary, and by the incompetency of the local Government to afford any pecuniary assistance to the archdeacon in his spiritual tours to the more remote Christian communities committed to his charge.

3. With respect to a becoming residence for the archdeacon, it might seem but just and reasonable, that the house appropriated to and occupied by the senior chaplain, one of the best houses in Bombay, should after the foundation of the episcopal see, and the establishment of the Church in India on its present footing, have been transferred, on the first vacancy, to the archdeacon, as the representative of the bishop, in a large portion of his diocese, and, whose income as now paid, does not admit of incurring the expense of any suitable residence, under the high rent of houses in Bombay. The recent supersession of the superintendant of

the Bombay marine on a pension, by the appointment of Sir Charles Malcolm, and the establishment of the marine department on a more honourable foundation, might seem by parity of reasoning to exhibit a precedent in the case of the archdeacon and the senior chaplain.

4. I would humbly submit, that the intent of the framers of the statute to give to the archdeacon of Bombay 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum, appears to be fully manifest, it having expressly mentioned the sum of two thousand pounds by the year. And if by the laws of equitable construction of such statutes, the honourable Board of Control should consider the archdeacon to be entitled to receive so much a-year, in such case I would humbly petition that the deficiency may be made up to me by the payment of the sum due, being the difference between 2,000 *l.* sterling by the year, and what has been actually paid to me in each year for salary, at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Bombay rupee, which is now, in case of remittance at six months after sight, depreciated to 1 *s.* 9½ *d.* since my appointment to this archdeaconry.

5. But if, because of any words of the statute it was not thought admissible to give it such a construction as to entitle the archdeacon of right to be paid 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum, yet I would most respectfully submit to the consideration of the honourable Board, whether the intent of the powers of the statute, so expressed, ought not to be the measure of his right; and to be so construed as to entitle him to obtain through their justice, an amendment of the statute to declare the archdeacon entitled to the yearly sum of 2,000 *l.* sterling, payable by such means as should not allow its amount to decrease.

6. I would beg further to submit, whether the words of the statute, "out of the revenues of the presidency and island of Bombay to the archdeacon of the said presidency and island," 2,000 *l.* sterling by the year, were not intended to express the measure of his right, and the words which follow them, to specify a mode of payment, but not to exclude any other mode that should give 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum; whether, if the exchange for the rupee should have risen, it would not still have been paid to me at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*; and whether the construction which should limit the archdeacon on a rise, ought not by parity of reasoning to recompense him upon its fall. If the words of the statute do not bear this construction, yet there seems to be authority for viewing statutes by an equitable construction in various cases, where the object and intent of the framers of them is clear, and in the construction of Acts of Parliament there appears to be the same authority as to the admission of contemporaneous usage, as a means of better understanding them in after times.

7. All these circumstances may, I humbly hope and trust, serve to recommend this Memorial to the indulgent and favourable consideration of the honourable Board, so as to protect the archdeacon in future from any further decrease, and that the arrears of my salary may be paid up to secure me from the loss which I have already sustained.

Bombay, 10th March 1829.
I have the honour to be,
(signed) *J. Hawtayne*, Archdeacon of Bombay.

(70.)—EXTRACT MINUTE of the Hon. *Mounstuart Elphinstone*, Governor of *Bombay*.

(70.) Minute by the Honourable *M. Elphinstone.*

I am so well convinced of the inadequacy of the archdeacon's income, and so satisfied that the Court of Directors will ultimately afford him relief, that I would readily concur in any mode that may be thought effectual for granting him an addition until their pleasure is known.

(71.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 15th December 1829.

(71.) Letter to *Bombay.* 15 Dec. 1829.

2. We see no reason for applying to the legislature for an alteration of the Act under which the Archdeacon of Bombay now receives 2,000 *l.* a year at the exchange of 2 *s.* 3 *d.* for the Bombay rupee.

(72.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 13th January 1830.

Letter from 17 Oct. 1828. Para. 7.

2. We will take care to prevent all avoidable delay in filling up vacancies in your ecclesiastical establishment, but we cannot sanction any increase in the number of chaplains which by our dispatch dated the 30th November 1825, para. 2 to 4, was augmented to fifteen, which then appeared ample for the supply of all the stations, including Mhow since transferred to Bengal.

(73.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER to the *Bombay* Government, dated 28th April 1830.

(73.) Letter to *Bombay,* 28 April 1830.

4. The Table, No. 1.* in the margin which we have drawn from your statements transmitted in pursuance of our orders of 16th June 1824, exhibits the aggregate annual charge in this department from 1824–25 to 1827–28, both inclusive. It is so far satisfactory that the expenses of the last three years are materially less than those of the first year, but the aggregate is still very large; by far the greater portion of this aggregate charge is for salaries and establishments.

5. The

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* Table, No. 1.

STATEMENT of Ecclesiastical Charges for 1825–26, 1826–27, and 1827–28.

In the Year	1824–25	R^s 2,88,981	2	26
—	1825–26	2,19,286	1	98
—	1826–27	2,17,267	3	15
—	1827–28	2,25,955	2	67

Appendix (P.)

(73.) Letter to *Bombay*, 28 April 1830.

5. The Table, No. 2.* which we have drawn from the books of establishments, exhibits the annual amount of charges under the latter heads from 1815 to 1827, and indicates in a striking manner their progressive increase. The inspection of this statement sufficiently demonstrates the necessity of a revision and rigid control over this branch of expenditure.

10. You have shewn a due regard to economy in having declined to sanction at present the erection of a chapel at Byculla, as well as in having substituted the measure of purchasing and fitting up a mess room at Bhooj, which may be applicable to the purposes of divine worship, for the more costly one of constructing a church at that station. We are inclined to believe that a similar plan might have been adopted in many cases, and the objects in view thereby attained at a comparatively trifling charge. We are strengthened in this opinion by Mr. Warden's minute of 23d January 1828, in which he says, "We have built a church at Kaira at a charge of about 70,000 rupees which is not now required; we have built another at Tannah, estimated at 20,000, but which has cost 40,000: it is opened once a month, and not half a dozen people attend. It is full time that we should adapt our buildings to the wants of the community."

11. The Table, No. 3.† in the margin which we have compiled from your correspondence and consultations, shews the principal disbursements in this branch of ecclesiastical expenditure

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* Table, No. 2.

STATEMENT of Charges in the Ecclesiastical Department under the Heads of Salaries and Establishments from 1815 to 1827.

YEAR.	Salaries.	Establishments.	TOTAL.
	Per Annum.	*Per Annum.*	*Per Annum.*
1815 - - -	43,937 1 4	4,263 3 –	48,201 – 4
1816 - - -	68,577 – 80	4,263 3 –	72,840 3 80
1817 - - -	84,777 – 64	4,611 3 –	89,388 3 64
1818 - - -	88,965 – 64	4,755 – –	93,720 – 64
1819 - - -	96,665 2 56	5,979 3 –	102,645 1 56
1820 - - -	101,867 2 56	6,603 3 –	108,471 1 56
1821 - - -	112,830 2 84	8,667 3 –	121,498 1 84
1822 - - -	108,103 2 48	14,727 3 –	122,831 1 48
1823 - - -	92,611 2 72	20,757 3 –	113,369 1 72
1824 - - -	123,433 2 48	17,781 3 –	141,215 1 48
1825 - - -	148,479 3 4	30,152 3 –	178,632 2 4
1826 - - -	139,853 2 64	36,069 3 –	175,923 1 64
1827 - - -	161,571 2 48	41,352 – –	202,923 2 48

† TABLE, No. 3.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred in the Construction and Repairs of Churches, from 1818 to 1827.

Name of Church.	When finished.	Expense of Erection.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	
Surat - -	1823	58,328	- - -	58,328	Excess above Estimate, Rs 28,328.
Scotch Church -	1818	56,582	- - -	56,582	
Kaira - -	1824	74,756	- - -	74,756	Excess above Estimate, Rs 34,169, exclusive of Plate, Rs 1,400.
St. Thomas Church	- -	- - -	30,669	30,669	- - This includes repairs to 1819 only, from which period Rs 7,200 appear to have been allowed for repairs and establishments, against which the receipts from pews are to be set off, the amount of which is not ascertainable here.
Poona - -	1824	42,509	446	42,955	
Tannah - -	1826	45,553	- - -	45,553	
			Rs	3,08,843	
Churches erected which are unnoticed either in the Public or Ecclesiastical Correspondence.					
N. Concan - -	1825	14,348			
Daporee - -	- -	9,012			
New Church E. Zillah, North of the Myhee -	1826	9,091			
Baroda - -	1825	11,591			
Mhow - -	1826	8,200			
Koorkee - -	1827	3,760			
				56,002	
			Total - - - Rs	3,64,845	
Roman Catholic Church at Colaba - -	1826	- - -	- - -	17,421	
			Rs	3,82,266	

diture from 1818 to 1827. It does not exhibit the whole expense, particularly under the heads of repairs and incidents; but the aggregate amount even as it now stands, is considerable, especially as more than sixth-sevenths of the entire expenses were incurred in the last five years of the statement from 1823 to 1827.

12. Of the amount of this expenditure more than a lac and a half has been expended without having been reported in the correspondence, and consequently without our sanction; there is no branch of our service in which the neglect of our orders, enjoining previous reference to us in all similar cases, is more inexcusable.

24. You refer us to the minutes recorded on your consultations of 14th May 1828 respecting the plan to be adopted in building churches, and you request that we will deliberately decide upon the principles by which you are hereafter to be guided in their construction.

25. In these minutes Mr. Warden was of opinion that judgment in the selection of stations and economy in the construction of churches had both been hitherto wanting, and that these points should be carefully attended to in future. Your President, in a minute to which Sir T. Bradford and Mr. Goodwin subscribed, recorded the following sentiments: "However adverse to every unnecessary expense, my mind is not satisfied that when we do erect a place of worship we should reject either solidity or architectural ornament on the mere ground of saving some additional expenditure. There are associations with this question to which I cannot refuse attention. Every people in the universe, from the most barbarous to the most civilized, have concurred in giving solidity as well as beauty (according to their different tastes,) to the temple or churches which they have dedicated to their Creator. This ever has been, and continues the usage of England, and it is perhaps more necessary in a foreign possession like India, where men judge much by external appearances. The impression it is politic (were there no higher grounds) to make upon the inhabitants of this country of our entertaining a firm belief in the truth of our religion, is not likely to be improved by our neglect of providing suitable places for its exercise. These should be built when necessary on the same plan as the cantonments or quarters of the troops, at Matunga, where all the buildings are temporary; nothing can be more appropriate than the neat and convenient, though temporary church but how ill suited such a building would be to the more permanent public and private edifices at Poona."

26. We agree in principle with your President; at the same time we are satisfied that Mr. Warden is correct in saying that there has been a want of care and attention in the selection of stations for churches, and of economy in their construction. You must confine yourselves to providing for the real wants of the Christian community.

1st. When new churches or chapels are absolutely necessary (and we do not suppose that many can now be required) you must take particular care that the plan of their construction be adapted to the intended situation. The churches at Kaira and Tannah are strong instances of excess in this point. Small and neat edifices were all that would have been required in those positions. At a great station such as Poona, which must be permanently occupied by us, and where there will always be a considerable number of Europeans, we admit that both beauty and durability should be considered in the construction of a church, but both these objects may be accomplished without the use of much ornament which is always costly and by no means always in good taste. Beauty in architecture depends not upon ornament but upon form and proportion, and these in no respect interfere with economy. The estimates must be carefully examined to see that every thing essential is included; it is very important to have estimates that can be relied on, and we think, with reasonable attention, this point may be secured; and we especially direct that no new edifice of this class be commenced without our previous sanction, and that the plan be sent to us with the estimate.

2dly. At out-stations and wherever regularly constructed churches are not absolutely required, you will, wherever it is practicable, convert to that purpose any suitable unoccupied buildings.

(74.)—EXTRACT ECCLESIASTICAL LETTER from the *Bombay* Government, dated 20th January 1830.

(74.) Letter from *Bombay*, 20 Jan. 1830.

2. In the 7th paragraph of our despatch of the 17th of October 1828, we brought to your honourable Court's notice, the vacancies occasioned in the chaplaincies under this presidency, by the death of the Rev. Edmund Denham and the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Robinson to the archdeaconry of Madras; and stated, at the same time, that the spiritual wants of this archdeaconry afforded a wide field of labour for an addition of at least two chaplains to the establishment.

3. The acting archdeacon has again adverted to this subject, stating, that out of the number of 15 chaplains for this presidency, as fixed in your honourable Court's letter of the 30th of November 1825, there are two chaplains absent on sick certificate, besides the two vacancies above noticed, while there are only 11 present performing their duties, in consequence of which some stations are without the services of a chaplain, such as Malligaum and Sholapore; and others are only occasionally visited by chaplains who are stationed in the same district, as in the case of Baroda and Ahmednuggur.

4. In the reduced number of chaplains, the acting archdeacon observes, should any individual now performing duty be obliged to be absent on account of sickness, or should any chaplain who may be entitled to his furlough, which is the case with several, be allowed to take it, then some large station would be left without the opportunity of attending the ordinances of religion.

5. Under these circumstances, the acting archdeacon has recommended to us the importance of pressing upon your honourable Court the necessity of immediately filling up the present

(74.) Letter from *Bombay*, 20 Jan. 1830.

present vacancies, and of so increasing the number of chaplains on this establishment as to meet the casualties which may naturally be expected to occur.

6. In recommending these suggestions to the attention of your honourable Court, we beg to inform you that the Southern Mahratta country being placed under this Government, has occasioned a call for another clergyman.

(75.)—LETTER from Rev. *Thomas Carr*, acting Archdeacon of *Bombay*, to the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., dated November 10th, 1831, (enclosed in Letter from the *Bombay* Governor, dated January 4th, 1832.)

(75.) Letter from acting Archdeacon of *Bombay*, 10 Nov. 1831.

My Lord,

THE insufficiency of the present number of chaplains upon this establishment, has been already submitted to the attention of Government, and the recommendation of an increase to our number has been favourably received; on a late occasion your Lordship in Council was pleased to inform me, that the subject should be brought to the notice of the honourable the Court of Directors; as the honourable Court may wish, before making any alteration, to have a statement of the present disposition of our establishment, and to have the deficiency pointed out, I trust that I shall be excused in bringing the subject before your Lordship at length.

2. The number of chaplains allowed to the Bombay establishment is 15; it was of course supposed that if all were in India this was not a greater number than was required to perform ecclesiastical ministrations for the European population dispersed throughout this presidency; from the above number, however, those who are absent from sickness and on furlough, independent of the vacancies caused by death, must necessarily be deducted. At present five must be deducted on account of casualties; two (Rev. J. Gray and Rev. A. Campbell) have been removed by death; two (Rev. F. Webber and Rev. C. W. North) are absent on sick certificate; and one, the Rev. E. Mainwaring, is absent on furlough; hence the number actually performing duty is only ten.

3. The number of stations under this presidency at which it is desirable a clergyman should be resident is 20, viz.

STATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	NUMBER of Europeans.	REMARKS.
1. St. Thomas's church, Bombay.	Rev. H. Davies		- - The congregation consists of the society, civil, military, mercantile and other residents of Bombay.
2. Bombay Garrison -	Rev. H. Jeffreys		- - The garrison chaplain is also junior Presidency chaplain.
3. Colabah, with Bombay harbour.	Rev. T. Carr - -		- - The station of a King's regiment, together with a numerous European society.
4. Byculłah - - (New church.)	Vacant - - -		- - The residence of a large portion of the European society, and three miles from St. Thomas's church.
5. Poonah - -	Rev. R. Ward - -	1,860	Three chaplains have hitherto been assigned to these stations.
6. Kirkee - -	Rev. D. Young - -	667	
7. Ahmednuggur -	Rev. A. Goode -	754	
8. Malcolm Peth -	Rev. S. Payne - -	70 to 100	- - The chaplain is resident at this station from October to June.
9. Dapooree - -	- ditto - - -	22	- - The chaplain is resident here from June to October, and at other times visits the station from Malcolm Peth.
10. Deesah - -	Rev. C. Jackson -	1,014	
11. Ahmedabad -	Rev. R. Y. Keays (appointed.)	40	
12. Baroda - -	ditto - -	38	- - The chaplain visits this station once in two months.
13. Tannah - -	Rev. H. Jeffreys -	60	- - The chaplain visits this station once a month.
14. Belgaum - -	Rev. M. Davies -	843	
15. Darwar - -	ditto - -	30	- - The chaplain of Belgaum visits this station once a month.
16. Surat - -	Vacant - -	30	
17. Sholapore -	Vacant - -	138	
18. Bhooj - -	Vacant - -	117	
19. Malligaum - -	Rev. A. Goode -	54	- - The chaplain of Ahmednuggur visits this station once in two months, a distance of 115 miles.
20. Rajcote - -	Vacant - -	30	

In the above statement, four chaplains are assigned to the islands of Bombay and Colaba, in conformity with the opinion of the late Bishop, Dr. Turner.

I beg

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Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

4. I beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that it is most desirable that at each of the above stations a clergyman should always be resident, not merely that the sabbath may be observed by the regular performance of divine service, that the sacraments may be duly administered and the sick be visited, but that he may promote and superintend, as far as may be practicable, measures for the instruction and moral improvement of the youth and natives of the place, and that his influence may be felt in the European society of the station.

5. To the above stations I ought to add the following minor stations which would fall within the district of some one of the resident chaplains above proposed, and which thus render them more important.

Severndroog and Rutnahgherrie can be attached to Dapooree; Seroor can be attached to the chaplain of Poona or Ahmednuggur; Sattarah can be attached to Malcolm Peth; Broach can be attached to Surat; Kulladghee can be attached to Belgaum or Darwar; Hursole can be attached to Ahmedabad; Dhoolia can be attached to Malligaum; Bhewndy can be attached to Tannah; Phoolshire can be attached to Kirkee.

6. The number of Europeans mentioned in the statement, consists merely of those who are in the regular civil and military service, with their families, but it is necessary in speaking of those for whom religious instruction is to be provided, to add several persons, Indo-Britons and others who are employed as draftsmen, writers, apothecaries, and as their assistants, with the families of such persons; many of these are Protestants, and it is very important to provide them with religious instruction, for upon this provision must necessarily depend their character and habits; it cannot be necessary to press upon the attention of Government, that this class of persons is becoming every year both more numerous, and of more serious interest in India.

7. It is highly gratifying in calling the attention of your Lordship in Council to our ecclesiastical establishment, to notice the increase of religion among Europeans of all classes; our late much lamented diocesan observed that in his visitation of this extensive diocese, he had been agreeably surprised to find at nearly every station where there were Europeans, some who, alive to the importance of religion, were most anxious for the regular opportunities of attending public worship and desirous of promoting the education and improvement of those about them; your Lordship in Council will be gratified to learn, that under this Government there is a full proportion of such persons, particularly in the younger branches of the community. The circumstances of such persons, afford an additional reason for making an increase to the number of those who shall afford religious instruction; for without a wish to interfere with the particular tenets of any one, I submit that the appointment is desirable of a sufficient number of ministers to secure the regular performance of public worship on the Sunday, and to exercise their influence in regulating principles, which in young persons when left to their own operation, often lead to schisms of very great importance.

8. In order to afford to the European community of this presidency the regular means of religious instruction, the administration of the sacraments, and to assist in conducting the charitable and other institutions which exist, I beg to submit to the consideration of your Lordship in Council, that at least 20 chaplains should always be within this presidency, able to take their duties; and as a reference to the experience of past years will show, that one-fourth of the number of chaplains fixed for the establishment, has usually been absent from sickness or other causes, I submit that provision should be made to meet exigencies, and therefore, that not less than 25 chaplains should be allowed for this presidency.

Bombay, 10 Nov. 1831. I have the honour to remain, &c.

(signed) *Thoˢ Carr*, acting Archdeacon.

(76.) Minutes of Lord *Clare* and the Members of Council.

(76.)—MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor.

IT has always been to me a subject of great pain since my arrival in India, when the insufficiency of the present number of chaplains in this presidency has been brought to my notice, and no time should be lost in calling the attention of the honourable the Court to it, and this simple and clear statement of the acting archdeacon's in which I entirely concur, will explain far better than I can do, the want of chaplains of which the Christian community in this presidency has so much reason to complain.

It is lamentable to think that at this moment there are upwards of 300 Christians at Surat, Sholapore, Bhooj and Rajcote, who are altogether deprived of even an occasional visit from a minister of the gospel, independent of the number at the minor stations, who at long intervals may sometimes hear divine service performed by a clergyman. I am well aware, on financial grounds, of the inexpediency of adding one rupee unnecessarily to the public expenditure, but when the spiritual wants of the Christian community are brought before me so forcibly, I feel that I should be wanting in duty, if I did not most earnestly call the attention of the honourable Court to this important subject, and express my decided opinion that even setting aside all higher considerations, it is bad policy in any country, and more particularly in India, where our influence is altogether derived from an opinion of our superior worth and excellence, to let the natives who are so scrupulous in their own religious observances, see that so many of their masters have no opportunity given them of attending even to the outward form of the religion they profess.

(signed) *Clare.*

(76.) Minutes of Lord *Clare* and the Members of Council.

MINUTE of Mr. *Romer.*

I MOST fully and cordially agree in these sentiments; a misplaced frugality in our ecclesiastical establishments should be as carefully avoided as improvident expenditure in other branches of the public service.

(signed) *J. Romer.*

MINUTE of Mr. *Newnham.*

I BEG to express my entire concurrence in the remarks recorded on this occasion by our President and Mr. Romer.

(signed) *W. Newnham.*

MINUTE of Mr. *Sutherland.*

I ENTIRELY agree in all that has been proposed, and can bear testimony to the benefits conferred on the community by a proper church establishment in India, from my own experience; the number of ministers of the gospel were few in early times, and during the course of my service they have been much increased, with the very best effect in a moral and religious point of view.

(signed) *J. Sutherland.*

(77.)—STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in building, &c. CHURCHES in *India*, and of the Number of some of the CONGREGATIONS.

(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building, &c. Churches in *India.*

No. 1.—BENGAL.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred under the Orders of the Supreme Government (subsequent to the Institution in 1814 of a Bishop's See at *Calcutta*) for the Construction, Repair and Alteration, and for the Establishments for maintaining BUILDINGS appropriated to DIVINE SERVICE, according to the Form of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, to February 1831 inclusive.

NAME or STATION of CHURCH, &c.	Expenditure for Construction, &c. to Feb. 1831.	Monthly Allowance of Establishment to Oct. 1823.
PRESIDENCY:		
St. John's, the Cathedral - - - - -	2,345 – –	60 – –
The Old or Mission church - - - -	6,000 – –	—
St. Peter's church - - - - -	1,15,149 14 7	148 – –
St. James's church - - - - -	63,005 14 1	273 – –
Room in general hospital - - - -	12,038 14 –	—
European barracks, Fort William - -	175 – –	—
OUT STATIONS:		
Church at Cawnpore - - - - -	60,409 5 9	—
Benares - - - -	11,601 9 7	5 – –
Dacca - - - - -	14,824 14 11	56 – –
Dum Dum - - - - -	58,444 3 4	218 –
Agra - - - - - -	28,793 12 11	—
Meerut - - - - -	54,697 3 10	114 – –
Nomillah - - - - -	24,255 6 8	—
Howrah - - - - -	4,585 – –	167 4 –
Mhow - - - - -	502 13 6	—
Nagpore - - - - -	99 10 4	—
Futtyghur - - - - -	3,430 2 7	16 – –
Burdwan - - - - -	2,181 14 1	—
Gorruckpore - - - -	1,200 – –	40 – –
Ghazeepore - - - -	26,478 8 5	61 – –
Dinapore - - - - -	29,913 5 4	—
Saugor - - - - -	31,414 7 1	—
Allahabad - - - - -	1,910 – –	62 – –
Cuttack - - - - -	5,444 7 –	14 – –
Chunar - - - - -	– – –	343 – –
Berhampore - - - -	– – –	120 – –
Nusseerabad - - - -	1,406 13 8	—
Ditto, New Church - - -	5,153 – –	—
Chinsurah - - - - -	4,654 13 1	—
Kurnaul - - - - -	1,354 – 4	132 – –
Neemuch - - - - -	302 14 –	—
Moradabad - - - - -	1,088 – –	—
Boglepore - - - - -	200 – –	—
Hanse - - - - - -	21 5 –	—
Muttra - - - - -	78 – –	—
Allyghur - - - - -	16 9 3	—
Total - -	5,73,176 15 4	1,829 4 –

Appendix (P.)

Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

MEMORANDA.—EXPENSES incurred at *Bengal*, on account of the SCOTCH KIRK, since the Institution of a Bishopric at *Calcutta* in 1814 to 1828.

1. On account of the Church:
   - Grant of a piece of ground for building the church on, valued at Rˢ 30,000.
   - Grant in aid of the subscriptions of individuals towards building the church, Rˢ 100,000.
   - Further grant in aid of building the church, Rˢ 1,064. 7. 6.
   - Allowance of Rˢ 250 per month, for a temporary place of worship during the building of the church.
   - Temporary allowance of Rˢ 234 per month for establishment for the church.
   - Loan granted to the Kirk Session Rˢ 80,000, at 6 per cent, (Recovered. *See* Letter from 28 February 1828.)
2. On account of Ministers:
   - Senior appointment, salary Sᵃ Rˢ 1,077. 9. 5. per month.
   - Additional appointment, salary Sᵃ Rˢ 790. 3. 6. per month.

IN a RETURN from the Bishop of *Calcutta* dated the 18th May 1830, (recorded on the *Bengal* Ecclesiastical Consultations of 25th May 1830, No. 2.) the following are stated to be the CONGREGATIONS of the following CHURCHES under the *Bengal* Presidency.

STATIONS.		CIVIL.	MILITARY.
Two Chaplains - -	Cathedral; varying from 1,047 to 357 - -	650	—
	Old Church - - -	400	—
	St. James's - - -	260	—
	Fort Church - - -	84	210
	Dum Dum - - -	- - -	700
The Archdeacon, acting,	Barrackpore - - -	12	90
	Chinsurah - - -	144	310
	Berhampore - - -	- - -	275
Under one Chaplain -	Dacca - - - -	20	uncertain
	Chittagong - - -	12	
	Jelalpore - - -	8	
	Mymensing - - -	8	
	Tipperah or Barrisal -	15	
Ditto - -	Benares or Secrole -	100	35
	Chunar - - -	250	—
	Merzapore - - -	30	—
	Jaunpore - - -	40	—
Ditto - -	Patna - - - -	50	—
	Muzzuferpore - -	24	—
	Gyah - - - -	12	—
	Dinapore - - -	uncertain	320
	Allahabad - - -	20	80
Ditto - -	Ghazeepore - - -	uncertain	380
	Buxar - - - -	15	75
	Saugor - - - -	40	116
Ditto - -	Agra - - - -	- - -	750
	Muttra - - - -	- - -	100
	Allyghur - - -	- - -	60
	Etawah - - -	- - -	20
Ditto - -	Bareilly - - -	- - -	60
	Almorah - - -	- - -	35
	Havilbaugh - - -	- - -	15
	Moradabad - - -	- - -	30
	Shajehanpore - -	- - -	30
Ditto - -	Delhi - - - -	22	34
	Rajapore - - -	- - -	88
	Meerut - - - -	108	1,530
	Nusseerabad - - -	- - -	60
	Cawnpore - - -	377	1,667
Ditto - -	Kurnaul - - -	- - -	160
	Loodianah - - -	- - -	50
	Hanse - - - -	- - -	30
	Mhow - - - -	- - -	210
	Cuttack - - -	—	—

The returns of the congregations attending the churches at *Neemuch*, *Boglepore*, *Cuttack*, *Futtyghur*, *Saugor*, *Hourah*, and the chapel at the *European Barracks* are not given.

Memorandum. From the ecclesiastical consultations of the 25th May 1830, it appears that St. Peter's church (included in the former statement) has cost Rˢ 1,20,000. The church is now in a ruinous state. The expense of repairing the roof has been estimated at Rˢ 4,332, of which Rˢ 1,000 have been advanced. Another estimate is however to be prepared.

No. 2.—MADRAS.

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(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building, &c. Churches in *India*.

No. 2.—MADRAS.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in the Construction, Alteration, Repair, and Fitting-up of Edifices used as PLACES of PUBLIC WORSHIP, as they appear in or are connected with the correspondence from 1813 to June 1832.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.				TOTAL.		
				R^{s}		
St. George's, Choultry Plain:						
Construction, including steeple and additions to original plan - - - - - -	R^{s} 1,45,981	2	6			
Engineer's commission - - - - - -	11,676	–	–			
Ground for site - - - - - - -	21,000	–	–			
Contingencies for 12 months - - - -	4,512	–	–			
Clock for the church - - - - -	2,780	–	–			
Repairs - - - - - - - -	1,327	14	6			
				1,86,277	1	–
Scotch Church:						
Temporary accommodation for - - -	5,250	–	–			
Expense of site - - - - - -	16,443	–	–			
Expense of construction, including Major De Havilland's commission - - -	1,92,794	3	3			
Purchase of a piece of ground contiguous -	2,406	–	–			
Altering ceiling - - - - - - -	4,500	–	–			
Leaden pipes and other charges - - -	367	14	8			
Repairs - - - - - - - -	2,101	8	–			
				2,23,862	9	11
Church for Native Christians in Black Town:						
Estimate - - - - - - -	17,100	15	–			
Indemnification to the Missionary Society for their expenses on account of the supposed building - - - - -	7,934	6	10			
Additional estimate - - - - - -	4,161	15	10			
Repairs and additions - - - - - -	697	4	–			
Alterations - - - - - - - -	1,611	15	–			
				31,506	8	8
Church at St. Thomas's Mount:						
Expense limited by Court to - - - -	35,000	–	–			
Excess, as sanctioned by Court - - -	10,000	–	–			
				45,000	–	–
Church at Vipery:						
Advance in aid and engineer's commission -	22,900	–	–			
Repairs - - - - - - - - -	730	–	–			
				23,630	–	–
Church built by Mr. Spring at Tellicherry:						
Expense, including a wall round the burying-ground - - - - -	4,000	–	–			
				4,000	–	–
Masulipatam Chapel, the gift of Major Pater:						
Major Cotgrave's claim - - - - - -	8,080	5	–			
				8,080	5	–
Trichinopoly Church:						
Repairs - - - - - - - - -	8,707	7	4			
In further - - - - - - - -	2,711	–	–			
Enlargement in the burial-ground and improvements in the church - - - -	2,940	17	11			
Gallery for an organ - - - - - -	1,158	2	3			
				15,517	11	6
Dr. Swartz Mission Church at Trichinopoly:						
Repairs - - - - - - - - - -	7,080	4	6			
				7,080	4	6
St. Mary's Church:						
Accommodation for the Governor and family -	319	–	–			
Improvements and additions - - - - -	9,544	–	–			
				9,863	–	8
Secunderabad Church:						
Enlargement of - - - - - - -	13,774	10	7			
Furniture, Lamps, &c. - - - - - -	1,997	5	9			
				15,772	–	4
Kamptee (built for 800 souls) New Church - - - - -				38,234	13	2
Quilon New Church - - - - - - - - -				9,097	1	8
Palaveram ditto - - - - - - - - -				1,329	3	0
Carried forward - - -				6,20,250	12	2

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Papers relating to Ecclesiastical Establishment.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.	TOTAL.		
	Rupees.		
Brought forward - - -	6,20,250	12	2
Vellore (to accommodate 390), by the appropriation of the hospital to a place of worship, and increase rendered thereby necessary to the Cantonment Hospital - - - - - -	865	–	9
Tripassore New Church - - - - - - - - - -	1,987	2	4
Poonamallee - ditto - - - - - - - - -	494	10	8
Pulicat - ditto - - - - - - - - -	958	7	5
Cuddalore Mission Church Repairs - - - - - - -	582	2	4
Ditto - Roman Catholic - ditto - - - - - - -	430	1	–
Neelgherry Hills, (exclusive of furniture and repairs required subsequently to the completion of the building) - - -	20,190	–	–
Total - - - - - - -	6,45,758	4	8

(No. 3.)—BOMBAY, from 1813 to June 1832.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.				TOTAL EXPENSE.		
				Rupees.		
Surat:						
First estimate - - - - - - - -	R^s 20,000	–	–			
Second ditto - - - - - - - - -	30,000	–	–			
Amount of executive engineer's account - -	50,952	–	59			
Ditto of collector's account, exhibiting the entire charge - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	58,328	–	46
Scotch Church:						
Completion mentioned at an expense of - -	45,354	–	–			
Erection of a steeple - - - - - -	7,618	2	32			
Iron railing, and Bibles sent from England -	4,311	–	–			
Repairs - - - - - - - - - - -	4,869	2	90			
Colaba:				62,153	1	22
First estimate - - - - - - - -	28,151	2	22			
Second ditto - - - - - - - -	51,814	–	50			
Expense limited by Court to about - - -	30,000	–	–	say 30,000	–	–
Kaira:						
First estimate - - - - - - - -	25,000	–	–			
Second ditto - - - - - - - -	40,587	–	–			
Actual expense - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	74,756	1	83
Plate for the church - - - - - -	–	–	–	1,403	3	82
St. Thomas's Church:						
Lead roofing sent from England - - -	13,031	–	–			
Chandeliers from ditto - - - - - -	3,451	–	–			
Repairs for three years from Sept. 1816 to Sept. 1819 - - - - - -	6,137	–	–			
Annual allowance for repairs and establishment from 1819, fixed at R^s 7,200 per annum, averaging about R^s 2,000 per annum for the former, against which expense the receipts from private pews is to be set - - -	—					
For the erection of pews - - - - - -	8,000	–	–			
Poona:				30,669	–	–
Erection sanctioned at - - - - - -	41,990	2	60			
Actual expense - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	42,509	–	–
Repairs - - - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	446	–	–
Tannah:						
Proposal to convert an unoccupied barrack into a chapel, at the charge of - - - -	6,500	–	–			
Chapel since erected, at an expense of - -	–	–	–	45,553	–	–
Carried forward - -				3,45,818	3	33

Appendix (P.)

(77.) Statement of expenses incurred in building, &c. Churches in *India*.

NAME OF CHURCH AND EXPENSES.				TOTAL EXPENSE.		
				Rupees.		
Brought forward - - -				3,45,818	3	33
The following Churches have been erected without advising the Court:						
In the N. Concan - - - - - - -	14,348	-	-			
At Dapooree, at a charge of - - - -	9,012	-	-			
New church E. Zillah, North of the Meyhee -	9,091	2	41			
Church at Baroda - - - - - -	11,591	3	85			
At Mhow - - - - - - -	8,200	-	-			
Kirkee - - - - - - - -	3,760	-	-			
				56,003	2	26
				4,01,822	1	59
ADDITIONAL.						
Roman Catholic Chapel at Colaba, estimated expense - - -				17,421	-	-
N. E. de Esperanca at Bombay: repairs - - - - -				4,000	-	-
N. S. dos Remedios at Bassein - ditto - - - - -				300	-	-
Malligaum church - - - ditto - - - - -				10	3	7
Bhooj new church - - - - - - - - -				7,000	-	-
Appropriation of the Aurora as a floating church, value at - -				5,500	-	-
Byculla (exclusive of 17,000 subscribed by the inhabitants, and 10,000 by the Education Committee) in shares of Rs 500 each, calculated to pay interest at four per cent. per annum - -				10,000	-	-
Belgaum new church - - - - - - - - -				5,000	-	-
Total - -				4,51,054	-	66

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Prendergast, G. L., Esq. Minute by G. L. Prendergast, esq., member of council at Bombay, against the establishment of schools at Panwell, on the ground of inexpediency, in consequence of the situation being so near Bombay, also on the ground of burthen on the finances if the system extended, and on the ground of their being unnecessary in consequence of the number of native schools in villages and other places, and from the natives having sufficient means of education, *App.* p. 468.

Another minute relative to submitting plan for the college at Bombay to the Court of Directors, pursuant to their orders; junior civil servants have passed their examination with as much credit and in as short a period as could be expected in the college, showing doubt of the necessity of erecting a college at Bombay at all; advantage of appointing a junior servant assistant in the Judicial or Revenue department, or subordinates, or to be a resident at a native court, over sending him to a college at Bombay, from his being able to acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and having better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent natives; native moonshees, professors, &c. quickly lose their own peculiar habits, and adopt European; no preference for law or revenue officers, or native assistants, agents or vakeels, who have received their education at any of our colleges or presidencies, *App.* p. 696.

Presbyterians. Many Europeans in India are Presbyterians, particularly the Scotch at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, *Lushington* 1042–1044.

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Circular from the Board of Control, requiring information relative to the press in India, *App.* p. 264——Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294.

See also *Bengal Hurkura.* *Buckingham*, Mr. *Calcutta Chronicle.* *Calcutta Education Press.* *Calcutta Journal.* *Fair*, Mr. *Postage.* *Prince of Wales Island.*

Previous Communications. Their nature and object, *Rep.* p. 12, *Jones* 212, *Courtenay* 292, *Mill* 332.

Price, W. Letter from, to the secretary of the Calcutta College, relative to there not being any very essential modifications required to render it as adequate as any establishment of the kind can be for the purposes for which it was instituted, and the persons whom it is intended to instruct; disadvantages of enforcing discipline in the college by literary penalties in the shape of impositions, or inflicting personal privations; the only effective check upon irregularity or misconduct will be to impress on the minds of students that the college council will not fail to notice them with severity, and that Government will act upon the representation of the council: allowances to be made, and further delay granted, in cases of want of talent, if proper anxiety shown to learn native languages; occasional examinations should be abolished, and public examinations held oftener; extension of time necessary for remaining in the college; perusal of translated regulations not a successful method of teaching Persian; proposed work for for the study of Persian, *App.* p. 628.

Priests. Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Aleppi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of the Syrian priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842, 1843——Particulars as to a college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844–1848.

Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, Malacca and St. Helena. Circular from the Board of Control requiring information relative to these establishments, *App.* p. 264——Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291——Establishments for education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 432, 477——Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434——State of education press therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 483——Government thereof: Extract public letter to the Bengal Government, dated 7 April 1829, *App.* p. 778——The like, dated 23 February 1831, *App.* p. 781——Extract public letter from the Bengal Government, dated 25 May 1830, *App.* p. 780.

Prinsep, H. T. Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq., secretary to the Governor-general, to G. A. Bushby, esq. officiating secretary to the Bengal Government (General Department), dated 14 February 1831, relative to the period in which students will be required to attain the necessary qualification, or be sent to England as unfit for service, *App.* p. 667——Another letter from same to same, dated 19 March 1831, stating that the Governor-general's opinion having been already declared in a minute previously forwarded, it is his wish that the Vice-President in Council should proceed to carry into execution the scheme he may determine to establish in supersession of the Calcutta College, to be abolished on 1st June then next, and to pass rules under preparation, without waiting for any specific communication from the Governor-general on the subject; reference by the Governor to the Vice-President in Council, as to period to be allowed students prosecuting their studies before enforcing the rule of the Court of Directors, and as to all questions having reference to the college, and the examination of students under the rules to be established, *App.* p. 672——Another letter from same to same, dated 22 March 1831, upon receipt of rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing proper instruction of junior civil servants after abolition of the college, and objecting to the examination of juniors as to their acquaintance with business and the colloquial languages of the country by the civil functionaries, and suggesting a board of examination for that purpose, *App.* p. 672——Another letter from same to same, dated 30 April 1831, upon the same subject, and containing similar opinions, and suggesting a postponement of the abolition of the college till after a reference home; also suggesting an alteration in the works required to be studied, by the exercises being taken from some standard classical work; advantage of liberally encouraging superior talent in the study of Oriental literature; necessity for soliciting the sanction of the authorities at home to a restoration of the rewards formerly held out for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, *App.* p. 674.

Letter from same to J. P. Willoughby, esq. acting secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 10 March 1831, relative to the Governor-general sanctioning a certain scale of allowances to servants out of employment, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known; the allowances giving the Government a title to the services of those gentlemen without further reward; a like superfluity of servants to available offices exists in Bengal as in Bombay, and evils from retardment of promotion are on the increase, *App.* p. 733.

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Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, William Fane, H.T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W.H. Macnaghten, dated 7 March 1831, enclosing, by direction of the Governor-general, for their consideration and report; first, a report from the late Civil Finance Committee on the subject of the state and prospects of the Bengal civil service, under the probability of a considerable reduction in the number of offices to which they will be eligible; and, secondly, a letter with enclosures from the acting secretary to the Bombay Government, showing the views of the members of the Government at that Presidency, and the measures adopted or proposed by them under a similar difficulty, from a superfluity of servants on the Bombay civil establishment, compared with the number of offices, and requesting opinion thereon, and on the plan for recasting the allowances to civil servants, and also requesting suggestions as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing retirement of civil servants after a given period, *App.* p. 733——Report from the above Committee to the Governor-general upon the several subjects referred to them, dated 24 May 1831, *App.* p. 734——Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to the Committee, acknowledging the receipt of their Report, and requesting particulars of dissent from Commissioners dissenting from the above Report, dated 28 May 1831, *App.* p. 739——Letter from Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten to the secretary of the Governor-general (in the General Department), dated 22 June 1831, *App.* p. 740.

Printing. Expense of printing for the Government of Bombay, *Warden, App.* p. 291, in note.

Prizes that should be given as rewards for the study of European sciences, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 516, par. 29——Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App.* p. 520, par. 10.

Proctor, Rev. *T.* Advantages to the students at the Bengal Presidency of the lectures of the Rev. T. Proctor, *App.* p. 658.

Promotion. Appointments in India to civil offices are made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 311——Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102, 111–114——Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Mackenzie* 657, *Lushington* 930——No statement on record by governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110, *Edmonstone* 1617——Distribution of civil servants upon their arrival in India, *Mill* 379——Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending them to the colleges, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 447–451, *Mackenzie* 650, 890, *Lushington* 924, 925, *Macan* 1369, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan, App.* p. 266, 304——Promotion to office is from servants in the respective Presidencies, except in the Political branch, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 864——Method of, *App.* p. 264.

Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices, except in very high ones, where marked ability may be necessary, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 929, *Edmonstone* 1618, 1619——Sending out a large body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, *Lushington* 931——They are appointed without reference to their adaption to the offices to which they are appointed, *Lushington* 956, 957——How vacancies filled up when the suply of civil servants is not equal to the demand, *Rep.* p. 23——*Lushington* 958, 959——Statement showing the number of appointments to India, made on nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, on the average of five years, ending with 1830–31, with value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326——Statement of civil appointments, with salaries regulated on the principle of combined reference to official duty and length of service, *App.* p. 725, 726.

Principle of the civil service, that promotion shall proceed by seniority, not imperative in its operation in nominations to official situations: promotion by competition is checked by legislative enactment, but is considered a salutary restraint on patronage; under the present constitution of India, and the nature of the duties to be performed, there is not a large field for competition, *Warden, App.* p. 272, par. 20——Great restraint placed on promotion by competition in consequence of legal restrictions, but those restrictions being of vital importance the inconvenience must be submitted to; opportunities of preferring remarkable merit to seniority which restrictions allow should be taken advantage of, and appointments of junior civil servants to stations where they cannot receive the full salary is productive of no prejudice to the service while closely watched at home, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 292——Evidence before the Commons' Committees, 1830, 1830–31, and 1831, upon the subject of promotion, *App.* p. 304.

See also Civil Servants. Judicial Department. Patronage.

PROPRIETORS, COURT OF:

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A table exhibiting an analysis of the proprietors of the East India Company qualified to vote at the general election on the 23d December 1831, *App.* p. 323.

Table exhibiting the number of general and special courts of proprietors held from 10 April 1814, specifying the questions on which a division took place, the majority and minority in each division by show of hands, division by tellers or ballot, *App.* p. 324.

Protestants. Number of Protestants in India, and of what description, *Hough* 1853, 1854 ——Manner in which the numbers might be increased but for the extreme caution used by the missionaries before admitting a convert, *Hough* 1854——Description of two villages inhabited by native Christians, *Hough* 1857, 1858——Reason for the success of the Protestant religion, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1858——Number of native Christians in Bengal, of what rank in life, and improvement in their character from their faith, *Sherer* 1899–1907——Favourable opinion of the character of native Christians, *Harkness* 1966, 1977.

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Provincial Courts. Local tribunals should be formed, to which Englishmen should be amenable, and by which they should be protected, *Rep.* p. 20, 21, *Mill* 372–376, *Mackenzie* 749–753——Necessity for the establishment of provincial courts, with similar powers to those of the superior courts in India, *Sullivan* 615——Local judicature not calculated to control the conduct of Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1757–1759, 1780–1782.

Prussia. Proportion of persons educated therein, *Warden, App.* p. 279, par. 54.

Public Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202——In India: Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 707, 708, 711, 713.

Punchayets. Punchayet system has not succeeded so well as anticipated, *Campbell* 1519 ——Anxiety of the Court of Directors for restoration of the Punchayet system among the Parsees; impracticability thereof; difficulties in the way of its introduction, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

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Rajahmundry. Number of teachers therein, and their emoluments, *Fisher, App.* p. 413 ——Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Rajeshahye Schools and Colleges. Extract from records at the India House relative to petition to Government by certain parties for continuance of grant of pension for keeping up these schools, and sanction of continuance of grant by the Government, *Fisher, App.* p. 459.

Rajpootana, or *Ajmere Schools.* Extract from records at the India House relative to presentation to the Marquis of Hastings by the vizier of a sum of money to be devoted to charitable purposes, and its appropriation in the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education among the inhabitants of Rajpootana; establishment of schools there by Mr. Carey; grants to him by Government for that purpose; arrangement by which the schools were placed under the management of the Public Instruction Committee; report from Mr. Carey upon the number of children, and state of instruction in the schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 405.

Ramgan. There are a considerable number of bondsmen therein who have sold themselves for a certain sum to work for their masters for life, but they may redeem themselves by paying up the sum whenever they please; they cultivate for their masters when they like, and are not forced to work contrary to their will; the only mode of forcing them to work is to withhold their wages; there is no corporal punishment; they are not re-sold, *App.* p. 303.

Rammohun Roy. Discussion by native press at Calcutta respecting his visit to England, *Warden, App.* p. 277, par. 40——His example an encouragement to other natives visiting England, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 37.

Reading. It is generally unknown to the women of the Brahmins and Hindoos, they having a prejudice against it; the prohibition against women learning to read is probably attended to less in some districts than others from various causes, *App.* p. 413.

Recorder's Court. Mayor or Recorder's Court would be more beneficial than the Supreme Court, *Edmonstone* 1670——Recorder's Court, upon its institution, was the favourite punchayet of the Parsees, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

Regimental Schools. Provision made by the Government for the education of all natives who enter the military service of the Company at the Bengal Presidency, and of their children, *Fisher, App.* p. 460——The like provision at Madras, *Fisher, App.* p. 465——Returns to the Bombay Government from the several regiments serving at that presidency of the means employed by the officers of those regiments to promote the education of the children connected therewith, and resolution of the Governor in Council sanctioning an increase of pay of schoolmasters of native regiments, and directing a shed for a school-room to be built within the lines of each native regiment, and kept in repair at the public expense, *Fisher, App.* p. 477——The regimental schools at Bombay, for European, East Indian and Native children, appear on an excellent plan; advantage of the children remaining with their parents, if respectable, till 10 or 12 years old, and then being at once apprenticed or annexed to one of the public departments; expense of boys educated therein, *Fisher, App.* p. 536, 537.

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Christian religion has been on the decline in India for the last eighty years, *Dubois* 1821——Effect of the Christian religion upon the Hindoos, *Dubois* 1822——It has not been, nor should it be, the practice of Government to interfere in the propagation of the gospel, *Dubois* 1823——Cases in which Government have given grants for religious purposes, *Dubois* 1825.

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Rent. Poverty of Government the cause of arbitrary rents being exacted from the natives, *Mackenzie* 885, 886.

Representation. Representation in India is impracticable, *Mill* 364, *Sullivan* 618, 619——Establishment of a representative government in India would cause intellectual competition, and first-rate talents and brilliant attainments would acquire the ascendency and guidance of affairs, *Fisher, App.* p. 272, par. 20.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Particulars of business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202——Improvement by uniting the Revenue and Judicial Departments in India, *Campbell* 1571, 1573, 1574——Plan submitted by Capt. Sutherland for the education of native youths in such branches as would qualify them for the Revenue Department, in which the greatest want of efficient agents is experienced; discussions relative to carrying it into execution, with determination in its favour, and method of proceeding for that purpose, *Fisher, App.* p. 431——Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 Feb. 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 706, 708, 714.

Revenue, Surplus. Correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government as to employment of the surplus revenue in measures of public improvement, *App.* p. 335–339——Territorial finance despatch to Bengal, dated 24 February 1824, animadverting upon a proposed application of a supposed surplus revenue by the Bengal Government to the purposes of public works, and improvement of the country and condition of the natives, without the sanction of the home government; and stating that the surplus revenue can only be applied according to the provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155: also animadverting upon the increased civil charges at the Bengal Presidency 1823-24 over 1821-22; and containing positive instructions to suspend execution of all plans referred to in the despatch, and to abstain from carrying into effect, without the concurrence of the home government, any important measures tending to diminish resources or augment expenditure, and showing that the amount of surplus revenue can only be ascertained in England, *App.* p. 335.

Territorial finance letter from Bengal, dated 19 October 1826, stating the suspension of public works from probability of prolonged hostilities, and great expense of the war, and from no prospect of a surplus revenue; proceedings of the Governor-general upon receipt of above letter with regard to suspending works in progress; great advantage to India to apply a portion of the public resources to public works; not the intention of Government to violate the provisions of Act 53 Geo. 3, or act independently of the home government; advantage of continuing the allowances for the purposes of education; manner in which funds appropriated to public works might be recalled under directions from the Court, *App.* p. 336——Territorial finance letter to Bengal, dated 24 Sept. 1828, in answer to the above, confirming directions set forth in first letter, and defining the view of the home government with regard to the powers vested in the Indian Government, *App.* p. 338.

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Revenue, Territorial. Opinion that the surplus territorial revenue was not charged by the Act of 1813 for the purposes of education, *Mill* 397, 398——How long after the Act funds were supplied out of the surplus for education, *Mackenzie* 695——Amount of territorial revenue drawn from India, *Mackenzie* 696——Amount appropriated for edu-

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cation, *Mackenzie* 697——It does not cover expenses, *Macan* 1430——Amount expended thereout in native education, *Auber* 1534–1538——Prosperity of the people depends upon the manner in which the land revenue is fixed, *Edmonstone* 1714.

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Memoir, dated 7 February 1827, and supplement, dated 23 February 1832, compiled from the records of the India governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a minute of the Committee of Correspondence, showing the extent to which aid had been afforded by the local governments in India towards the establishment of native schools in that country, *App.* p. 395——Sums annually chargeable on the revenues of India for the support of native schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 433——Manner in which the difficulty in

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Vaughan, Mr. His opinion that slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings; few appeals at the instance of slaves to courts of justice for protection from ill-usage of masters; the measure of subsistence to be given to the slave is fixed, and the owner is bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to them daily, *App.* p. 566.

Vegetables. Scarcity of water at Poona renders it difficult to raise them, but they may be raised with advantage at Daporee; favourable feeling of the natives with regard to the cultivation thereof, *App.* p. 331——Advantage of directing Company's agents in Turkish Arabia, Persia, and at the Cape, to send, on the public account, to Bombay

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annually, whence they are procurable in the first perfection, supplies of vegetable seeds to be distributed among the natives, *App.* p. 332——Experiments tried in the Deccan in the cultivation of European vegetables, and more especially at Sircar, by Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, are extremely satisfactory; every thing can be raised which the colonists of Australia have been able to produce, though not in the same perfection; considerable advances may be made in this department, considering how easily the defects of soil and climate may be counteracted in the Deccan, and how little has hitherto been done for that purpose, *App.* p. 334.

Verapoly. Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844–1848.

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Vidyala, or *Anglo-Indian College*, at Calcutta. Origin of the institution by subscription of some opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta in 1816, for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences; placed under the superintendence of the General Committee on condition of the amount paid by Government for house rent; report of annual examination for 1824–25 contains interesting information respecting the present state of the institution, its growing popularity, and decided superiority on its present footing over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; proposition for procuring a select library of books from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus; report of 1825 gives a still more favourable view of the general character of the institution, the benefits of which the most respectable classes of the native community of Calcutta desire to secure to their children by sending them to pay for their education; number of pupils attending, and consequent improvement anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta; endowment of a limited number of scholarships by the Government, *App.* p. 410.
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Wallich, Dr. Successful labours of, in extending botanical knowledge, *App.* p. 327——Letter from, to Sir J. Malcolm, dated 21 January 1828, relative to the public benefit likely to arise from the institution of a botanical garden; manner in which gardening may be successfully carried on in India; advantage of an experienced gardener from England; and upon taking home two country-born young men apprenticed to the botanical garden for the purpose of learning English practical gardening, *App.* p. 331.

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benefit of the laws; they can apply to courts of justice; it is the duty and interest of the master to see that the subsistence called Walli is regularly served out to his slave, *App.* p. 566.

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West, Sir *Edward,* Scholarships. Extracts from records at the East India House relative to a request communicated by certain respectable natives at Bombay to the Native Education Society, accompanied by a subscription for the endowment of certain scholarships and prizes under the above name; decision of the Government to receive the money, and confirmation by the Court of Directors of the decision of Government, *App.* p. 469.

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